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NAVE OF MUCKROSS ABBEY.

[*Anthony, Killarney.*

(The arrows show the Tomb of the O'Rahillys, where Egan O'Rahilly is supposed to be buried. See p. 335.)

Ḑánta Aoḏasáin Uí Raḑaille

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY

*WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, NOTES AND
INDEXES*

TOGETHER WITH
ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

EDITED BY

REV. PATRICK S. DINNEEN, M.A.

AND

TADHG O'DONOGHUE

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

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O'RAHILLY'S TOMB.

(See pp. 334-35 and Frontispiece.)

As this volume is being bound, Mr. M. J. O'Rahilly writes (Sept. 25th, 1911):—

Δ Δῆαιρ, Δ ῥαηα,

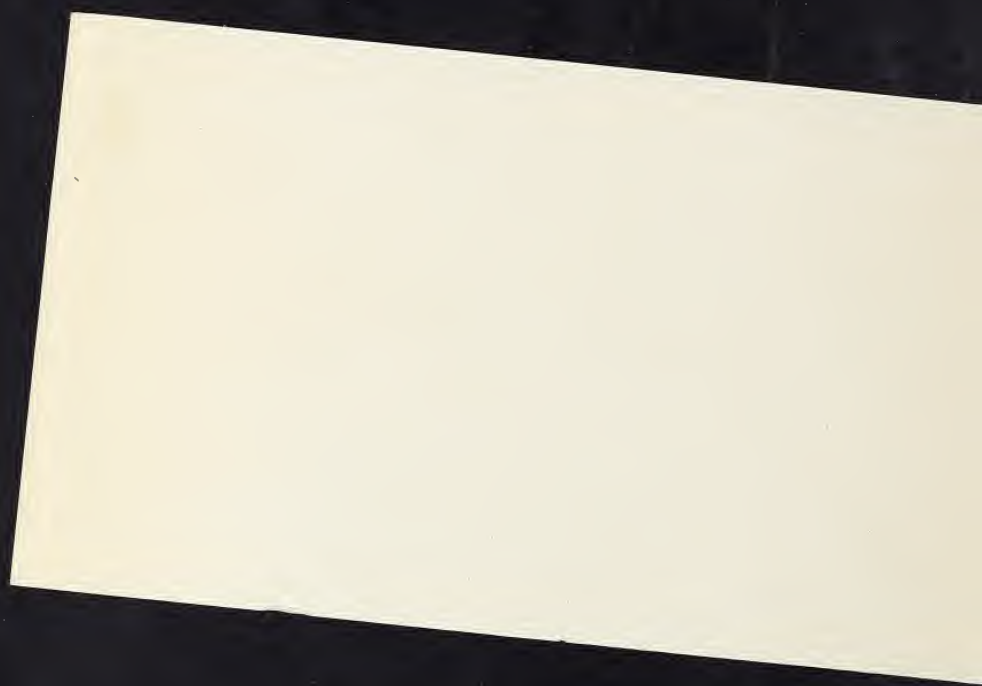
Last week I found in the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, a copy of the inscription on Egan O'Rahilly's grave in Muckross Abbey, about which I wrote you before. It occurs in the name-books for Killarney Parish, on the page dealing with Muckross Abbey in the following passage:—

“In the ruins at the foot of the tower there is a tombstone with the inscription

“‘T : S : D : M : M : Rahily : O Rhn.’

“These are the initials of the Irish words Touma : sloaught : Donal : mac : Moraghe : Rahily : O Raheen, which translated is as follows : This tomb belongs to the race of Daniel son of Morgan Rahily from Raheen ; but no date can be deciphered.”

These name-books were compiled by the surveyors on the spot about the year 1840. At present the only letters visible are T : S : D : M : 1fl.



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE preface to the first edition of the poems now presented to the public for the second time opened with the following paragraph :—

“ In this volume are collected all that could be found of the poetical remains of Egan O’Rahilly, a poet whose verse gives unmistakeable expression to the state of feeling in Ireland during the forty years that followed the Revolution. It would be difficult to select a poet more genuinely Irish. Nor are there many poets gifted with a more subduing pathos or a more enchanting melody. The Editor feels confident that in spite of the general decline of the language in which he wrote, his accents, after two centuries of oblivion, will win the public ear as those of no other Irish writer have won it since his death.”

It is now eleven years since these words were written, and the opinion as to the wide appreciation in store for the poems has been amply justified. To take the most palpable proof of this, though a large edition was then printed the book went quickly out of print and copies were eagerly sought for at three times their published price.

In the present edition the section “ Poems by Other Poets,” which ran to upwards of forty pages of the first edition, has been excluded, and for poems IX., XXV., XXXIV., XXXVI., XXXVII., which are now known not to be the work of the poet, other pieces of his composition have been substituted, the most important of these new pieces being XXXIV., the elegy on Blennerhasset of Ballyseedy, which lay hiding in one of the, until recently, uncatalogued MSS. of the R. I. Academy collection. The numbering of the poems as given in the previous edition has not otherwise been disturbed.

The few pieces, prose and verse, extracted from *Eachtra Chloinne Thomais* and *Parliament Chloinne Thomais*, though of

doubtful authorship, have been retained, as the *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh* is founded on the tradition created by these productions, and the extracts serve to show in stronger light the historical picture presented by the poems.

The legal and testamentary documents given in this volume, chiefly in the Appendix, as well as the poet's own tract *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh Uí Chróinin* (LII.), not only furnish a most vivid commentary on the poems but shed a flood of light on the local history of the period to which they belong.

The publication of his collected poems in 1900 has given O'Rahilly a place in Irish literature from which he cannot be dislodged. Previous to that event he had to be contented with finding himself referred to as "a Kerry bard of the Eighteenth Century." Only two or three of his poems had ever been published prior to that date, and even these appeared out of their historical setting. His work is great in many respects. It is ablaze with passion, and in its strong, fierce light we get vivid glimpses of what was mean and sordid as well as of what was great and noble in the sombre history of his time. Though primarily a lyric poet whose province is the empire of the passions, his poetry is charged with historical and antiquarian lore. Many of his poems have already entered on their third century, with their sprightliness undiminished and their human interest unimpaired.

We have to thank Messrs. M. J. O'Rahilly and Thomas O'Rahilly for many useful suggestions; and Mr. Richard Foley for kind help in proof-reading.

Father Dinneen, moreover, desires to repeat here his appreciation of the ungrudging assistance given him by his friend Dr. Bergin in the preparation of the first edition of this work eleven years ago.

PATRICK S. DINNEEN.
TADHG O'DONOGHUE.

Cá bfuil dotháin éigear iarthair Fáil,
ná tagann ríochtair tréan ra a fíonr 'n-ar n-áil?

Where is Egan, bard of Western Fáil,
That his powerful work and his melody come not to our aid?

REV. CORMAC MAC CURTAIN, "To the Bards."

INTRODUCTION.

I.—THE POET AND HIS TIMES.

EDWARD O'REILLY in his *Irish Writers*, under the year 1726, treats briefly of the subject of this sketch. He tells us that he was the son of John Mor O'Reilly, a native of Cavan ; and under the year 1700, he says that this John Mor O'Reilly had been intended for the priesthood, and went to study in the classical schools of Kerry with this profession in view ; but, an impediment intervening during a vacation spent in his native Cavan, he returned to Kerry, where he married a young woman of the name of Egan, and from their union sprang "Owen O'Reilly, the poet."

According to O'Reilly, then, our poet could claim descent from an immediate Cavan ancestry, and his real name was O'Reilly and not O'Rahilly. There is, however, much reason to doubt this descent. O'Curry, in his *Catalogue of Manuscripts for the Royal Irish Academy* speaking of O'Rahilly, says : "It is very singular, if this man's real name was Reilly, that he should write himself O'Rahilly, and that it should continue to be written and known in the same manner down to the present day, in the very place of his birth. There are many of the name of O'Reilly in the county of Kerry, and a great many of the name of O'Rahilly, too, looking on each other as distinct families and without the remotest recollection of any ancestral affinities or identity." Nay, there are families of O'Rahilly that claim close kinship with the poet, and yet who never dream of considering that their name is the same as O'Reilly. Our poet had a passion for genealogy, and would be likely in his works to mention his Cavan descent if it were a fact ; but in none of his writings that we have

been able to examine is there the remotest allusion to such ancestry.*

Indeed, the story told by O'Reilly savours too much of the romantic to be accepted without proof. The references to his family which we find in the poet's works, in spite of their vagueness, are sufficient to show that he looked upon himself as one of the O'Rahilly clan who had acknowledged the MacCarthys as their lawful chiefs for long generations, and are difficult to reconcile with the theory of an immediate Cavan parentage. In the last stanza of the last poem he ever composed (XXI.), he tells us that the MacCarthys were chieftains over his ancestors from time immemorial:—

I will cease now ; death is nigh unto me without delay ;
 Since the warriors of the Laune, of Lein, and of the Lee have been
 laid low,
 I will follow the beloved among heroes to the grave,
 Those princes under whom were my ancestors before the death of
 Christ.

In reference to this quatrain O'Curry exclaims: "What becomes of O'Reilly's assertion that Rahilly was an *O'Reilly*

* The name O'Rahilly was fairly common and widely distributed in Munster in the sixteenth century, as is proved by the following references to it in the "Fiants" of Elizabeth:—

A.D. 1575.—Pardon to Conoghor rwo O Raly, of Duffcarrig, Co. Cork, kern. F.E. 3,069.

A.D. 1578.—Pardon to John m'Morice O Rahelly, of Cromae (Co. Limk.), yeoman. *Ib.* 3,364.

A.D.—1585.—Pardon to Morogh O Rahill, of Drishane (Co. Cork). *Ibid.* 4,764.

A.D. 1597.—Pardon to Donell O Rhawly, alias Daniel Rawley, in Co. Kildare. *Ib.* 6,188.

A.D. 1600-1.—Pardon to Gullinew, Shane and Donell O Rahilie, in Co. Cork. *Ib.* 6,467.

A.D. 1600-1.—Pardon to Tho. O'Rahallie, of Rathcannan (Co. Limk.). *Ib.* 6,479.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Morish O Rahill, of Dromnyn (Co. Limk.). *Ib.* 6,505.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to David m'Donell, Dermot m'Donell and Conohor O Rahellie, of the Skull, Co. Cork. *Ibid.* 6,515.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Teig m'Shane O Rahilie, of Drom Inagh (Co. Cork), yeoman. *Ib.* 6,566.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Gillnou and Shane O Rahillie (in Co. Cork). *Ib.* 6,571.

descended from a branch of the Cavan family!" (*H. & S. Catalogue, R.I.A.*, p. 117.) If his descent from a Cavan father had been obvious to all around him, as it must have been if O'Reilly's narrative be authentic, the poet would never have written this quatrain. If he were a mere intruder from Cavan, such sentimental loyalty on his death-bed would be ridiculous, and he had as keen a sense of the ridiculous as most men. Again, if he knew that his father was a Cavan man he could scarcely have written his pathetic attack on Valentine Brown (VIII.), in which he speaks of him as an intruder, and laments the ruin of the old nobility; for the intrusion of an Englishman would probably have appeared to him in a different light from that of a native Celt. In the splendid poem (XXXV.) he addressed to the son of Cormac Riabhach MacCarthy he informs us that his ancestors dwelt for a time in Iveleary, and we have in the Fiants quoted above what is perhaps a confirmation of this in the entry from Skull, which is in the neighbourhood of that district. In his prose satire on Cronin there is a direct reference to the O'Rahilly family. Richard og Stac replies to Mathghamhuin O'Cronin thus:—

"Cá b-ruairir ionnat féin uil ag comórad le Riocapo óg mac Riocapo Stac agus . . . baó éoiriuit a fíor do beit agat gurab é céim ir doiríoe do bí agat fean agus agat fínfeapab, do muinntir Scannláin agus do muinntir Raéaille buacailleacé cliabáin uí Chaoimh .i. tuine uapal boét ná raib do beata le céirpe céao bliathain aige féin agus ag an muinntir do éainis roime acé oét bfeapainn déag do ruadfliaib nár fár réar ná foirbe ruam air. agus do éual-ra go gcuiríoe tuamba mórboadag ó pobul uí Chaoimh trí troigete ór cionn tuamba mhic Capreáig móir i mainirtir locha Léin."

"How dare you compare yourself with Richard og son of Richard Stack, and . . . as you should know that the highest distinction ever gained by your forefathers, by the O'Scanlans and the O'Rahillys, was to mind the cradle for O'Keeffe, a poor gentleman, the only property in whose family for four hundred years was eighteen allotments of a wild mountain which never produced grass or wealth; yet I heard that the tomb of the proud bodachs from Pobal Uí Chaoimh used to be placed three feet above that of MacCarthy Mor in the Abbey of Lough Lein."

This passage is of course satire; but, as far as it goes, it

tends to disprove O'Reilly's statement. Though the poet does not assert here that he himself sprang from the O'Rahillys of O'Keeffe's country, he seems to imply that the race he sprang from was closely allied to them.*

The precise locality of O'Rahilly's birth is uncertain. O'Reilly says that he resided at Sliabh Luachra, and the expression has been repeated by several writers since his time. But Sliabh Luachra is applied in modern times not only to the mountain anciently so called, but to a vast tract of country extending southward as far as the Paps, eastward to the borders of Cork county, and westward to within a few miles of Killarney. It was this Sliabh Luachra that Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan meant when he addressed

Éigse ir rúada sléibe Luachra.

To say, then, that a man resided at Sliabh Luachra is as indefinite as to say that he lived in Meath or Upper Ossory.

According to a tradition (see *Amhrain Eoghain Ruaidh Uí Shúilleabháin*, Introduction, p. ix.) Egan O'Rahilly was born at Scrahanaveal, a mile north of Meentogues (the birthplace of Eoghan Ruadh). His father died while he was still young, leaving his widow in good circumstances. She owned at one time half of the townland of Scrahanaveal, which, however, under the stress of circumstances, she relinquished and came to dwell at Cnoc an Chorrfhiaidh, also called Stagmount, a little to the south-east of Meentogues. Here Egan lived a long time. His relatives and, it is said, his descendants inhabited the townland lying to the west of Abhainn Uí Chriadh, Annaghillymore, Annaghbeg, Raheen, etc.—as also Scrahanaveal

* A more difficult question is whether the names Ua Raghallaigh (Raighilligh) and Ua Rathaille (Rathghaille) were originally identical and referred to the same clan. It is possible that the poet himself may have assumed their identity, or at least considered it plausible, as he spells his name *ua Raḡaillle* in one place. But he may have been only playing with the word, as we find him writing *aoḡan* and *aoḡaḡan*, while he never writes *eoḡan*, the form corresponding to Edward O'Reilly's "Owen."

A discussion of this question does not come within the scope of this Introduction. See, however, Additional Notes, pp. 334-7.

and Kilquane. It is also said that Domhnall 'ac Murchadha O'Rahilly, author of the well-known song "Coir Bpice," was a nephew of the poet, and that he owned the townland of Lisbaby. From an Exchequer Bill, O'Rahilly *v.* Bevill, filed 26th May, 1701, we learn that a farmer named Murrogh O'Rahilly lived at that date at Annaghillymore who had a wife and children at the time. It is probable that this Murrogh was the father of Domhnall 'ac Murchadha and brother to the poet. Among the signatures of the witnesses to Eoghan MacCarthy's will in 1724 are Daniel Rahily and Michll. Rahily. Lisbaby was one of the ploughlands that belonged to Eoghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac Riabhach (p. 210), and Annaghillymore was the mensal land of MacCarthy More. It was thus natural for the poet to look to the MacCarthys as his chiefs. If we accept the tradition that Domhnall 'ac Murchadha owned Lisbaby, it may well be that the poet's family were living as tenants to Eoghan MacCarthy at the time XXXV. was written (*cf.* opening stanzas of the poem). And it may well be that the Daniel Rahily above referred to is Domhnall 'ac Murchadha, reputed nephew of the poet. It would be quite natural for MacCarthy to have some of his most substantial tenants present at the drawing up of his will. At Cnoc an Chorfhaidh there is a well, still pointed out as tobar Aodhagain, or "Egan's Well."

But he did not always reside at Stagmount. His writings show a marked intimacy with Killarney and places to the west of Killarney, and one of his most touching lyrics is a vehement outburst of feeling on changing his residence to Duibhneacha, beside Tonn Toime (VII.). He appears to have made periodical excursions to the houses of the Irish nobility, broken and scattered as they then were, to whom his reputation as an *ollamh* gave him an easy introduction. But he had fallen upon evil days. The nobles introduced into Ireland by the Cromwellian and Williamite usurpations, in the room of the old Milesian chieftains, cared little for letters, much less for Irish history or legend. In the manuscript remains of the Irish bards of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, few themes are more persistently dwelt on than the indifference of the new nobles to history or poetry. The hereditary *ollamh*

of Lord Clancarty winds up a pathetic lament for the ruined chieftains of the Gael, after the disaster of the Boyne, by a declaration that his occupation is gone, and that he must henceforth take to brewing. Andrew M'Curtain, in moody melancholy, complains to Donn that the noblemen of his time show him the door almost as soon as he has entered their houses, that they care nothing for his verses or genealogies. In the many laments for dead Irish chieftains produced during this period, none of their virtues is so much insisted on as their hospitality, especially to the bardic tribe. The professional *ollamh* was practically a thing of the past in the opening years of the eighteenth century.

The date of our poet's birth has not been ascertained with certainty ; we shall not be far wrong, however, if we place it in the neighbourhood of 1670. The elegy on Diarmuid O'Leary (XXII.) was composed between the years 1701 and 1706 (see Additional Notes), and a short elegy on Justin MacCarthy (Lord Mountcashel), who died in 1694, is possibly from his pen ; and it is certain that he had reached the fullness of his powers before the close of the seventeenth century. Further, it would seem that most of his works which have reached us were written between the years 1700 and 1726. We can fix the dates of some more definitely. The poem placed first in our collection is dated 1700 in some MS. copies. John Brown, the subject of a most beautiful and touching elegy (XIII.), died on the 15th of August, 1706. And this elegy clearly proves that, at this date, O'Rahilly took a most intense interest in the social war that raged in Killarney, in connexion with the Kenmare estate, and had been watching with an intelligent eye the events of the previous decade of years. In 1709 died John Blennerhasset of Ballyseedy, whom he laments in a beautiful elegy (XXXIV.). In October, 1709, he appeals to Donogh O'Hickey, of Limerick, to leave his native country rather than take "Abpribasion" oaths (XXIV.). The "Assembly of Munstermen" (XX.) must have been written after 1714, from the allusion it contains to King George, and the same is to be said of the few stanzas on "Death" (XXXIX.). In his satire on Cronin, he mentions the year 1713 as the date

at which the strange parliament there described was convened. Hence, we may conclude that this satire was written in that year or soon afterwards. The Epithalamium, written for Valentine Brown, on the occasion of his marriage with Honoria Butler, of Kilcash, was composed in 1720. To this same date is ascribed a MS. of poem II., according to the catalogue drawn up for the British Museum. In 1722, we find the poet making a copy of Keating's *History of Ireland* for MacSheehy. This copy is now in the National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin. O'Callaghan, whose loss he bewails in Poems XV. and XVI., died on the 24th of August, 1724. In a copy of the poem on the "Shoes" (XVIII.), preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was written about 1724. The beautiful reverie which begins "Gile na Gile" (IV.) is found in a British Museum manuscript of the year 1725; while Poem III., "The Merchant's Son," if we take it as referring to the death of Charles II. of Spain, must be ascribed to the year 1700. Charles died on the 1st of November of that year. The poem on Valentine Brown (VIII.) must have been written in old age, when want had pressed heavily upon him. Though we cannot determine the date of the last poem he ever penned, the circumstances attending its composition are of painful interest. It is certain that despondency weighed down that great soul as his end approached. He had met with bitter disappointments. The nobles whom he immortalized had treated him with cold neglect. He was pressed hard by poverty. But neither disappointment nor poverty could quench the fire of genius that burned within him, and seemed to blaze ever more brightly as the clouds of sorrow thickened above his head. On his bed of sickness (from which he never rose), his hand trembling in death, he penned an epistle to a friend (XXI.) which must rank among the most interesting poems in literature. He describes his want, his loneliness, his grief, with unapproachable pathos; and passes on to the ruin of his country despoiled of her chieftains, "since the knave had won the game from the crowned king."

In the Barony of Magonihiy, whose centre is Killarney, was fought out on a smaller scale the struggle between the races

which ended in the confiscation of Irish land, and in this struggle we find O'Rahilly actively engaged. Nicholas Brown, the second Viscount Kenmare, was attainted for his participation in the Jacobite war, and his estates vested in the Crown. As his children were inheritable under the marriage settlement, the commissioners entrusted with the management and sale of the forfeited estates were directed, by a Royal letter in 1696, not to let the Kenmare estate for a term exceeding twenty-one years. But, contrary to this order, the estate was let privately for sixty-one years, far below its value, to John Blennerhasset,* of Ballyseedy, and George Rogers, of Ashgrove, County Cork, his brother-in-law, two members of the Irish Parliament. This contract, no less illegal than unjust, had it been ratified, would have been fraught with the most serious consequences. Blennerhasset and Rogers had intended to plant the estate with Protestant settlers, and to elbow the Catholic Celt to crags and barren moorlands. Their aim may be gathered from a memorial which they addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, when the validity of their lease was called in question by the English Commission in 1699. We quote from that document the following :—

“ We have lett some farmes to English tenants that doe advance some thinge, and wee hope when the estate is settled, and the Protestant tenants may think themselves safe in setting down there, that wee shall be able to raise the king's rent, and reserve a farme to ourselves, which wee think wee well deserve for so considerable an undertaking ; for wee could without losses, trouble, or hazard, manage two Protestant counties near Dublin sooner than this estate among so many ungovernable and disingenuous people.”

The memorial goes on to show what a great loss his Majesty would incur by the invalidation of the contract, and continues :—

“ So that were it not on a publike account more than a private interest wee would not undertake the trouble of communication with so wicked and barbarous a people for even the profit we expect. Truly

* Blennerhasset, in spite of his action on this occasion, was popular with the Catholics and Jacobites, and O'Rahilly composed a fine elegy on his death in 1709 (XXXIV.).

it is not so valuable but wee would surrender it, but that wee have engaged so many Protestants, and wee have other considerable interests of our own estates and leased lands that do adjoyne it, that makes it agree with our interest and inclination to have that country planted with Protestants." "In playne English," it continues, "this is no more than a tryall of skill whether Kerry shall be a Protestant or an Irish plantation or not. Their priest Connellan, the other day, told his parishioners at Mass that nowe they may with cheerfulness repair their Mass house, for that their old master, the Lord Kenmare, meaning Sir Nicholas Browne, would soon have the estate again." (See Miss Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, 2nd series, pp. 122-124.)

The contract was quashed; and in 1703, at the sale of the forfeited estates, at Chichester House, Dublin, the estate was sold to John Asgill, during the lifetime of Sir Nicholas Brown. The official entry is as follows:—

"All the estates of the Lord Kenmare in the province of Munster vested in the trustees were sold to Mr. John Asgill, April 13th, 1703, the buyer to pay all the incumbrances and to have all arrears of rent and Sir Michael Creagh's judgment due to the Trustees for £1000, and the woods, as per particulars affixed, lying in the counties of Cork and Kerry."

John Asgill, the purchaser, had a strange career. An Englishman, bred to the law, he scented from afar the litigation that arose from the confiscations that followed the Revolution. He had married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Brown, and, in 1703, had obtained a seat in the Irish Parliament. But that pious body, shocked at an absurd pamphlet he had published, voted it a blasphemous libel, and he was expelled from the House. A few years later he entered the English House of Commons; but his unlucky pamphlet was not forgotten. The Commons ordered it to be publicly burnt, and the author was expelled.

The struggle of the Kings which ended in the Boyne defeat (XXXV., 1247) had its effect even in the remotest corner of the island. Eoghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac Riabhach, who may have been the poet's immediate landlord at the time, was deprived of his small estate at Lisnagawn, which was portion of the Kenmare dominions, and the Egars and "Muiris" installed in his stead. The poet blazes forth into a poem, elegiac

in form, of great beauty, in which pathos and sarcasm alternate. He pours out his scorn on the "tribe of the sheep" who were supplanting the old nobility. Naturally this event touched him deeply from the relation in which his family stood to the MacCarthys. This, however, was but an instance of the violence and disorder that reigned through the Kenmare estate in consequence of its being vested in the Crown.

In the confusion that ensued, consequent on a change of landlords over so important an estate, some Irishmen sought to enrich themselves, and rise on the ruin of the Catholic and Jacobite viscount. Among these, two are singled out by O'Rahilly as special objects of his wrath. Timothy Cronin had been a collector of hearth-money to Lord Kenmare, and Murtoagh Griffin acted as administrator to Lady Helen, his wife, during his attainder. Griffin, who hailed from the county of Clare, had become a Protestant and aspired to be a landlord. He built himself a goodly mansion in Killarney, where he settled down in the enjoyment of the wealth which he derived from his "freehold lands," which were all "part of the lands forfeited by the late Revolution in this Kingdome," one farm he held being Lisnagawn, the patrimony of Eoghan Mac Carthy Riabhach, of which he had obtained possession by questionable means. His kinsman, Eamonn, a magistrate, lived also in Killarney. Cronin, though remaining a Catholic, found no difficulty in abjuring the Pretender. These individuals are interesting, not only for the important part they played in these troubled times, but also as being typical of the class of upstarts peculiar to that epoch, and much light is thrown on their character and transactions by the *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh* (p. 291) and the documents given in the Appendix.

In the "*Eachtra*," or history of the transactions of Cronin, he represents that personage as addressing his followers in these polite and outspoken words:—*

"Ye black, bold, vehement, ill-mannered bodachs," said Tadhg, "was it not enough for you that I banished Lord Kenmare from his country

* Δ ἡσοῦδα οὐδα, ὁἰνο, γc. See p. 291 for original text

by my cunning and my tricks, and that I gave his daughter and his lordship to his inveterate enemy? And it was not through a desire to serve either of them, as I knew that I could twist that old gentleman, John Asgill, on my finger, and that I would have the profits of the estate myself, as I have; for I never had a master whom I did not deprive of his inheritance which I kept myself in his stead. At first I collected hearth money. I was not a slow villain at that trade. I did not leave a cabin without plundering, and I gave no return for that money but wrangling and dispute."

Then Tadhg proceeds to tell how he had ruined the inhabitants of O'Keeffe's and O'Callaghan's districts, evicting the inhabitants for hearth-money, until the whole region became a wilderness. What the poet thought of Griffin is sufficiently obvious from the mock elegy with which he soothed his *manes* (XVII.).

Mention has been made of the woods in this estate as becoming the property of Asgill. It would seem that some of his under-agents were interested in cutting them down before the property passed into the hands of the Browns, and a complaint was made that £20,000 worth of timber was destroyed. Trees newly felled were sold at sixpence each.

On the 15th of August, 1706, soon after the estate had changed hands, and when the inhabitants of the barony were ablaze with indignation at the attempted introduction of Protestant planters, and at the ruin of the woods, brought about for selfish ends by designing upstarts, died Captain Brown of Ardagh, who had long been manager of the estate and had been a member of Parliament for Tralee in 1689. In the course of a beautiful elegy on the deceased (XIII.), O'Rahilly pours out his wrath, like lava, on the heads of the plunderers of the people. Captain Brown's connexion with Lord Muskery and his wife's relation to the Duke of Ormond were not likely to be lost sight of by the poet.

In the second stanza he hints at the undue violence of the new masters:—

A báir, so meallair leat ar lóðrann,
 Fál ár n-arthair ar mbailte 'r ar rteorann,
 Fársa ar rcead ar mban 'r ar mbólaet,
 Ar rceá poim rceanaib feanta róinne.

The same idea is developed in two or three succeeding stanzas. The people have now no lord but the God of glory ; the woods are cut down, a pitiable sight. Then the high military genius of the deceased is dwelt on, and a company of rivers chant a melancholy chorus at his death. But the poet turns from these, more pained at the weeping of Brown, now in servitude abroad, and the weeping of the widow of high lineage. Then, with withering sarcasm, he describes the sad plight to which the estate of the Browns had been reduced :—

Δόδαρ υαβαρ βυαίθεαρετὰ ἴρ βρόνχοι,
 Ἀένυαθ λυιτ ἱρ υιλc γαν τεορα,
 μέδουξάθ οἶαν ἀρ ἑιάθ ἴραν ἑόιξε
 Cior βυρ βρεαρανν ἀγ ἀρξίλλ τὰ ἑοίηρεαθ.

Δη ταρα cάρ το ἑράιθ ἀν ἑόιξε:
 Σρίορά ἱρ τὰθξ ἰ βρείθm ἴρ ἰ μόρτυρ,
 λέρ οἰβρεαθ ἀρ ραοίτε μόρθα
 ἀρ Δ βρεαραννωιθ cαίρτε ἱρ cόρα.

ἱρ οἰῑρεαθ βαρ γκοίλλτε ἀρ ρεοῑαθ,
 ἱρ μαίλῑρ ἑαίθξ ἀγ ἀθαινε μαρ ρμόλ ουθ,
 γαν ἀήραρ τὰ Δ γκεανν ἴρ Δ οτόν λειρ,
 ὅν λά οἴμεθίξ ρcιαθ υαρηαίθ na ρλόιξε.

XIII. 81-92.

Asgill, the new proprietor, had troubles of his own. While he was the cause of angry scenes in the Legislatures of both England and Ireland, his underlings in Kerry, men of the stamp of Cronin and Griffin, got what they could by the destruction of the woods, or by the extortion of hearth-money. The years went by in sorrow and suffering for the Catholic Celt, whom the law never recognized except for purposes of insult and plunder. Men driven from their homes throughout the country retired to the fastnesses of the woods and mountains, and there offered a desultory resistance to the execution of the laws framed by a faction to plunder and insult them.

In 1720 Lord Kenmare (Sir Nicholas Brown) died, and his son Valentine was now undisputed owner of the estate. In this year O'Rahilly voiced the public joy in a beautiful epithalamium for his marriage with Colonel Butler's daughter

(XXX.). Twenty years of anxiety and fear and suffering had passed; and the dream of Blennerhasset and Rogers—a Protestant plantation in Magonihy—had vanished into thin air.

Froude, referring to this period, or a little later, declared Killarney to be the Catholic University of Ireland. The classics were taught, and aspirants to Holy Orders were trained in scholastic discipline, and the intricate laws of Gaelic poetry were carefully studied there. The cause of Sir Nicholas Brown was the cause of enlightened freedom and true toleration; but there were others of the local gentry who favoured the progress of the Catholic Celt. O’Rahilly, in the tract from which we have already quoted, mentions four as the only ones who had the true spirit of fairmindedness. Cronin, in the speech to which we have referred above, declares that if four traitors who were in the country were in his power he could sleep sound; they are Lavellin, Colonel White, Ned Herbert, and William Crosby. Of these, Lavellin and Colonel White had married sisters to Helen, wife of Sir Nicholas Brown. In the intended depositions of Sylvester O’Sullivan, the informer, we have the names of several popish school-masters in Killarney whom he declares to have been “well versed in the liberal sciences.” One of these, indeed his own partner in academic labours, he accused before Lord Fitzmaurice of Ross Castle “of carrying arms, school-teaching, and other heavy crimes.” But the scholastic services of Sylvester were dispensed with after he had, on the 23rd of February, 1729, “publicly renounced the errors of the Church of Rome” in the Protestant Church at Killarney.

Sylvester O’Sullivan states in a memorial, which he styles “depositions ready to be sworn,” that Archdeacon Lauder who sat among other magistrates to hear his complaint, spoke as follows, in a great “huff and fury”—

“How now, you rogue! Do you think to get any justice against the county Kerry gentlemen who are all in a knot, and even baffle the very judges on the circuit? Nay, you are mistaken; our bare words are taken and preferred before the Government before the depositions of a thousand such evidences who have no friends to back ’em. This is not France,

that severe country where the king's interest is so strictly maintained. No ! this is Kerry, where we do what we please. We'll teach you some Kerry law, my friend, which is to give no right and take no wrong."*

In spite of any arguments that may be founded on this speech, it is certain that, though many of the Protestant gentry sided with the Catholics against the Government, racial and religious animosities ran high, as the story told in XLIII. sufficiently proves.

The Catholic Celt of Magonihy, however, had something more substantial to rely on than the good-will of time-serving magistrates. There were true hearts and stout arms in the fastnesses of the mountains to defend his cause. Glenflesk is a valley bounded by mountains of savage grandeur, and watered by the Flesk, a river celebrated in song and story. Near the entrance of the glen stands the castle of Killaha, which was for generations inhabited by the O'Donoghues of the Glen. Perhaps no Irish chieftain so successfully preserved his clan from the ravages of the freebooter. No Irish chieftain was served with more devoted loyalty. Nature had done much—she had reared lofty walls of rock on either side ; she had indented the mountains with convenient recesses, whither the outlaw might betake him till the storm he had raised had blown over. But it was in the strong arm of the indomitable race that acknowledged him as lord, as well as in his own uprightness and courage, that O'Donoghue found his chief strength. He was not wealthy ; but he lived ever among his people—their cause was his cause. He hated Castle proclamations and decrees with a traditional hatred. It was in vain that his estate was declared forfeit under Cromwell. The undertakers, in all probability, never even beheld the slopes of Derrynasaggart or the lake of Foiladown. One of the sweetest and most vigorous of Gaelic poets reigned at Killaha during the Restoration and Revolution periods. His poems breathe the spirit of manly independence.† In the stress of the penal

* For a full account of this remarkable document, see *Old Kerry Records*, 2nd series, pp. 177-186.

† See *Uáinta Seafraio uí Ó Donnáda an Ġleanna*, edited by Dinneen.

days, when unjust forfeitures had forced many a good Irishman from the home of his ancestors, the hospitable chieftain of the Glen welcomed them with open arms. O'Donoghue's house was a safe haven for persecuted bards, and the chieftain himself a generous patron of the Muses. A grateful poet has left a vivid picture of life in Killaha Castle during the days of the Revolution, when Geoffrey O'Donoghue, himself a poet and wit of a high order, extended an open-hearted welcome to his brother bards:—

múr séarparó le céasdaib ir gairinn oíche,
múr tréitead le céasdaib 'na gcanntar laoióite,
múr féaracá ir féile 'na gcaitear fíonta,
múr déaracá na héigre le taca óiola.

Uín cléipe 'na léigear an laoin líonéa,
Uín béite le gnéarab ar bparab ríosa,
Uín éaracá fá féasdaib oo macaib ríogóda,
Uín gtréite na gcearparó a tacaíar o' doiréadab.

Cúirt laocéaró gan trasacá oo bagar bíodóaró,
Cúirt éadacá an tréimfir na coigill míona,
Cúirt bésaracá 'na réimpir ag rreartal raióite.
Cúirt doiracá an gaothabroag ir fairring doibinn.

The house of Geoffrey—short seems the night to hundreds ;
House of accomplishments, in which songs are sung to harps ;
House of festivity and hospitality, in which wines are drunk ;
House of bestowing, in which bards are rewarded substantially.

Stronghold of the clergy, where Latin is fluently read ;
Stronghold, where the maidens embroider silken robes ;
Stronghold, liberal in dispensing gems to sons of princes ;
Stronghold of gifts unceasingly given to guests.

Mansion of heroes, unsubdued by wicked threats ;
Mansion of wonders, of the valiant man who stored not jewels ;
Mansion of verses freely running to honour nobles ;
Mansion of airiness is the Gaelic dwelling, roomy and delightful.

The Glen became the home of “Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees, Persons of the Romish Religion, out in arms and upon their keeping.” It was these Tories that made it secure

to carry on the crime of school teaching in Killarney. A few extracts from the correspondence with Dublin Castle, of some Kerry magistrates and others, will give some idea of the part played by Glenflesk and its Chieftain, in the social struggle whose centre was Killarney, and in whose vortex the years of our poet's manhood were passed.

Colonel Maurice Hussey, himself a Jacobite, writes, on the 26th of December, 1702, from Flesk Bridge:—"The Tories in the province are lately grown highwaymen, that is, most of them horsemen; I find that there are now about fifteen or sixteen." In the same year he writes again to the Castle secretary, Joshua Dawson:—"Tories are skulking up and down in couples, but I have taken good care to prevent their getting into the mountains—the chief of the Rapparees were twice sett by twice their own number of soldiers from Rosse, yet they escaped, a shameful thing to be related. I do not care to be the author of it, but 'tis true." Hussey, who was a Catholic, further asserts that he has "an English heart still, though born and miserably bred in Ireland."

In 1708 it was expected, on all sides, that the Pretender would visit the west coast of Ireland, and Colonel Hedges, of Macroom (II. 45), who had been appointed governor of Ross Castle, proceeded to administer the oath of abjuration to Catholics in the various towns. Many Catholic gentlemen, on refusing it, were imprisoned. Colonel Hedges, writing to Dawson, says:—"Some Irish gentlemen have very freely taken the oath, and others will, but the proprietors and idle persons, and such as served King James and are poor, and all the priests, are the persons who are universally and entirely disposed to assist the Pretender or any Popish interest." The Pretender scare blew over for the time, but many gentlemen and the great bulk of the people had openly taken their side. We can easily understand our poet's rage against the Cronins, father and son, from such recommendations as the following:—"I take leave to ask," wrote Hedges to Dawson, in 1711, "for a license (to carry arms) for Darby Cronine, who, though a papist, has been employed by me for several years past, and took the oath of abjuration."

In a letter, dated the 28th of February, 1712, addressed to Murtoth Griffin, Hussey says:—"The Rapps of Glenflesk, the sure refuge of all the thieves and tories of the country, are up by night and are guilty of all the violence and villanies imaginable, and it will be always so, till nine parts of ten of O'Donoghue's followers are proclaimed and hanged on gibbets upon the spott." The untamable spirit of Timothy and Finneen O'Donoghue was a source of constant alarm to such time-servers as Hedges. To these were joined now Francis Eagar, a Protestant, who had married their sister. On June the 8th, 1714, Hedges writes:—"Timothy and Florence (Finneen) O'Donoghue and Philip O'Sullivan, of Glenflesk, papists, have fire-arms and swords, as I am credibly informed."

The death of Queen Anne did not by any means diminish the strain to which Castle law was subject in Kerry. Hedges, as yet unaware of the important event, writes on August 4th, 1714, to Dawson:—

"The Protestants of Killarney, besides those which are linked with the O'Donoghue, do not exceed a dozen; there are but four in the county adjacent."

He means, no doubt, families. In a census taken by Philip Anderson, Clerk of the Commissioners of Array, in 1692, the number of Protestants in Magonihy is given as 82, while the Catholics number 1,587. Hedges goes on to say that the magistrates are in terror of their persons, and far from putting the laws in force, and adds:—

"Old O'Donoghue told Mr. Griffin (a magistrate) to his face that he hoped soon to see the time when he and his would pull out his throat, and he often bragged that he had 500 men at his command."

On the 23rd of August, the accession of George I. having become known, Hedges writes an account of his exertions to proclaim the new Sovereign. "The court leet began last Saturday at Killarney, and I hear the papists are taking the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to his majesty with seeming cheerfulness." But he has only two names to mention.

"Timothy Croneen and his son Darby Croneen took the oath of allegiance, and took and subscribed the adjuracon oath the first day of the sessions." Finneen O'Donoghue, he says, was the person he feared to be most troublesome, but it was satisfactory to learn from this formidable opponent of unjust laws that "about a dozen gun barrels were lately wrought into reap-hooks by a smith in Glenflesk, which he was told were rusty old barrels found in a hollow tree." O'Rahilly addresses one of his sweetest odes (XI.) to this Finneen O'Donoghue, and describes graphically the part he played in resisting the execution of the penal laws.

Another power in the county at this period, but one of whom O'Rahilly speaks with distrust, was Domhnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe, with his formidable band of *fairesses*. In 1706, the poet had soothed the ghost of John O'Mahony, Domhnall's second cousin, with one of his splendid elegies (XIV.); but in Domhnall himself he reposed **no** confidence. He represents Cronin in the "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh" as impanelling a jury of the upstarts, including such names as Gervais of Carbery and Tadhg Mac Cuinn, ancestor to the present Earl of Dunraven, but the first name of the twelve is Domhnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe. This personage seems to have been a real power in the county. He was a Catholic and tenant to the Earl of Shelbourne, but he had abjured the Pretender, and the number of his own subjects was estimated at "three thousand persons all of the Pope's religion." He had disciplined his dependents as an army, ready at a moment's notice to swoop down on the objects of his displeasure. If we may believe the evidence of Kennedy, quit-rent collector, only a dozen of Mahony's tenants were Leinster Protestants. "So may it please you Excie and Lopps," adds Kennedy, "the said Mahony and his mobb of Fairesses are so dreaded by his mighty power that noe Papist in the kingdom of Ireland hath the like." *

* For a fuller picture of life in Kerry the reader is referred to the chapter entitled "Kerry in the Eighteenth Century," in Miss Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, Second Series, on which the writer of the preceding account has largely drawn.

Such were the scenes amid which our poet lived and sang. He watched his country, all torn and blood-stained, entering within the shadow of an inhuman persecution, and did not live to see her even partially emerge. He often connected his own hardships—notwithstanding his profession as *ollamh*—with those of his country, and traced both to the same source, and in his death-bed poem he bewails both together. He is beyond all others the poet of the ancient Irish nobility, who despises upstarts, and gives no quarter to any man who sacrifices honour and faith for wealth and power.

O'Rahilly was well versed in the learning current in his native district ; and his knowledge of the classics is sufficiently attested by the allusions to classical topics to be found in his writings. The extent of his knowledge of English we cannot accurately ascertain ; but from allusions and quotations in his prose it would seem that he was at home in that language. His knowledge of Irish was unquestionably profound. His command of that tongue was such as natural genius alone, without extensive study, could not give, and has rarely been equalled. A deep and intimate acquaintance with the Irish language is, O'Curry testifies, evinced by the "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais." Nor can less be said of the "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh" or of the lyrics and elegies printed in this volume. His familiarity with all the legendary lore that illumines the dawn of Irish history is shown in his elegies, and must have been the result of wide reading and a tenacious memory. He had an ardent passion for genealogy, but differed from ordinary genealogists in this, that he quickened the dry bones of a pedigree with the life of poetry. We have already seen how an education could be procured in Kerry even when school teaching was a serious crime against the law. Indeed Egan seems to have been the most learned *ollamh* of his day. His quaint account of the learned meetings in O'Callaghan's house (XV.), where every great name in Europe came under discussion, cannot be considered as exaggerated, if we remember that men like the poet himself were of the company. Indeed, so highly did the popular voice esteem his genealogical talents that even in our own

day a quotation from one of his elegies has been regarded as proving a kinship, remote and shadowy in most cases, between families.

There is reason to believe that he was at first in good circumstances ; but his poverty at the end of his life was extreme. It is hardly possible to read his death-bed poem (XXI.), to which allusion has been already made, without tears. Here he appears as one wanting help, and yet too proud to beg. He will not be seen at the doors of the new nobility. He laments the loss of the true chieftains in terms of matchless pathos. He had tried Sir Valentine Brown (VIII.), but he was repulsed ; his “*ῥεανα-πορε τιατ*” must henceforth vainly weep for the generous nobles of the “*Ḳápc’-ḡuit*.” In the poem on the “Shoes,” with which he was presented by O’Donoghue Dubh (XVIII.) his soul appears overcast with the shadow of dire poverty. The tone is subdued ; the humour is grim ; and in the concluding lines he expresses openly his distress and desolateness. It was probably one of his latest poems. It is remarkable in this poet that the verses he produced in an old age of sorrow and poverty are more fiery and vigorous than his earlier productions.

After the lapse of nearly 200 years Egan’s memory is fresh to-day in many parts of Munster, and would have been far fresher and more vivid were it not that the language in which he wrote, and in which his witty sayings were recorded, has decayed throughout almost the entire province.

Though little of biographical value has reached us concerning him, still certain traits of his character have been placed in a strong light by oral tradition. It appears that affected simplicity formed a strong feature of his character. He delighted in acting as a simpleton until he had secured his object, and then in impressing on the bystanders the success of his practical joke by making a display of his learning. On one occasion he entered a book-shop in Cork, and asked the price of the books that lay on the counter in a tone of voice and with a gesture that led the bookseller to imagine he was dealing with a fool. At length he asked with much timidity the price of a large expensive classical work exhibited there.

The bookseller, with a look of pitying contempt, handed him the book, and said, "You will get it for nothing if you can only read it." The poet took the book, and to confirm the seller in his error opened it, and held it before him with the pages inverted; and, when the bargain had been duly ratified, set it properly before him and read it aloud with a facility that amazed the bystanders and confounded the bookseller, who perceived he had been made the victim of a practical joke.

When he attended fairs, and on such public occasions, it is said that he usually wore a "sugan" round his waist. Indeed, in one of his prose satires, when describing the dress adopted by Clan Thomas, he appears to allude to this cincture. He delighted in passing for a foolish clown amongst the buyers from Cork and Limerick who frequented the fairs, and to whom he was known only by reputation. His constant reply to such strangers, if they happened to price his cattle, was, "Dúdaire mo mádaire uíom san iad do díol san an méid seo," and thus they were led to imagine that he was a mere instrument in the hands of an absent mother.

On one occasion a certain Limerick stranger, named Shinkwin, was completely deceived by his language and manner. Shinkwin, it seems, bought some cattle from the poet, whom he regarded as a fool, and imagined from the replies to some questions he asked that the cattle were in calf. Afterwards, as he passed along the street, he observed this "fool" discussing with great volubility and vehemence some questions of history with a local gentleman. He inquired who that man was, and was told that he was Egan O'Rahilly. On hearing this—for the poet was well known by reputation throughout Munster—he exclaimed, "Óráis roim ba san dáir as Sinnicín," "That leaves Shinkwin with cows not in calf." This expression has passed into a proverb.

O'Rahilly is also popularly remembered as an unrivalled satirist. He belonged to what Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan called "Muintir Chainte." In a period of Irish history anterior to that we are considering, satirists were supposed to be able to raise three blisters on the individual whom they abused if he deserved the satire; stories are told of our poet which attribute

to his satire still greater power. It is said that, like Archilochus of old, he killed a man by the venom of his satire, and that a fierce attempt was made to satirize himself; that he laboured the livelong night to neutralize its effects; and that when morning came he asked his daughter to look out and reconnoitre. The daughter brought word that some of his cattle had perished during the night. The poet, on hearing this, said, “*Ùiròeacàr le Òia an lá a òut orra ir naè orra-ra òo-òuair ré.*” “Thank God! the victory was gained over them and not over me.” This story is worth recording, as it proves how genuinely our poet represents the ancient spirit of Irish literature. On reading the legend one is carried in imagination to the days of Cuchulainn and Ferdiad, or of Cairbre and Breas. There can be no doubt that Egan’s power of vituperation was unrivalled. In his day personal satire among Irish bards was nothing better than eloquent rhythmical barging, often indulged in for the sake of displaying the scolding power of the satirist. In the case of our poet we need not rest his claim as a master of abusive language on mythical stories; an interesting specimen of his personal satire still exists. A poet of the MacCarthy family, called Domhnall na Tuile, or “Domhnall of the Flood,” whose patron was Tadhg an Duna, wrote a bitter attack on him, on what provocation we cannot say. O’Rahilly replied in a satire of greater bitterness still. The attack and reply (XXXVIII.) are given in the present volume. We believe they will be found interesting, as throwing some light on what our annalists say of Irish satire. They certainly display unbounded command of language. Whether this fierce encounter was purely a trial of strength between the poets we cannot determine. MacCarthy’s effusion is, like the reply, a description of the physical and mental characteristics of his antagonist, so vague and exaggerated, however, that it is impossible to draw any conclusions from it regarding his physical appearance.

An anonymous writer in the *Irish Monthly Magazine of Politics and Literature* for January, 1834, on looking over Hardiman’s *Irish Minstrelsy* and seeing there the name of our poet

has his thoughts carried back to the days of his youth, and speaks as follows :—

“ The name of Rahilly excited in my mind peculiar interest from the circumstance of having been in my juvenile days intimately acquainted with his grandson, Mr. Patrick Rahilly, one of the last of the Milesian race of schoolmasters so numerous in Ireland about sixty years ago, and so remarkable for the originality of their manners and eccentricity and rakishness of their habits. He was an admirable specimen of the genus. From the age of seventeen up to the close of his life at the advanced age of 75 he was occupied in the art and mystery of private tuition, and so ardent a lover of variety was he that in the course of that long period he was never known to pass an entire year in one family—he was literally a rolling stone in whom the proverb was verified, as he gathered no moss. His figure was tall and commanding, his complexion dark, his features sharp and intellectual, to which a profusion of long, lank, black hair gave a peculiar solemnity of expression and afforded at the same time *prima facie* evidence of his Milesian origin. . . . His manners were perfectly those of a gentleman, except on periodical occasions, when he broke loose on what he used himself to call a *reel*. . . . On these occasions he generally contrived to associate with himself one or two of the neighbouring pedagogues of Bacchanalian propensities and secured if possible the company of some thirsty fiddler or punch-loving piper, for he inherited a considerable portion of his grandfather's taste for both poetry and music.

The writer proceeds to give stories of his carouses and escapades, which he had from his own lips. The County of Waterford and parts of East Cork were evidently favourite districts with him—Cloyne, Kilworth, Stradbally, Dungarvan being mentioned as scenes of his frolic. A favourite amusement which he practised in the society of fellow-tutors was the composition of hexameters in bog Latin, or mixed Latin and English. Here is a specimen perpetrated at Kilworth, describing the tall landlady of the inn stopping with straw and clouts the breaches made in the windows by a howling storm :—

“ Est domus windosa, est et landladia longa,
Soppibus et cloutis cupiens stoppare fenestras.”

About the year 1790 he was tutor to a Mr. Roche, of Co. W(aterford). At another time he was employed by a Mr. Power, of Seafeld. A friend of the magazine writer's met him

at Seafield and afterwards at Stradbally. At the latter place he saluted him as usual, saying:—

“ How do you do, Mr. Rahilly? I’m glad to see you here,” and proffered his hand. The Milesian instantly drew back, and, elevating himself to his extreme perpendicular altitude, thus addressed him: “ Sir, when you meet me at Mr. Power’s, at Seafield, I am, it is true, but plain Mr. Rahilly, but I wish you to know when you meet me here, at Stradbally, on my own account, I am no longer Mr. Rahilly—but *rake outrageous* O’Rahilly.”

II.—HIS WORKS.

O’Rahilly’s works may be divided into three classes: Lyrics, Elegies, and Satires. As a lyric poet he deserves a high place. His pieces are short, often without regular order or sequence of parts; often, too, with a line or a clause thrown in to fill up space and keep the metre going, but the main thoughts come from the heart, and throw themselves without apparent effort into language of great beauty and precision. No idea foreign to the subject is obtruded on the reader’s attention; the whole seems produced in the heat of inspiration. The rhythm is perfect, without tricks of style or metre. The poet’s very soul seems poured out into his verse. Most of his lyrical pieces that have reached us are concerned with his country’s sufferings and wounds then bleeding fresh, the decay of her strength, the usurpation of her lands by foreigners, and the expulsion of the old nobility. His mind is never off this theme. The energies which other poets devoted to the praise of wine or woman he spent in recounting the past glories and mourning over the present sorrows of his beloved land, whose history he had studied as few men have ever done, and whose miseries he beheld with the keen eye of genius, and felt for with the warmth and sensibility of the most ardent of natures.

His power as a lyric poet consists mainly in the strength of his passion, and in his unequalled pathos. One gets the idea from some of the shorter pieces, in which he depicts the bleeding and tortured condition of his country, that a very

tempest of passion swept through the poet's soul. His paroxysms are fierce, vehement, and fitful. In such gusts he is often taken so far beyond himself that when the storm is over he seems to forget the links that bound his thoughts together. He takes little trouble to present the reader with a finished whole, in which the various parts are joined together by easy natural links. He is only anxious to fix our attention on what is great and striking, leaving minor matters to care for themselves. We can imagine a poet like Gray counting with scrupulous care the number of his lines, labouring his rhymes, and linking one verse to another, so as to form a homogeneous whole. Our poet seems to care little about the number of his lines, or such minor points. He is conscious that his thoughts, glowing hot, deserve attention, and he compels it.

There are few pictures in poetry more pathetic than that drawn in "The Merchant's Son" (III.). The frequency with which visions of Ireland, cast into stereotyped form, were produced at a later date is calculated to create a prejudice in the mind of the reader against this poem. But the vision here described is altogether different from the common poetic reveries of the later poets. The loveliness and grace of the maiden, her misfortunes, her trust in her absent deliverer and lover, her belief in his speedy arrival, the fidelity with which she clings to his love—all these create in our minds an intense interest in the distressed queen. But our hearts melt to pity when she is described as looking, day after day, across the main, "over wild, sand-mingled waves," in the hope of catching a glimpse of the promised fleet. Then the poet has a sudden and painful surprise in store for her and for us. The hero she loved is dead. He died in Spain, and there is no one to pity her. It is more than she can bear. Her soul is wrenched from her body in terror at the word. It is impossible to describe adequately the power of this poem. It is ablaze with passion, while the sudden terror of the concluding stanza belongs to the sublime.

O'Rahilly, as we have seen, lived at a time of supreme crisis in Irish history. The pent-up passion of a suffering

people finds expression in every line of that magnificent threnody, which stands second in this collection. Never, perhaps, since Jeremias sat by the wayside and chanted a mournful dirge over the ruin of Jerusalem, never were a nation's woes depicted with such vivid anguish and such passionate bursts of grief. We have no reason to suppose that the poet made a special study of Biblical literature; yet it is impossible to read this outburst of fierce, intense passion without being reminded of passages in the writings of the Hebrew prophets, and especially in the Lamentations. The similarity in thought, in intensity of feeling, in vigour of expression, in variety and simplicity of imagery, between this poem and the Lamentations is, we think, not due to conscious imitation; it is rather to be ascribed to the brooding of kindred spirits over subjects that had much in common.

"How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is the mistress of the gentiles become a widow: the prince of provinces made tributary!"—LAM. i. 1.

"Weeping she hath wept in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks: there is none to comfort her among all them that were dear to her."—LAM. i. 2.

"My eyes have failed with weeping, my bowels are troubled: my liver is poured out upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people, when the children, and the sucklings, fainted away in the streets of the city."—LAM. ii. 11.

"And from the daughter of Sion all her beauty is departed: her princes are become like rams that find no pastures: and they are gone away without strength before the face of the pursuer."—LAM. i. 6.

Let these well-known verses be compared with the first three poems and the twenty-first of this collection, as well as with many passages in the elegies, and we think it will appear that our poet in vigour of expression, in majesty and simplicity of imagery, in melting pathos, may claim kinship with the greatest writers of all time.

The Elegies differ in style and metre from the Lyrics. They are death-songs for distinguished persons. The poet soothes every sorrow. He remembers every friend: the wife, the sister, the helpless orphan, the weeping father and mother, the famished poor mourning at the gate with no one to break

them bread. He brings before our eyes the house, wont to be so gay, now cold and comfortless and still with the melancholy silence of death.

There is something exquisitely affecting in the tender names which O'Rahilly applies to the deceased: a fountain of milk to the weak, their Cuchulainn in a hostile gathering, the guard of their houses and flocks. But, in spite of their tenderness, too-frequent repetition palls. There is too much sameness in the drapery of his grief. Nature mourns, the hills are rent asunder, there is a dull mist in the heavens. Such are "the trappings and the suits of woe" that he constantly employs.

The use made of the Greek and Roman deities is, however, to modern critics, the greatest blemish in these compositions. Pan and Jupiter, Juno and Pallas, give the renowned infant *at baptism* the gifts peculiar to themselves. The elegy on Captain O'Leary (XXII.), in spite of these faults, is a beautiful poem. The elegy on O'Callaghan (XV. and XVI.) is, perhaps, the most finished production of the author. But the least faulty and most affecting of all the elegies is, without doubt, that on Cronin's three children, who were drowned (XII.). The rhythm is exquisite, and the beautiful metre is that employed in O'Neaghtan's lament for Mary of Modena.

To O'Rahilly, as O'Curry testifies, were usually attributed in Munster, even as late as 1840, two fierce prose satires, "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais" and "Parliament Chloinne Thomais." These productions were transcribed as early as 1705, and are given anonymously in the MSS., with the exception of R.I.A. 23. H. 15, written in 1773, in which they are ascribed to our poet. If they are from O'Rahilly's pen they must have been written in his extreme youth, or else he must have imitated in them the style and language of the period of the Commonwealth or early Restoration. "Clan Thomas," a breed of semi-satanic origin, full of pride and avarice, whose morals and language do justice to their parentage, are doomed for generations to be the slaves of the nobles in Ireland; but they watch every opportunity of throwing off the yoke. They are essentially a *gens rustica*. In reading their squabbles, their foolish conflicts on questions of ancestry, down through the

ages, we feel that we are getting a vivid glimpse of the brawls, the disunion, the traitorism of a certain species of Irishman that has ever been a foul stain on the pages of Irish history. The author, with peculiar pleasure, ridicules their love of lisping in an English accent, and of being taken notice of by English nobles. He takes us through the minutest particulars of a scolding match, or a meeting, or a feast, taking care that we in the meantime conceive a perfect loathing for the actors in these petty dramas. We stand and look on as they devour their meals, we hear the noise made by the fluids they drink as they descend their throats, we listen to their low oaths and foolish swagger about their high lineage, and we turn away in disgust.

The "Eachtra Taidhg Dhuibh," which is undoubtedly O'Rahilly's, and was written in 1713 or soon after, imitates many points in the "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais" and introduces the "Clan Thomas" themselves. It is a fierce lampoon on Cronin, written in a cold, bitter spirit, without imagination or passion, and gives us valuable sidelights on the history of the time. If read in the light of the documents which are given in the Appendix and the poems which these documents specially illustrate, it will afford a clear outline—in satirical language—of the principal events in the history of the large district affected by the confiscation of the Kenmare estate and no uncertain judgment on the leading characters in the transactions to which it gave rise down to the year 1713.

With a literature such as this, there was little danger that the Irish people as a whole, much less the people of the southern province, would suffer the canker of slavery to eat into their souls. This literature, ever appealing to the glories of the past, ever stinging with keen sarcasm those who attempted to supplant the rightful heirs of Irish soil, ever taunting the oppressor with his cruelty and treachery, kept alive in the Irish heart, to use the words of Burke, "even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." The mission of the Irish *ollamh* in those troubled days, and in the dark night of the penal times which followed, was to proclaim in words of fire the injustice that was being committed, to divert the people's

attention from present troubles by pointing to a glorious past, and, lest they should fall into despair, to kindle hopes of future deliverance. Our *ollamh's* strain is sad, and infinitely tender, but withal bold and uncompromising. He is an ardent admirer of the great Irish families that stretch back through our history into the twilight of legend; he is a believer in aristocracy; but his fiercest invectives are poued out against those who in the stress of a national crisis purchase a vulgar upstart nobility at the cost of honour and virtue.

In estimating O'Rahilly's place in literature it must be remembered that Irish literature continued in a state of almost complete isolation down to its total ex'inction at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It imitated no foreign models. It did not compete for the ear of Europe with any neighbour literature. It was little influenced by the invention of printing, or by the revival of learning in Europe. The number of books printed in the Irish language from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century would hardly more than fill a schoolboy's box; and of these none were on general literature. The desire for learning for which the Irish race was proverbial, during these centuries of strain, operated as by a kind of instinct mainly in two directions: the attainment of priestly orders, and the cultivation of national history and poetry. Even writers learned in classical and foreign literature showed little inclination to adopt a foreign style. Keating was undoubtedly a man of broad learning, and gifted with a vivid imagination; but he wrote poetry not in the style of Virgil or Dante, nor yet of Ronsard or Spenser, but as the Irish poets who preceded him. O'Rahilly, though some eighty years later than Keating, is more truly Irish still, in metre, in style, in thought.

The reader must not, therefore, be surprised to find in our author's poems a freshness, a simplicity, a vigour, that savour of the Homeric age. The descriptions of life in O'Callaghan's house (XV.), or in that of Warner (X.), have something of the old-world charm of the *Odyssey*. It would be uncritical to judge this poet according to the canons of taste accepted by the nations of modern Europe. He is a survival of the antique,

in metre, in style, in thought, in spirit. His spirit is as strong, as fresh, as vigorous, and olden as the language in which he wrote, as the race whose oppression he depicted ; it is soft and glowing as the summer verdure of his native lake-lands ; it is melancholy as the voice of the storm-vexed Tonn Tóime that disturbed his rest on that night when in poverty and loneliness he lay in bed weaving verses destined to be immortal (VII.).

III.—METRIC.

In the poems we are considering (with few exceptions) *stress and similarity of vowel sounds in corresponding stressed syllables are the fundamental metrical principle*. Certain root syllables receive a *stress* as each line is pronounced, and *corresponding* lines have a like number of stresses. We call the set of stressed vowel sounds in a line, or stanza, or poem, the *stress-frame* of that line, or stanza, or poem. We understand the stress-frame to consist of *vowel sounds in their unmodified state*. We call each stressed vowel sound a *stress-bearer*. It is convenient sometimes to speak of a *syllable containing a stressed vowel* as a *stress-bearer*. A diphthong or triphthong is similar to a single vowel when the sound of that vowel is the *prevailing sound* of the diphthong or triphthong. Syllables that contain identical or similar vowel sounds are *similar* ; thus $\xi\tau\epsilon\omicron$ and $\xi\acute{o}$ are similar, also $\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota$ and $\tau\acute{\iota}$; thus, too, $\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\eta\tau\acute{\alpha}$ and $\epsilon\acute{o}\rho\eta\tau\eta$ (XX. 13) have their first syllables similar, \omicron being attenuated or thinned in both ; also $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau$ and $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron$ (XVI. 36–38), where the common vowel sound is *ee* as in *free*. Stresses and stress-bearers *correspond* in two lines when they occur in the same order, beginning with the first stress in each. Lines are similar when their corresponding stresses fall upon similar syllables, or when their corresponding stress-bearers are identical. When all the lines in a stanza or poem are similar, the stanza or poem is said to be *homogeneous*. A stress is said to *rule* the syllables which are pronounced with dependence on it, and these may

be taken to be the syllable on which it falls, and the *succeeding* syllables as far as the next stress, or to the end of the line in the case of the final stress. The *initial stress* of a line may also rule one or more antecedent syllables.

The final stress-bearer plays an important part in the melody of a line, and in the case of certain metres the penultimate stress-bearer also.

For purposes of analysis we use the following notation :—

ǎ represents ʌ in caτ, sounded like o in cot (nearly).

ā „ é1 „ pé1n, „ „ a „ name.

au „ á „ τá, „ „ aw „ awl.

ě „ e1 „ be1τ, „ „ e „ get.

ē „ í „ bí, „ „ ee „ free.

í „ 1 „ p1τ, „ „ i „ sin.

ī „ e1 „ pe1òm, „ „ i „ line (nearly).

ia „ 1a „ p1a1, „ „ ea „ near.

ō „ o „ coτ, „ „ u „ cur.

ou „ o „ lom,* „ „ ow „ how.

ũ „ u „ cuτ, „ „ u „ pull.

ū „ ú „ cú1, „ „ oo „ school.

ua „ uΔ „ fuΔτ, „ „ ua „ truant (but shorter).

These are the chief unattenuated or otherwise unmodified stress-bearing vowel sounds met with in Irish poetry; some of them, such as í, ě, etc., cannot be attenuated or thinned.

In all the poems we are considering similar lines in the same stanza, and generally throughout the same poem, have their final stress-bearers identical. We speak of an \bar{A} -poem, or an \bar{E} -poem, etc., according as any of these vowel sounds is the final stress-bearer throughout a homogeneous poem. Not every vowel sound in the table given above is used as the final stress-bearer for a homogeneous poem, and the most common final stress-bearers are ā, ē, ō, ua. In our analysis we mark final stress-bearers by capitals. In poems in which

alternate lines are similar it is convenient to regard the final stress-bearer of the even lines only as characterizing the poem. The penultimate stress in poems, in which it rules but one syllable, becomes as important as the final stress. The initial stress of a line often falls on an undecided vowel sound, and often rules the greatest number of syllables. In the following analysis we place a horizontal stroke above the vowel, or combination of vowels, on which the stress falls, and use a slanting accent-mark, pointing, as far as is possible, to the vowel whose sound prevails in the stressed syllable. Ordinary accent marks are omitted to avoid confusion.

The metres we are considering may be divided into Elegiac and Lyrical metres.

Elegiac Metres.

We begin with the Elegiac stanza, which is the metrical type of a large number of poems in this volume. It consists of four verses or lines. Each verse normally contains nine syllables, ruled by four stresses. The even syllables contain stress-bearers. The second and third stress-bearers, at least, are similar. There are often only eight syllables, in which case the odd syllables contain stress-bearers. Frequently one or more of the stresses rule an extra syllable. The final stress always rules two only. Hence the number of syllables varies from eight to eleven. The following lines illustrate the variation in the number of syllables :—

- (1) $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{e}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{e}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{n}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{u}}$ $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{o}}$. 8 syllables.
- (2) $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{m}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{n}}$ $\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{c}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{r}}$. 8 syllables.
- (3) $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{n}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{v}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{n}}$ $\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{e}}$. 9 syllables.
- (4) $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{l}}$ $\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{g}}\overline{\text{e}}$ $\overline{\text{l}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{u}}$ $\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{c}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{e}}$. 10 syllables.
- (5) $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{m}}$ $\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{l}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{l}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{l}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{n}}$. 11 syllables.
- (6) $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{e}}$ $\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{o}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{l}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{n}}$ $\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}$. 11 syllables.

Marking by a short horizontal stroke the unstressed syllables, the stress-frames of these lines are :—

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| (1) | ũ | — | ē | — | ē | — | ō | — |
| (2) | ǎ | — | ia | — | ia | — | ō | — |
| (3) | — | ǎ | — | ā | — | ā | — | ō |
| (4) | — | ǒ | — | ĩ | — | — | ĩ | — |
| (5) | — | ā | — | ǎ | — | — | ǎ | — |
| (6) | — | ua | — | ĩ | — | — | ĩ | — |

The following stanza is in regular Elegiac metre, and is a faint imitation of the poet's manner :—

I wéep my héro pléasing, pátient,
 The friénd of péace, the glée of the nátion,
 Whose vóice was swéet, whose chéek was rádiant,
 Whose sóul was fréé, whose féats were fámous.

The *stress-frame* is,

(ē ē ē ā) 4,

with the first stress-bearer variable.

In the Elegiac stanza different lines are not necessarily similar, but have always their final stress-bearers similar. The final stress-bearers of the lines in different stanzas must be similar, and are similar in all the poems in Elegiac metre in this volume. These are II., XIII., XIV., XV., XVIII., XXII., XXIII., XXVI., XXVII., XXXIV., XXXV., LIV.

Lyrical Metres.

The five-stressed verse in which I. is composed is typical of several poems in this volume. It is suited to serious and meditative subjects. In it are composed I., IV., XXI., XL., XLI., and portions of XXXIX. Each poem in this metre is divided into stanzas of four verses each. Each verse has five stresses. The final stress rules two syllables, the penultimate but one. Each stanza is homogeneous; and, though this be not essential, each poem is also homogeneous.

The first stanza of I. bears its stresses thus :—

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{I} \text{r} & \text{a} \text{t} \text{u} \text{i} \text{r} \text{r} \text{e} & \text{g} \text{e} \text{a} \text{r} & \text{u} \text{o} \text{m} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{e} \text{a} \text{c} \text{c} \text{a} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{i} \text{c} & \text{f} \text{o} \text{o} \text{l} \text{a} \\ \text{f} \text{a} & \text{r} \text{c} \text{a} \text{m} \text{a} \text{l} \text{l} & \text{s} \text{o} & \text{o} \text{a} \text{o} \text{r} & \text{'r} & \text{a} & \text{s} \text{a} \text{o} \text{l} \text{a} & \text{c} \text{l} \text{i} \text{-b} \text{r} \text{e} \text{o} \text{i} \text{o} \text{r} \text{e}; \\ \text{n} \text{a} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{i} \text{a} \text{n} \text{n} \text{a} & \text{b} \text{a} & \text{t} \text{r} \text{e} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e} & \text{a} \text{s} & \text{o} \text{e} \text{a} \text{n} \text{a} \text{m} & \text{o} \text{i} \text{n} & \text{o} \text{o} \text{i} \text{b} \text{-r} \text{e} \text{a} \text{n} \\ \text{o} \text{o} & \text{s} \text{e} \text{a} \text{r} \text{r} \text{a} \text{o} & \text{a} & \text{n} \text{s} \text{e} \text{a} \text{s} & \text{'r} \text{a} & \text{b} \text{r} \text{r} \text{e} \text{a} \text{m} \text{a} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{n} & \text{r} \text{e} \text{o} \text{c} \text{c} \text{a}. \end{array}$

The stress-frame is,

(\check{a} \bar{a} \bar{a} \bar{e} \bar{O}) 4;

marking the unstressed syllables as above, we have

(- \check{a} - - \bar{a} - \bar{a} - \bar{e} \bar{O} -) 4.

The following English stanza has been composed to illustrate this metre. It is constructed on the stress-frame of I., and follows much the same line of thought :—

In sórrow and cháins we pláin like Gréece ólden,
 By fóreigners sláin in gráves our chiefs móulder,
 Misfórtune and cáre awáit each frée sóldier,
 While cóffin-ships béar our bráve the séas óver.

I. is, then, a five-stressed homogeneous \bar{O} -poem.

IV. is in the same metre, but with a different stress-frame.

I. is a five-stressed homogeneous UA-poem thus :—

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{S} \text{i} \text{l} \text{e} & \text{n} \text{a} & \text{s} \text{i} \text{l} \text{e} & \text{o} \text{o} & \text{c} \text{o} \text{n} \text{n} \text{a} \text{r} \text{c} & \text{a} \text{r} & \text{r} \text{i} \text{s} \text{e} & \text{i} & \text{n} \text{-u} \text{a} \text{i} \text{s} \text{n} \text{e} \text{a} \text{r}; \\ \text{C} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{r} \text{t} \text{a} \text{l} & \text{a} \text{n} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{r} \text{t} \text{a} \text{l} & \text{a} & \text{s} \text{u} \text{i} \text{r} \text{m} \text{-r} \text{o} \text{r} \text{c} & \text{r} \text{i} \text{n} \text{n} \text{-u} \text{a} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e}; \\ \text{b} \text{i} \text{n} \text{n} \text{e} \text{a} \text{r} & \text{a} \text{n} & \text{b} \text{i} \text{n} \text{n} \text{i} \text{r} & \text{a} & \text{f} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{r} \text{t} \text{a} \text{l} & \text{n} \text{á} \text{r} & \text{c} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{n} \text{-s} \text{r} \text{u} \text{a} \text{m} \text{o} \text{a}; \\ \text{o} \text{e} \text{i} \text{r} \text{s} \text{e} & \text{i} \text{r} & \text{r} \text{i} \text{n} \text{n} \text{e} & \text{o} \text{o} & \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{n} \text{n} \text{a} \text{o} & \text{'n} \text{-a} & \text{s} \text{r} \text{i} \text{o} \text{r} \text{-s} \text{r} \text{u} \text{a} \text{o} \text{n} \text{a} \text{i} \text{o}. \end{array}$

The stress-frame is,

(\check{i} \check{i} \check{o} \bar{e} UA) 4,

or marking the unstressed syllables as before,

(\check{i} - - \check{i} - - \check{o} - - \bar{e} UA -) 4.

Here, it will be noted, the first three stresses rule each three syllables, the fourth one, and the final two. The other metres we have to examine are less frequently employed.

VI. is quite a miracle of sound. It is a homogeneous nine-stressed A-poem. The last three syllables of each line have a stress each. The first line bears its stresses as follows:—

$\acute{\Delta}$ ιρλινς $\acute{\mu}$ εαδουτ σ' αϊκιττ \acute{m}' αναν $\acute{\rho}$ εατ $\acute{\varsigma}$ αν $\acute{\tau}$ απα $\acute{\rho}$ εανς
 $\{ \acute{\tau}$ ιμ $\acute{\tau}$ ρεϊτ.

The stress frame is,

(ǎ ǎ, ǎ ǎ, ǎ ǎ, ou ē Ā) 4,

or marking the unstressed syllables,

(ǎ - ǎ - ǎ - ǎ - ǎ - ǎ - ou ē Ā) 4.

In each line we have the system ǎ ǎ thrice repeated, and three other distinct stress-bearers to close the line. It should be observed that the eighth stress is slight, but falls on syllables that are similar. Of course each of the lines in this poem could be divided into two of four and five stress-bearers respectively.

In XII. the alternate lines are similar. The first two lines bear their stresses thus—

$\acute{\sigma}$ ο $\acute{\varsigma}$ εϊρ $\acute{\alpha}$ ν $\acute{\rho}$ ατ \acute{m} ορ $\acute{\sigma}$ ο $\acute{\rho}$ εαδαθ $\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\rho}$ εοτ
 $\acute{\sigma}$ ο $\acute{\iota}$ εαναθ $\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\rho}$ εαν $\acute{\rho}$ ιν $\acute{\sigma}$ ο $\acute{\rho}$ λεαρ $\acute{\tau}$ ις $\acute{\alpha}$ ν $\acute{\upsilon}$ ροιν.

The stress-frame for the first stanza is,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \bar{o} & \bar{a} & \bar{o} \\ \bar{a} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & \bar{O} \end{array} \right\}^2,$

or marking unstressed syllables,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{o} & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{o} \\ & & & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{O} \end{array} \right\}^2.$

The beauty of this system consists partly in the alternation of the similar lines, and partly in the division of all the odd lines into two equal parts; besides, there are only two stress-bearing

sounds in the entire stanza (\bar{a} and \bar{o}), while in the even lines the \bar{a} sound predominates. It is a four-stressed \bar{O} -poem.

In III. each stanza ends with the same word except the last, which, however, ends in a word having a similar syllable to the final stress-bearer of the others. It is a seven-stressed A-poem, but each line has its own separate stress-frame, and no two consecutive lines have the same stress-frame, with but few exceptions, such as the first two lines. The first line runs :—

ἀντὶ τούτου ἔσται ὁ ὄψασις περὶ ἐμὴν λέσβον ἢ ἐμὴν
ἐκκλησίαν.

Thus, there are seven stresses in each "line"; the stress-frame is

ă ā, ă ā, ă ā, Ā,

or marking the unstressed syllables,

ǣ - æ - ǣ - æ - ǣ - æ - Å -

The stress-frame of each line is divided into three equal parts, omitting the final stress-bearer. In this sense only is the poem homogeneous. Each long line may thus be divided into four short ones, the three first *similar*, and the fourth similar to the fourth of the next long line. Thus divided the first line would stand,

Διπλῆς ἑαρ
 Το ἑαρκαρ ρεῖν
 1m' λεαβαῖο 'r με
 Ὡς λαγ-ὀμοζαδ.

The "binding" stanza is generally in a different metre from the poem it concludes. It is supposed to summarize the chief ideas of the poem. The metaphor is taken from the *binding* of a sheaf of corn. The "binding" stanza to II. deserves a separate analysis.

mo ^ˈʃneavov ^ˈbpoim na ^ˈopaʃain ^ˈcpovov ^ˈpcante on ^ˈʃcit
 ɪr na ^ˈʃalla ^ˈmopa ɪ ^ˈleavov an ^ˈleoʃain 'pan mblapnain ^ˈʃil
 ʃac ^ˈaieme 'en ^ˈcoip ^ˈlep ^ˈmaiɛ mo ^ˈʃopvo ^ˈmap ^ˈtau ^ˈʃan ^ˈcion
 ʃuʃ ^ˈvealv ^ˈʃop me ^ˈap ^ˈearvov ^ˈbpoʃ ^ˈoon ^ˈʃpavov ^ˈinovu.

The stress-frame is,

(ă ō, ă ō, au \bar{I}) 4,

or marking the unstressed syllables,

(- ă - ō - ă - ō - au - \bar{I}) 4.

This is a six-stressed homogeneous \bar{I} -stanza. The system ă ō (containing two sounds in sharp contrast) is repeated in each line, and each line closes with two vowel sounds also in sharp contrast, but in reversed order. In the beginning of the line the long vowel follows the short; at the end the short vowel follows the long. The result is, apart from words, most pathetic.

XXXVIII. has a remarkable metrical arrangement. The first two lines run :—

Δορ το ʒeallap o'ʃige ʒo tapav
 Oon piceac pavleac pʃiŋpantac,

and the stress-frame (giving the vowels their metrical values) is,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \bar{e} & \check{a}, \\ & \bar{e} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{cc} \check{a}, \\ \bar{E} \end{array} \right\}^2$

or taking account of the unstressed syllables,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \bar{e} - \check{a} -, & \bar{e} - \check{a} - \\ (-) \bar{e} - \check{a} -, & \bar{E} \bar{u} - \end{array} \right\}^2.$

Each stanza is divided into two half-stanzas by the above arrangement. In each half-stanza there are seven stress-bearers, each ruling two syllables, except the seventh, which rules three syllables, viz., its own (\bar{E}), an unaccented \bar{u} , and another, also unaccented. The seventh stress-bearer is \bar{U}

through the remainder of the poem, and it is probable that there is some mistake in this \bar{E} of the first half-stanza. If we omit the final stress-bearer the remainder of the stress-frame may be divided into three equal parts. The poem then is a seven-stressed homogeneous \bar{U} -stanza as far as line 20. From this on the opening stress-bearers for practically every half-stanza vary, while the final stress-bearer remains the same throughout.

In the second part (the Answer of O'Rahilly) the same metre is kept. The final stress-bearer is \bar{A} , and the stress rules three syllables. Taking account of the unstressed syllables the metre of the first stanza is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-) \text{ au} - \bar{i} - -, \text{ au} - \bar{i} - - \\ \text{au} - \bar{u} - - \bar{A} - - \end{array} \right\} 2.$$

It will be seen that the sixth stress-bearer differs slightly from the second and fourth, though they "assonate" according to Modern Irish Metrics. The stanza then is a seven-stressed homogeneous \bar{A} -stanza.

The first two of the stanzas that compose the "Epitaph" in XXII. constitute a four-stressed homogeneous \bar{U} -poem of exquisite harmony. The first line runs:—

$$\tau\Delta \text{ an } \tau\bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\bar{\tau}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}, \text{ so } \tau\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta} \Delta\text{S } \tau\bar{e}\bar{a}\bar{n}\bar{a}\bar{n}\bar{m} \text{ c}\bar{u}\bar{m}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\theta}.$$

The stress-frame is,

$$(\text{ia} \text{ ia} \bar{a} \bar{U}) 4,$$

or taking account of the unstressed syllables,

$$(- \text{ia} - - \text{ia} - - \bar{a} - \bar{U}) 4.$$

The three last stanzas of the same "Epitaph" constitute a five-stressed homogeneous \bar{U} -poem. A typical line is—

$$\Delta\text{n } \tau\bar{e}\bar{a}\bar{\rho} \tau\bar{o} \bar{m}\bar{\alpha}\bar{o}\bar{i}\bar{o}\bar{i}\bar{m} \tau\bar{i}\bar{o}\bar{b}\bar{r}\bar{i}\bar{n} \tau\bar{o} \text{ b' } \bar{e}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta} \bar{r}\bar{o}\bar{n}\bar{n}.$$

The stress-frame is,

$$(\bar{a} \bar{e} \bar{e} \bar{a} \bar{U}) 4,$$

or taking account of the unstressed syllables,

$$(- \check{a} - \bar{e} \bar{e} - - \bar{a} - \bar{U}) 4.$$

In the last line of the poem,

$$\check{\tau}\check{\alpha}\check{\rho}\check{\epsilon} \Delta \check{\iota}\check{\iota}\check{\sigma} \check{\rho}\check{\iota}\check{\tau} \check{\epsilon}\check{\iota}\check{\alpha}\check{\beta} \text{ 'r } \check{\iota}\check{\rho} \check{m}\check{e}\check{\alpha}\check{\iota}\check{\alpha} \check{\upsilon}\check{\iota}\check{\iota}\check{n}\check{n},$$

the third stress falls on a preposition, while the word $\epsilon\iota\alpha\beta$ is passed lightly over.

The two first lines of XXIX. are,

$$\Delta \check{\rho}\check{e}\check{\alpha}\check{\rho}\check{\iota}\check{\alpha} \check{\varsigma}\check{\alpha}\check{n} \check{\rho}\check{\epsilon}\check{\alpha}\check{m}\check{\alpha}\check{\iota} \check{\upsilon}\check{o} \check{\iota}\check{e}\check{\rho}\check{\epsilon}\check{\upsilon}\check{\rho} \check{m}\check{e} \Delta \check{\varsigma}\check{\alpha}\check{\tau}\check{\alpha}\check{\iota}\check{\upsilon} \\ \check{\epsilon}\check{\iota}\check{\rho}\check{\tau} \check{\iota}\check{\iota}\check{o}\check{m} \check{\varsigma}\check{\alpha}\check{n} \check{\rho}\check{e}\check{\alpha}\check{\rho}\check{\varsigma} \check{\varsigma}\check{o} \check{n}\check{-}\check{\iota}\check{n}\check{n}\check{\rho}\check{e}\check{\alpha}\check{\upsilon} \check{m}\check{o} \check{\rho}\check{\epsilon}\check{o}\check{\iota}.$$

It consists of stanzas of eight lines each. The stress-frame, therefore, is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \check{a}, & \bar{a} & \check{a}, \\ & \bar{a} & \check{a}, & \bar{e} \end{array} \right\} \bar{O} \} 4,$$

or marking the unstressed syllables,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} - & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - \\ & & & & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - & \bar{e} & - & - & \bar{O} \end{array} \right\} 4.$$

It will be observed that the system $\bar{a} \check{a}$ occurs three times in succession in each typical pair of lines. In systems like this it is convenient to regard the final stress-bearer of the even lines as characterizing the poem.

XXX. closely resembles XXIX. in metrical structure, but the even lines are shorter. The stress-frame is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \bar{u}, & \bar{a} & \bar{u}, \\ & \bar{a} & \bar{u}, & \bar{I} \end{array} \right\} 4;$$

here the system $\bar{a} \bar{u}$ occurs thrice in succession, and together with the sharp sound \bar{I} as final stress-bearer, constitute the entire stress-frame. Of similar build is poem XX.

Poem V. has a stress-frame something after the style of the last three stanzas of XXII. It is a five-stress homogeneous UA-poem. Including the unaccented syllables the frame is,

$$\{ (-) \check{a} - - \bar{e} \bar{e} - - \check{o} - - UA \} 4.$$

The first, third and fourth stress-bearers carry three syllables each, the second and fifth only one syllable each.

Of similar build are poems VII., VIII. (except the last two stanzas), and the "Epitaphs" to XIII. and XVI.

There are many variations of the five-stress stanza. The first stanza of IX. has the following frame:—

$$\{ (- \text{ĩ}) - - \bar{a} - \bar{a} - ia - \bar{A}\bar{U}. \} 4.$$

Other forms may be found in XIX., the even stanzas of XVII., the first of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.), XXXIII. (first portion of), XXXVII., XXXIX., XLVIII., LIII., the last two stanzas of VIII., together with the "binding" stanzas of IV., XV., XVI., XVII., XXVI., XXXIV. (last stanza), XXXV., XXXVIII. (first stanza), and the last stanzas of VII. and XXI.

Of four-stress stanzas we have :

(a) XXVIII., of which the frame in the first stanza is

$$(- ua - - \bar{a} - - \bar{a} - - \bar{E} -) 4.$$

(b) XLIX., where we find the frame

$$(- \ddot{o} - - \ddot{o} - - \check{a} - - \bar{U}) 4,$$

where in the syllable after each of the first and second stress-bearers an ē-vowel occurs almost as strong as the stress-vowels themselves. Of similar structure are the "binding" stanza to XVIII., the second of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.), and the latter portion of XXXIII.

(c) The "binding" stanza to XIV. consists of four feet, each of which contains two stress-syllables and an unaccented syllable. The first, second, and third feet contain the same vowels in the same order (au ā -), and the fourth the vowels ä ū with an unaccented syllable. The frame is,

$$(au \bar{a} -, au \bar{a} -, au \bar{a} - \check{A} \bar{u} -) 4.$$

(d) The second stanza of the "binding" to XXXVIII. gives the stress-frame

$$(\bar{o} - \ddot{o} - - \ddot{o} - - \check{A} ia -) 4,$$

with a trisyllabic ending.

Poems XVI. and XXXVI. for metrical purposes may be taken together. In XVI. the stress-frame for the first stanza is

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} (-) & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{e} & - & \overline{AU} \end{array} \right\} 4$$

In XXXVI.,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} (-) & \bar{e} & - & - & \bar{e} & - & - & \overline{au} & - & \end{array} \right\} 4.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & (\bar{e}) & - & - & \overline{au} & - & -\bar{E} \end{array} \right\}$$

In poems X. and XI. there is a good deal of variation of metre. As a general rule the first, second and third lines of each stanza agree in assonance. Each contains four stress-bearers. Each ends with a monosyllable. The fourth line contains three stress-bearers, ends with a disyllable, and generally assonates (as to the last stress) with the same syllable of the preceding or succeeding stanza. The first three lines of X. give the frame :—

$$(- \bar{u} - \bar{i} - - \bar{u} - \bar{e}) 3,$$

and the fourth

$$- \bar{e} - - \bar{i} - \bar{u} -.$$

Modern forms of old Metres.

The metre of the third of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.) is a kind of modern Ochtfhoclach Mór in half-stanzas. Each line bears three stresses. The first, second and third lines of each stanza end in a disyllable, the fourth in a monosyllable. Only the final stress-bearers, as a general rule, assonate.

The metre of XLII. is interesting as being a modernization of *Casbhairdne*. Each line ends in a trisyllabic word. Instead of the seven-syllable line of the ancient metre we have a three-stress line, one stress of which will always rest on the first syllable of the last word of the line. The stress-vowel of the end word of the first and third lines in each stanza occurs again in the beginning or middle of the second and fourth lines. The end stress-bearers of the second and fourth lines assonate.

The two stanzas under XLVII. are in a modern form of *Rannagheacht Bheag*. Each line ends in a disyllable. There is *aicill* in assonation between the end words of the first and third lines and the middle words of the second and fourth lines. The end words of the second and fourth lines assonate. Each line has three stress-bearers.

The first, third and fifth stanzas of XVII. are in the modern *Ossianic Dúain* metre. The end words of the second and fourth lines assonate. There is generally an assonance of the end-words of the first and third lines with a word in the beginning or middle of the second and fourth lines. The number of stress-bearers, as well as the number of syllables in each line, varies. It may be well to remark that the assonances always occur in words which would be naturally stressed in prose. The rules for reading prose, then, hold good too for Ossianic poetry.

The metre of XXV. is an attempt at *Deibhidhe*. The only reason for saying so is that in the majority of the couplets there is to be found a kind of imperfect *Deibhidhe*-rhyme.

The metre in XXXI. and XXXII. follows no fixed pattern. There are imperfect attempts at some of the Classical Metres, notably *Rannagheacht* and *Deachnadha*. The metre is purposely free and easy. The ends of the even lines always assonate, and there is assonantal *aicill* between the ends of the odd lines and the middle of the even lines. The same remarks apply to the "lay" on p. 272.

Alliteration.

In these poems alliteration—so much used by the eighteenth-century poets—is by no means conspicuous. It occurs in phrases like *comhàlta cléib* (XIII. 61), *bháire breaca* (III. 25), *fior fíorac* (IV. 9), *caire caoin ciúin* (VIII. 11). In the lyrics we do not often come upon couplets like :—

1 gceannar na gcríoc gcaoin gclútar gcuanaí gcam
So deaib i dtír Òuibneac níor buan mo clann (VII. 7, 8).

In the Elegiacs there are not many lines like the following :—

Δρ ρεᾶε ποίη ρεαναιῶ ρεαντα ρόηνε (XIII. 8).

Δρ μβάω Δρ μβαρε Δρ μαίρε ιρ Δρ μβεοῦσετ (XIII. 16).

Δν βαρη κάρ το ἐρῶτο Δν ἐόηε (XIII. 85).

We have now analysed the principal metrical systems used in this volume, and though our analysis is not as exhaustive as we should wish, it will, we trust, prove sufficient to direct the reader's attention to what will prove a fascinating study.

IV.—THE ELEGY AND MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

As many poems in this collection are Elegies or death-songs for persons of distinction, it may be well to give some account of this species of composition, and of the mourning for the dead, as practised from time immemorial in Ireland.

At the wakes of the well-to-do classes a professional mourner was employed to chant the virtues of the dead as well as to console the surviving friends. The mourner seems to have been generally a woman, gifted with a plaintive voice, and able to put her thoughts into verse without much premeditation. The *bean chaointe*, as she was called in Munster, was in constant attendance during the time that elapsed between the formal laying-out of the corpse for waking and the burial. Other mourners came and went in groups. Some came from a distance, and, on entering the house of death, set up a loud wail, which they continued all together over the corpse for some time. It is not easy to imagine anything more solemn and plaintive than this wail. Some, indeed, joined in it who felt no natural sorrow for the dead ; but even these had griefs of their own which gave sincerity to their mourning once the flood-gates of sorrow were open. The men seldom joined in

the funeral chorus, and only those whose near connexion with the dead inspired real sorrow, or who were specially gifted with a wailing voice. The *bean chaointe* often filled up the interval between successive wailings by chanting an extempore dirge in praise of the dead, or of his living relations, or in denunciation of his enemies. These dirges, which not unfrequently reached a high pitch of pathos and eloquence, were eagerly listened to, and treasured in the memory. Sometimes there were two such mourners, each introduced by one of the factions into which a family was too often divided. They used to pour forth their mutual recriminations in verse, often of great point and satire, on behalf of the faction they represented; so that sometimes the *bean chaointe* became a *bean cháiinte*. The following snatch of dialogue will illustrate the brilliancy of extempore repartee that these mutual recriminations sometimes attained. A young husband, intensely disliked by his wife's relations, is dead. There is a *bean chaointe* on each side. The husband's *bean chaointe* begins thus:—

mo ghráó tu 'r mo éaiéneam,
 a gáol na bfeap ná mairéann,
 do éualá féin ir n'faca
 go mbáótcáide muc i mbáinne,
 'Dóir óá ééadóaim eapraig
 i oició do máéap aóur t'áéap.

The opposing *bean chaointe* on behalf of the wife's kinsfolk replies:—

nóir muc é áet banb,
 'S ní raib ré o'aoir áet reáctmáin,
 'S ní raib an eiléir faiprins,
 'S ní raib an rcalpín oáingean.

These verses are thus translated:—

My love art thou and my delight,
 Thou kinsman of the dead men,
 I myself heard, though I did not see,
 That a pig would be drowned in milk,
 Between two Wednesdays in Spring,
 In the home of thy father and thy mother.

To which the reply is :—

It was not a pig, but a *banbh*,
And it was only a week old,
And it was not wide—the *keeler*,
And it was not fastened—the hurdle-door.

The first mourner dwells on the affluence that existed in the parental home of the deceased, and quotes an instance to prove it. In the Spring, when milk is scarce, so abundant was that fluid that a pig was drowned in it. The representative of the other side does not deny the fact, but so extenuates it as to make any boast about it ridiculous ; even the *scalpán*—a bundle of rods as a substitute for a door—was not well fastened. Sometimes a near relative of the deceased was *bean chaointe* ; and here genuine sorrow would often produce a strain of great pathos. Similes like the following would be thrown out in the ecstasy of grief :—

Δτά μο ἐποίησε πά ῥμύιο,
μαρ ἄ θεᾷ γλαρ ἀρ ῥεμύ,
'S γο παῖδά ἀν εὐδαίρ ἀμύγα,
'S νά λεῖγεα ῥαδὸ οἰλεᾷν νά ἔρπονν.

My heart is oppressed with grief,
As a lock in screw (that is, a spring-lock)
When the key has been lost,
And the Island of the Fianna could not cure it.

The lament of the *bean chaointe* was called a *caoine*, or keene. It was generally in a short metre, as the above specimens.

Of the same nature as the *caoine*, but far more dignified as a species of composition, was the *Marbhna*, or Elegy. It generally supposed the burial to have already taken place, and was usually composed by a poet in some way connected with the family of the deceased. The *Marbhna* was cultivated in every age of Irish Literature of which we have any record. The Lament attributed to Olliol Olum for his seven sons who fell in the battle of Magh Macroimhe, and Lament of King Niall, and the famous Lament of Deirdre over the sons of Usnach, are early examples. In “Cormac’s Glossary,” under

the word *Gamh* is a citation from a *Marbhna* composed by Colman, the Patron Saint of Cloyne, for Cuimin Fota, whose death took place in A.D. 661. It is translated by O'Donovan as follows :—

He was not more bishop than king,
 My Cuimin was son of a lord,
 Lamp of Erin for his learning,
 He was beautiful, as all have heard,
 Good his kindred, good his shape,
 Extensive were his relatives,
 Descendant of Coirpri, descendant of Corc,
 He was learned, noble, illustrious,
 Alas he is dead in the month of Gam,
 But 'tis no cause of grief ! 'Tis not to death he has gone.

This extract runs on the same lines as the modern Elegies.

In Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy* several beautiful Elegies are given, such as Torna's Lament for Corc and Niall, and Seanchan's Lament over the dead body of Dallan. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, both in Ireland and Scotland, the Elegy became one of the most extensive and important species of verse. Indeed, the trouble and sorrow of these ages were calculated to foster its plaintive melody, and almost every distinguished Irish poet during this period had composed elegies. There is an almost inevitable sameness about the structure of those that have been preserved ; for, as the idea is ancient, so is the machinery employed. The great heroes of Irish history are marshalled afresh as kinsmen of the deceased : Conn, Cuchulainn, Feargus, Niall, and Cairbre ; the great Norman families and the older Celtic chieftains are also enumerated. But one peculiar charm of this species of composition, all over Ireland, comes from the *mná sídhe*, fairy women, who have "a local habitation and a name," and are wont to lament the Milesian families in sweet and doleful numbers. Thus, in several accounts of the battle of Clontarf, Aoibhill, the fairy lady of Carrigliath, near Killaloe, the *banshee* of the Dalcassians, is made to wrap Dunlaing O'Hartigan in a fairy cloud, to prevent his going to the battle. Dunlaing, however, succeeds in joining Murchadh, whose attendant he

was. His explanation of his delay leads to an interview between Aoibhíll and Murchadh, in which the fairy predicted, in verse, the fall of Brian, of Murchadh, and of many of the chiefs of the Dalcassian army.

But the most celebrated of all such fairy ladies is Cliodhna, whose principal palace was situated at Carraig Cliodhna, or Cliodhna's Rock, in the parish of Kilshanick and barony of Duhallow. In Glandore Harbour she is supposed to wail for the demise of her favourite chieftains. In this harbour there is still a very remarkable moan heard in the caverns of the rocks, when the wind is north-east off the shore. It is slow, continuous, and mournful, and can be heard at a great distance ; it is the prelude to an approaching storm, and is called Tonn Cliodhna, or Cliodhna's Wave. Swift gives us a description of the storm in this harbour :—

Sed cum saevit hyems et venti, carcere rupto,
Immensos volvunt fluctus ad culmina montis,
Non obsessae arces non fulmina vindice dextra
Missa Iovis quoties inimicas saevit in urbes,
Exaequant sonitum undarum veniente procella,
Littora littoribus reboant.

Swift's Works, vol. xvi., p. 302.

There are two other natural mourners on our Irish coasts : Tonn Tuaithe, off the coast of Antrim, and Tonn Rudhraighe, in Dundrum Bay, Co. Down. Indeed, most of the Irish rivers are pressed into the chorus of lamentation by the Elegiac poets. Besides Aoibhíll and Cliodhna, there are Aine of Cnoc Aine, Una of Durlus Eile, Grian of Cnoc Greine, Eibhlínn of Sliabh Fuaid. In our poem XXXV. there is given a list of these amiable beings. In Keating's Elegy for the Lord of the Decies (A.D. 1626), Cliodhna, the chief mourner, is made to perform a most extraordinary circuit, which takes a week to accomplish. She visits all the fairy palaces in the country and weeps afresh at each. In some of O'Rahilly's elegies the various local fairy ladies are set lamenting all at once, Cliodhna leading off, and giving information about the kindred of the deceased. In poems XV. and XVI. there is a strange combination of the native and the classical mythologies not uncommon in the

poetics of the last two centuries, while Jupiter asks Cliodhna to draw up the pedigree of O'Callaghan.

But the Banshee is not content to await the death of her favourite chieftains: she gives them warning when any great sickness is to end in death. "No doubt can for a moment be entertained," says Dr. O'Donovan, "of the fact that a most piteous wailing is heard shortly before the dissolution of the members of some families."—*Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, 1856, p. 129. It is remarkable that in poem XXXV., which is elegiac in form, O'Rahilly represents the *mná sidhe* as lamenting, not the death of a chieftain, but his being deprived of his lands, and banished.

V.—THE MANUSCRIPTS AND LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS.

The principal sources of the text of the poems in this volume are :—

- (a) The MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy (R.I.A.), including the Stowe Collection.
- (b) The MSS. in the Library of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth (May.). These include the Murphy(M.), Renehan(R.), and O'Curry(O'C.) collections.
- (c) Irish MSS. in the British Museum (B.).
- (d) A collection of Irish MSS. in the Library of the King's Inns, Dublin.

The following is a detailed list of the MSS. consulted for the various poems. These are indicated by Roman numerals :—

- I. R.I.A. 23B38, p. 25; 23D8, 280; 23N11, 27; 23C20, 393; *ibid.*, p. 135; 23G21, 368; 23C8, 99. May. X., p. 218; XII., 59; LVII., 1.
- II. R.I.A. 23M49, 259. B. Mus., Eger., 58, 158; *ibid.*, 64.
- III. R.I.A. 23D8, 260 (with English metrical translation); 23C8, 353; 23F18, 61; 23B38, 237 (with heading *Ḃar Éipe*, but no author); 23G21, 489; *ibid.*, 366. May. VI., 229.
- IV. R.I.A. 23G21, 365; *ibid.*, 490; 23L13, 22; 23L24, 557; 23M47, Part IV., p. 80; 23M16, 209; 23Q2, 123; 23L26, 96; Stowe A iv., 2, 126; 23B38, 101; 23F18, 64; 23K51, 23; 23C8, 97; 23M14, 55. May. XII., 341; XCV., *fol.* 14b; LVII., 28.

- V. R.I.A. 23G20, 144; 23G21, 367; 23C8, 93; Stowe, A iv. 2, 127. May. XII., 65.
- VI. R.I.A. 23C8, 94; 23G20, 134; 23G21, 24. May. XII., 60.
- VII. R.I.A. 23G21, 364; 23G20, 133; *ibid.*, 391; 23C8, 95. May. V., 49; XII., 343.
- VIII. R.I.A. 23G21, 363; 23G20, 183; 23N15, 35; 23C8, 96. May. X., 25; XII., 86.
- IX. The text is from O'Connellan's translation of Whately's "Easy Lessons on Money Matters."
- X. R.I.A. 23N11, 133. May. VI., 156.
- XI. R.I.A. 23C8, 372. May. VI., 356.
- XII. R.I.A. 23M16, 217; 23Q2, 124. B. Mus., Eger., 110. p. 145; *ibid.*, 160. Egerton 110 is a paper folio in the handwriting of John O'Donovan. The R.I.A. MSS. do not follow the order of stanzas here, but it has not been thought well to make a change.
- XIII. R.I.A. 23L13, 134; 23L24, 255; 23N12, 39; 23C16, 79. May. IV., 28; *ibid.*, V., 27.
- XIV. May. X., 80.
- XV. R.I.A. 23G20, 295; 23M44, 169. May. IV., 86; *ibid.*, X., 278. M44 was written by mīcéál ó longáin, father of mīcéál óg, and is the parent of all the copies both in the R.I.A. and at Maynooth.
- XVI. R.I.A. 23M44, 181; 23G20, 294; 23M16, 210; 23O15, 35. May. X., 394.
- XVII. R.I.A. 23M16, 218; 23B37, 53; 23K51, 19. May. X., 54.
- XVIII. R.I.A. 23E15, 238; 23N32, 289; 23M9, 90. These are all O'Longan MSS. May. VII., 89; *ib.*, XI., 169; *ib.*, LVII., 31.
- XIX. May. X., 93. *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 211.
- XX. R.I.A. 23A18, 53; O'Kearney MS. (23E12).
- XXI. R.I.A. 23M16, 219; B. Mus., Eger., 150 (No. 23, p. 443), one of the Hardiman MSS., transcribed for the most part by John Lloyd, of Limerick. A MS. in the Library of the Gaelic League, dated 1778.
- XXII. R.I.A. 23L37, 8; 23L24, 539; 23I39, 59; 23N13, 285; 24L37; 23M14, 352. May. VII., 400; *ib.*, 14, ceangal only. King's Inns Library, Vol. No. 6. Brit. Mus., Add., 33,567, p. 36; MS. uncatalogued in O'Curry Collection; some copies in Editors' possession.
- XXIII. R.I.A. 23I39, 57. May. XII., 61.
- XXIV. R.I.A. 23G3, 241.
- XXV. Egerton 158, p. 60; *ibid.*, p. 66. T.C.D., H. vi., 7, p. 301.
- XXVI. King's Inns, No. 6, Item 30. May. LIV., 171 (incomplete).
- XXVII. R.I.A. 23A18, 11.
- XXVIII. R.I.A. 23G3, 240; 23M11, 197. Egerton 133, p. 124. Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy," II., p. 46.

- XXIX. O'Daly, "Poets and Poetry of Munster," 2nd Series, p. 114. May., Ren., Vol. 69.
- XXX. R.I.A. 23D8, 279; 23E12, 246. "Poets and Poetry of Munster," p. 110.
- XXXI. R.I.A. 23L39, 491. May. LIIL., 66. A copy made by the late Mr. P. Stanton.
- XXXII. R.I.A. 23H15, 258; 23L39, 491; 23K20, 42. May. Vol. LIIL., 78. T.C.D., H.3.23. A copy made by Mr. Stanton.
- XXXIII. May., Ren., Vol. 69. B. Mus., Eger., 110, p. 143. Eger., 160, p. 273. Crawford Collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of Mrs. Rylands, Manchester, No. 75. p. 72.
- XXXIV. R.I.A. 24L14, p. 1.
- XXXV. R.I.A. 23C21, 209. B. Mus., Eger., 94 (2).
- XXXVI. R.I.A. 23D8, 249.
- XXXVII. Mr. Patrick O'Crowley, Macroom, Co. Cork. This is the only piece in the Collection which has reached us solely by oral tradition.
- XXXVIII. R.I.A. 23C32, 25; 23L24, 393; 23B38, 227; 23L6, 328; 24L32. May. X., p. 88. Two MSS. in Editors' possession.
- XXXIX. R.I.A., 23L13, 74; 23E16, 283; 23C21, 228. May. XII., pp. 261, 265, 280. A MS. in the possession of Dr. Standish H. O'Grady, written upwards of fifty years ago by *nuoclár Ó hAodá na Caeirac, .i. Caeirín an gúolla mhóir*, Co. Limerick.
- XL. O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," *sub. an.* 1726.
- XLI. R.I.A., 23L13, 78; 23M45, 259.
- XLII. R.I.A. 23G21, 358; 23L38, 81; 23N32, 294; 23M9, 90. May. II., p. 233; V., p. 71.
- XLIII. R.I.A. 23E12; 23G21, 362; 23C8, 95. May. XII., 345. The O'Kearney MS. (23E12) is the only one which gives the story in full; the others only give the stanza, beginning "*maic do éorad, a érainn*," which is attributed to various poets as is usual with such items.
- XLIV.-XLVI. R.I.A. 23H15, pp. 232-265; 23K20, p. 42; 23L39, pp. 483-500; 23L9, pp. 135-155. May. Vol. 53, pp. 17-88 and pp. 89-120. A copy made by the late Mr. P. Stanton.
- XLVII. R.I.A. 23L9, 212.
- XLVIII. R.I.A. 23B38, 10.
- XLIX. R.I.A. 23C8, 47. May. XII., 276.
- L. R.I.A. 23C10, 311; 23M14, 193.
- LI. R.I.A. 23C10, 311; 23M14, 193.
- LII. R.I.A. 23C16, 151; 23L47, 33; 23K10, 81; 23L24, 125.
- LIII. R.I.A. 23N21, 242.
- LIV. May. X., 295.

In the notes at the foot of the page are given the principal *variae lectiones*. With these is placed the number of the MS.

However, when there is only one MS. from a collection, or when the MSS. in that collection agree on a certain point, only the initial of the collection (*e.g.*, A. = Royal Irish Academy MSS) is made use of. Minor variants, such as bad and phonetic spellings, are not as a rule recorded.

In addition to the above list, copies of several of the poems in private hands were examined. For the First Edition, when the Maynooth College supplied a good copy, this was generally made the basis of the text. The Murphy MSS. (M.) are a collection of Irish poems and tales, made by Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, in the early years of the nineteenth century. The greater part of them were transcribed from older MSS. between the years 1800 and 1820, the scribes being the O'Longans, Michael óg, Paul, and Peter; John O'Mullane, and others. There are some MSS. in this collection of an earlier date. Of the Renehan MSS, vol. 69 contains a vast body of modern Irish poetry. The date of compilation is 1853, and the scribe is inclined to the phonetic method of spelling. The R.I.A. MSS. consulted are very numerous; but in their general features they resemble the Maynooth MSS. Many of them are a decade or two older, and they are on the whole more accurate.

In this, the second edition, the text of the poems has been carefully collated with the copies found in the above list of MSS.

One MS. in the R.I. Academy (23G3) is of considerable interest in connexion with O'Rahilly. It is a MS. copy of *Keating's History*. The scribe is Dermot O'Connor; and it is probably from this copy that his much-abused translation of *Keating* was made. At the end of the History the date 1715 is given. Then follow twelve pages of miscellaneous poems by Keating and others. Here is to be found poem XXVIII., without its author's name, and on the same page twelve lines to Donogh O'Hickey, composed in 1709 (last twelve lines of XXIV.), with our poet's name at the end. Between them is a short piece on the vanity of the world. On the opposite page, at the top, is a poem on the son of Richard Rice, in O'Rahilly's manner; and, following this, a short elegy on Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel, who died abroad in 1694, which is possibly

from our poet's hand. A few pages further is found the first part of XXIV. Although the MS. is dated 1715, it does not follow that the twelve extra pages of poems are of the same date ; but they appear to be by the same scribe, and, no doubt, were written not long after that date. It would seem, then, that, while still living, Egan had such a reputation as a poet that a scribe of some consequence, like O'Connor, found in his poetry matter suitable for filling up the blank pages of his *Keating*.

A yet more interesting MS. is a copy of *Keating's History* made by Egan himself in 1722, which is now in the National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin.

On the first spare page is a portion of a tract on prosody, in O'Rahilly's handwriting ; and, at the end, the following :—
 Δρ na ρσηοβ le ηαοθαζαν υα ραταλλεαζ το ρυιζηι mic Seaín
 ois mic Síte a n-Oríom Coluécari 'ran m-bliatháin v'aoir
 Órhoρo mite peaét (scéao) aζur an vapa bliatháin pécéao.
 July an peaétmáθ tá. “Written by Egan O'Rahilly for Roger
 óg, son of John, MacSheehy, at Drumcullagher, in the year of
 the age of Christ, one thousand seven (hundred) and twenty-
 two. July the seventh.” On the opposite page there is a poem
 of eight quatrains on a priest called William O'Kelliher,
 whose departure for Connaught the poet bewails ; the
 writing resembles O'Rahilly's, but is, we think, not his. At the
 end of this poem there is a stanza, in a different hand, signed
 Seaζan Ó Tuathma, with the date 1731. At page 83 we have
 the signature Δοζαν υα Ραταλλε, and at the end—

“Finis Libri Secundi 7^{br}. the 9th, 1722.

Δοθαζάν υα Ραταλλε.”

This last signature gives the form of the poet's name adopted in this volume, viz. Δοθαζάν υα Ραταλλε, and seems to be that used by the poet himself ; though even in this he is not quite consistent, while Peter O'Connell, in one place (R.I.A. 23M16), corrects it to Ραταλλε. The MS. is written clearly throughout in a bold hand ; very little use is made of accents, and initial letters are sometimes written in a slightly ornamental style.

From the dates given above, it seems that the entire MS. was written in two months. In 1842 O'Curry gives his opinion of this MS. thus: *Ar loétaé an leabhar é ro:* "this is a faulty book."

It will readily appear that the MSS. employed in preparing the text of these poems presented a wide range of orthographical variations, and it was found impracticable to print them as they stood. Often the same word was spelled variously in the same poem, or stanza, or even line. The preposition *a* was constantly used for *i*; *air* for *ar*; the final *s* (hard) in Munster in certain verbs, nouns and adjectives, sometimes the final *o* of the past passive, is written *s* and often so pronounced in Munster; *eu* and *éa* were found indiscriminately; nouns like *ris* and *bris* were undeclined in the singular, as well as many other anomalies. It has been sought to bring the spelling into conformity with modern usage, the requirements of metre having of course to be provided for, while in unusual words the spelling of the best MSS. has been adhered to.

Poem XXIII. is obviously only a fragment, and XL. is a stanza quoted by O'Reilly from a poem on a shipwreck which the poet witnessed off the coast of Kerry, and of which there was an imperfect copy among the O'Reilly MSS.; but we have been unable to find it.

In these poems the elaborate metre employed requires a considerable variation in the vowels, in declensions, and verbal terminations. Every language has to modify its ordinary prose forms to some extent to meet the exigencies of metre.

The poet goes back to an earlier pronunciation of certain words, which colloquial usage had shortened by a syllable. Thus *leabaic*, *leabac*, etc., generally form two syllables in verse, but only one in conversation; while in XXI. 19, *leabac* is sounded as one syllable. Again, not only is a word expanded according to earlier pronunciation, but aspiration is removed from a middle consonant, as *teoḡan* for *teoḡan*, *raoḡal* for *raoḡal*. It often happens that such pronunciations survive in provincial dialects. Thus *cugainn* is pronounced as two syllables in XX. 36, but seldom nowadays in conversation in Munster; while in Connaught the two syllables are still

heard, though the initial *é* becomes *é*. The diphthong *ao*, as in *aoí*, *taob*, etc., is pronounced in Connaught as *ao* is pronounced in Munster (that is, as *ee* in *wheel*). The poet often uses this sound for metrical purposes, and the scribes generally spell it *ao* in such cases; thus *ḡaoí* XXI. 20, etc. Again, the same word is pronounced in three or four different ways to suit the metre: thus *naíaoí* may be taken as a monosyllable pronounced in two or three ways, or as a dissyllable having similar variations. There is sometimes an internal vowel change in verbs, as *ṁo péin* for *ṁo pinne*; also in pronouns combined with prepositions, as *ṁaíb* for *ṁoíb*. Frequently, also, the singular of a noun is used for the plural, and adjectives are sometimes not declined.

As regards the value of these poems as specimens of the language, it will suffice to repeat the opinion expressed eleven years ago by the Very Rev. P. Canon O'Leary, P.P., of Castlelyons, who yields to no one in appreciation of the subtleties of Irish syntax. When he had read the first twenty poems in proof, he wrote—"The pieces you are putting together are splendid; they are veritable classics in the language. The constructions in them will always stand as true models of the syntax of the Irish language."

Ḑánta Aoḏasáin Uí Raḑaille.

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

ԾԱՆՏԱ ԱՌԾԱՅԱԻՆ ՈՒ ՐԱՇԱԽԼԷ.

I.

ՇՐՔԱՇՏԱ ՇՐԻՇ ԲՕՒԼԱ.

Իր ճարիրք չէար իմ շրքաշտ շրի՜ ղ ԲՕՒԼԱ
ԲԱ ԲԵԱՄԱԼԼ ՇՕ ՎՈՐԻ 'Ր Ա ՇԱՕԼԵԱ ՇԼԻ-ԲՐԵՈՐԾԵ;
ՈՒԱ ՇՐԱՆՆԱ ԵԱ ԷՐԷԻՆԵ ԱՇ ՎԵԱՆԱԻՆ ՎԻՆ ՎՕՒԵ-ԲԵԱՆ
ՎՕ ՇԵԱՐԻԱԾՈՒ Ա ՈՇԷԱՇՇ 'Ր Ա ԵՐԲԷԱՄԻԱ ՇՐԻՈՆ ԲԵՈՇՏԱ.

- 5 ՇԷ ԲԱՏԱ ՕՍԻՏ, 'ԷՐԷ ՄԻԱՐԻԾԱ ՄԻՆ-ՈՐԻՄԱՐ,
ԻՏ ԵԱՆԱԼՏՐԱԻՆ ԵՐԷՄԻ ԼԵ ԲԷԼԷ ԻՐ ԲԻՐ-ԵՕԼՍՐ,
ԵՐԻ ԲԵԱՐՏԱ ԱՇԱ ԻՏ ՄԷՐԻՐՈՐԻՇ ԲԷ ՇԱՇ ՇՐԻՈՆ-ՇՕՐԻՐԻ,
'Տ ՇԱՇ ԼԱՐԻԱՆՆ ՇԱԷՇԱՇ Վ'ԷՐ ՎՕ ՇԼԻ-ՎԵՕԼԵԱ.

- ՄԱՐԻ ԵԱՐԱ ԱՐԻ ՄՕ ՄԷԱԼԱ, ԲԷԱՇ ՇՐԻ ՎՕԼ ՎԵՐԻԱ,
10 ՇՕ ՈՇԱԵԱՆՆ ՇԱՇ ՄԷՇՐ ՎԵ ՄԷՄ ՇԻՐ ՐՕՆՆ ԵՐԻՐԻ
Ա ԵՐԵԱՐԻԱՆՏՐ ԲԷՄ ՇՕ ԲԱՕՂԼԱՇ ԲԻՇԵՕԼԵ,
ԱՇՏ ԵԱՆԵԱ Ի ԵՐԷՄ ՇԱՆ ՇԷԼԷ ԻՐ Ի ՐՕՐՏԱ!

I.—Of this poem there are several partial copies. There is a copy containing all the stanzas given here in vol. 69 of the Renehan MSS. in Maynooth College. The piece, however, seems naturally to end with the sixth stanza. 23. C. 8, p. 99, gives as heading: "ԱՆ ԲԵԱՐ ՇԷՏՈՆԱ ՇՇՏ. ԻՐ ՄԵՐԻՐԵ ՆԱ ՇՇՕՄՂԻՕԼԼ ՎՕ ՇԱԼԼԱԻՆ ՎՕ ՈՐ ՇԷԱԼԼԱՎԱՐ Ի ԼՍԻՄՆԷԱՇ 1692." In 23. D. 8. styled "ՄԱՐԵՆԱ ՆԱ ԷՐԷՐԵԱՆՆ."

1. Some MSS. read ԻՐ ճարիրքա՜ չէար. Շրի՜ ղ ԲՕՒԼԱ is taken as one word, hence շրի՜ ղ is not put in gen. The dat. (շրի՜ ղ) is often used instead of the nom. (շրի՛ ղ) in nouns belonging to the second decl.

2. ՏՇԱՄԱԼ, D. 8.

3. ԵԱ ԷՐԷԱՆ, B. 38. ՈՒԱ ՇՐԱՆՆԱ, metaphorical for "great families."

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

I.

THE WOUNDS OF THE LAND OF FODLA.

BITTER woe to me are the wounds of the land of Fodla,
Who is sorely under a cloud whilst her kinsfolk are heartsick ;
The trees that were strongest in affording them shelter
Have their branches lopped off and their roots withered
and decayed.

- 5 Long though thou hast been, O majestic, gentle-mannered
Erin,
A fair nursing-mother with hospitality and true knowledge ;
Henceforth shalt thou be an unwilling handmaid to every
withered band,
While every foreign churl shall have sucked thy breasts.

- And to crown my sorrow, behold it is a fit subject for tears,
10 That the mighty kings of the continent of Europe
Possess their own lands in prosperity and peace,
While Banba is in pain without a consort, wedded though
she be.

4. Δ ηγάς. Most MSS. have the pl. γέας, which gives an extra syllable. Some have γέας, a softened form of γέας. Cín reóigte in some MSS.

5. 'Éire for Δ Éire, the Δ being absorbed by the initial vowel.

8. Céléad for coimigéad, generally pron. caoitead.

9. Θεορ for θεορ, gen. pl.

10. Roimn Éóroir, the Continent of Europe; it is not declined. Θε-
πέιμ éir, of the true sovereignty. Ξάς πέερ, *all* the kings.

- Το κάλλεσμαι πρέμ-φλιότ Νέιλλ ιρ ρίολ Εοζαιν,
 ιρ να φεραδοιν τρέαα, λαοόρα μίοζατ βόιρμμε;
 15 Όεν Κάριματ'-φυιλ φέιλ, μο λέαν, νί'λ πuιnn beo αζuιnn,
 ηά μιαιτε να ηζαεθεαλ το β'έατταδ ζηιοή κοήραιε.

- ιρ θεαίβ ζυιαβ έ ζαδ έιζεαν ίοζκόριαδ,
 ζανγουο ιρ έίτεαδ, ελαον ιρ υίοτ κόμιαλλ,
 ζαν ceangal le céile, ατ μιάβαθ μunn-ρκόρμαδ,
 20 Όο έαριαιηζ αη έιμunn φμαοδ αν Κίοζ κόματταίζ.

- Ο κάλλεσμαι έιρε, ιρ μέιο άη μί-κόμηρυμ,
 ιρ τρεαρσαιρε να λαοδ μεαη, τρέαν, νάη μί-τρεοριαδ,
 Αη Αηαο-Μλας Όέ 'ρ αη έμέαν να Τρίονόρθε
 ζο μαίμυθ τά η-έιρ αν μέιο ρεο υίοθ beo αζuιnn.
 25 Κάλλεσμαι ζαεθίλ α υτρίετ εαοιν κόριαδ,
 Καίτannaδτ, φέιλε, βέαρα, ιρ bunn-εεολτα;
 Αλλα-εuipe ελαον το έμαοδ μunn φί μήρ-ρματ;
 Αζαλλαιμ Δον-Μλας Όέ αη ζαοιθίλ ο'φοίρειν.

14. φεραδοιν, pl. of φεραδύ, *i.e.*, φερνύ.

15. Κάριματ'-φυιλ. Some MSS. have καμυο-φυιλ. The word Κάριματ is sometimes trisyllabic, Καριματad; *cf.* φάριρ, φερρα.

16. Some MSS. and First Edition read "ιρ φασα μunn τρέιτ φά λέιρ-ρμιορ βυιθίη λεόραιο."

17. ίοζκόριαδ, gen. of ίοζκόιη or έαζκόιη, "wrong, injustice."

20. Αη έιμunn. Some MSS. give ζο ραοβμαδ.

21. μί-κόμηρυμ, "injustice, inequality of treatment."

23. Αηαο-Μλας, *i.e.*, Αηο-Μλας, see note, line 15.

The form of "wishing" in lines 23-4 is general in Irish; *cf.* the following from Uonnéad Cαοδ Ο Ματζαήηα: "'S an té το ζαίμυ υίom Splinc, αη έρίορτ νάη φειριθ ρέ ρplannc."

27. Αλλα-εuipe = αλλ-εuipe.

28. ζαοιθίλ, nom. for dat.

We have lost the root-stock of Niall, and the seed of Eoghan,
And the bold champions, the warriors of the kingdom of
Borumha ;

- 15 Of the hospitable race of Carthach, woe is me ! we have not
many alive,
Nor of the chieftains of the Gael who were of renowned feats
in battle.

In sooth it is every violence of injustice on our part,
Deceit and falsehood and treachery and non-fulfilment of
pledges,

Want of union, and, instead, the tearing of each other's
throats,

- 20 That have drawn down on Erin the rage of the Mighty King.

Since we have lost Erin, and because of the extent of our
misfortunes,

And because of the overthrow of the nimble, strong warriors
who were not wanting in vigour,

We entreat the noble Son of God and the Might of the
Trinity,

That those of them who are alive with us may thrive after
them.

- 25 The Gaels have lost their gentle, comely qualities :
Charity, hospitality, manners, and sweet music ;
Wicked, alien boars it was that forced us under great
oppression ;
I beseech the only Son of God to grant relief to the Gaels.

II.

an millead' o'imtiḡ ar mór-sleactaib
na héireann.

Monuair-ra an Cárrié'-fuil tríaḡte, tréit-laḡ!
Ḥan níḡ ar an ḡcóip ná treoiriḡ tréan-mear!
Ḥan fear coḡnaim ná eóḡair cum réitiḡ!
Ir ḡan ríat oin ar tír na raor-fíait!

- 5 Tír ḡan tríat de ḡman-fuil éibí!
Tír fá aḡmaḡt ḡall vo tríoḡad!
Tír vo voiriḡeāḡ fá éoraiḡ na méiriḡeāḡ!
Tír na ḡḡaibne—ir tréiḡiḡ ḡo héaḡ liom!

- Tír boḡt buaiḡearíḡ, ir uaiḡneāḡ céarḡa!
10 Tír ḡan fear, ḡan mac, ḡan céile!
Tír ḡan lút, ḡan fonn, ḡan éiriḡeāḡ!
Tír ḡan cómtíom vo boḡtaiḡ le véanaim!

- Tír ḡan eaḡlaiḡ énearḡa ná cléiriḡḡ!
Tír le miorḡair, noḡ o'ítearar faolcoim!
15 Tír vo cuiriḡeāḡ ḡo tubairḡeāḡ, tríoḡḡa
fá rmaḡt naímaḡ ir aímar ir méiriḡeāḡ!

- Tír ḡan taríḡa ḡan taríḡe i néiriunn!
Tír ḡan turíḡ ḡan buinne ḡan réirḡean!
Tír vo noḡḡaḡ ḡan foḡain ḡan ḡéaḡa!
20 Tír vo buriḡeāḡ le furiunn an b'éairíla!

II.—For remarks on this threnody see Introduction. The version here given is taken from a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy marked 23. M. 45, page 259 *et seq.*, collated with a copy of the poem in the British Museum. The latter copy gives the "binding" stanza, which is omitted in the former. The compiler of the British Museum catalogue describes the poem as an "Elegy on MacCarthy, about 1720," but it is elegiac only in metre.

II.

THE RUIN THAT BEFELL THE GREAT FAMILIES
OF ERIN.

WOE is me ! weak and exhausted is the race of Carthach,
Without a prince over the hosts, or a strong, nimble leader !
Without a man to defend, without a key to liberate !
Without a shield of protection for the land of noble
chieftains !

- 5 A land without a prince of the sun-bright race of Eibhear !
A land made helpless beneath the oppression of the stranger !
A land poured out beneath the feet of miscreants !
A land of fetters—it is sickness to me unto death !

A land poor, afflicted, lonely, and tortured !

- 10 A land without a husband, without a son, without a spouse !
A land without vigour, or spirit, or hearing !
A land in which is no justice to be done to the poor !

A land without a meek church or clergy !

A land which wolves have spitefully devoured !

- 15 A land placed in misfortune and subjection
Beneath the tyranny of enemies and mercenaries and
robbers !

A land without produce or thing of worth of any kind !

A land without dry weather, without a stream, without a
star !

A land stripped naked, without shelter or boughs !

- 20 A land broken down by the English-prating band !

1. τράϊστε, MS. τράϊτε.

8. ηα ηγαίβνε = ηα ηγείβνε. Both MSS. have γαίβνε, which form the metre requires. B (2) reads ηα ηγείβεανν.

16. R.I.A. ναμάιο.

17. Ξαν ταιρβε ι η-έρυρνν, as we say in English, "without any use in the world." MSS. read τορβς and τοιρβτε.

Tír ír cráíúte tróíúte tréan-éirí!

Tír aḡ ríor-ḡol í ḡo léadomair!

Baintreabac óeoirac leointe léannmair

Staitte bhrúúte cútail créadac!

25 Ír flúac a ḡruac ḡo buan le véaruib!

ḡruac a mullaiḡ aḡ tuirim 'n-a tréan-mú!

ḡroctanna folá ar a porcaib ḡo caobac!

A haḡaib ar ínuac an oub-ḡuail le céile!

A baili cnapaite ceangailte céarta!

30 ḡlar a cuim éair mín-ḡil ḡléḡil

Íarraiúe cumac í n-irreann maol-oub

Le céiruib Búlcánair émaraiḡ.

Fuil a cpoúe n-a linnreac féirdear!

Ír ḡaóairi Búirtó dá hól le ḡear-airic!

35 A hablac tá dá rparac ar a céile

Aḡ maraiúib Sacran ḡo cealḡac ó'lon-toirc.

Ó'feoiḡ a ouille, ní'l fuinneam n-a ḡeaguib,

Óo fearc a huirc le cuirne na rpréire,

'Sa ḡriém ní'l taitneam ór fearannuib, féadac,

40 Ír ceo na céirúcan tá ar a rléibtib.

A mianac ríóḡa a coill 'ra haolbac

Óo oúḡeac óo búrdeac a connac 'r a caolbac;

A rlatá fáir ḡo rcáinte réabta,

Í ḡríócaib eaótrann rcaprite ó céile!

45 ḡríora ír Heiozer, ḡan céilḡ im rcéaluib,

Í leabac an Íarla, ír rian 'r ír céarta!

An Bláirna ḡan áitreab acó rpolóim!

Ír Rác Luirc rcuorpaite noótaite í n-doir-búir!

24. Cútail. O'R. gives "bashful," but the meaning is often much stronger, as in several passages of these poems.

26. MS. a tuirim. I have always supplied the ḡ in such omissions.

27. Cf. "bpaonaca folá ar a porcaib aḡ comruir." XXII. 164. ḡo caobac I translate "in torrents"; the more precise meaning is "in flakes or layers," which will hardly suit "blood." O'R. only gives caobac, "clodded"; cf. the use of rlaon, which is often applied to "blood."

28. B. reads a haó ar ínuac; áta, áḡée is pl. of aḡaib.

34. Búirtó is mentioned again in XX. 25; and Dover is used similarly, XXI. 8. The Bristol merchants were great transporters of slaves. In the course of four years they shipped upwards of 6,000 youths and maidens from the Irish shores; these included criminals, prisoners of war, and the destitute.

A land in anguish, drained of her brave men !
 A land ever lamenting (her children) enviously !
 A widow, weeping, wounded, woeiful !
 Torn, bruised, humbled, full of wounds !

- 25 Ever wet is her cheek from tears !
 The hair of her head falls down in heavy showers !
 Streams of blood gush forth in torrents from her eyes !
 Her whole visage is of the appearance of black coal !

- Her limbs are shrunken, bound, and tortured !
 30 The fastenings of her tender, smooth, fair waist
 Irons framed in hell, bleak, and gloomy,
 By the craftsmen of greedy Vulcan.

- Her heart's blood spurts forth in pools,
 While the dogs of Bristol drink it with keen greed ;
 35 Her carcase is being torn asunder
 By Saxon curs, treacherously, and with deliberate intent.

- Her leaves have decayed, there is no vigour in her boughs ;
 Her waters have been dried up by the frosts of heaven ;
 Behold ! there is no brightness in her sun over the lands,
 40 And the fog of the smithy is upon her mountains.

Her princely mines, her woods, her lime quarries,
 Her trees, old and young, have been burnt and broken down ;
 Her growing rods, scattered and torn,
 In foreign countries severed from one another.

- 45 Griffin and Hedges—without deceit is my tale—
 In the place of the Earl, it is pain and torture ;
 Blarney, without dwellers save the wolves ;
 And Rathluirc plundered, stripped naked, and in durance
 dire.

41-42. *doibhac* seems to mean "limestone quarries"; *connat*, "fire-wood"; *caolbac*, young trees; the reference is to old woods and young plantations.

43. *do ríata páir*, her young princes, the exodus of the Irish nobility with the "Wild Geese."

45. For Griffin see XVIII.; Colonel Hedges, of Macroom, see *Introd.*

46. Both A. and B. read, as in text, *ir pian 'r'ir céarós*. The Earl is either Lord Clancarty, called "*íarla na reabac rothac ruáic*" in VIII. 14, or Lord Kenmare.

- Մօ շուտ ան Լեանուի չան տաք, մօ չճար-ջօռ!
 50 Ան միայն ՚ր ան ԵՏԻՈՆԱՆՆ ՚ր ան Լիք քճ ճրճճճճ,
 Եամարի նա քիչե չան սիրա ինչո՞ւ Ուիլ Օւիլ,
 Իր ո՛ր եօ արած աճա ճիւղճ Կաշիւեան.

- Ո՛ր և՛ Մօտարտ 1 չօմնիւմ ո՛ր ա ճօմ-իւնո՞ւ!
 Ո՛ր Տիօլ մօրմօ տրօն Ե՛ւ ճրճճճ!
 55 Ո՛ր և՛ Բլաւեարտիչ 1 չօանար ո՛ր ա ճօլտ
 Տիօլ մօրմայն օարի ն-ա յճալլաւ ԼԵ տրիմր!

- Ար և՛ Կապիւ ո՛ր Լաւ, մօ չճար-ջօռ!
 Ո՛ր և՛ Օմնալլ քօր 1 յիւրն!
 Ո՛ր Ծարաւտիչ տօն չան տաք չան քմիւն,
 60 Եւրիւն, Եւրիւն, Իր Երեւնիչ նա չօլ-Եւր.

Շուրմ ան Երիւնիւն քօր-մօր յօմն
 Ան քօ քօ ո՛ր օւնիւն օւն ԼԵ ճիւլ,
 Օ՛ր քլճճճ Իր Իր Շուրմ Իր Եւրիւն,
 Իր արեւ յօ ճօրտ ն-ա մեւն յօ ճօլաւ.

- 65 Արեւ յօ ճօլաւ օւն, ա ճիւր, 1 ն-ամ
 ն-ա մեւն չօ Լիւն ո՛ր օւն-Եւրիւն օւն ճիւլ.
 Տաւնիչ նա միւնիչ, քճ ճիւր չօ քան!
 Իր օւն նա Եւրիւն քան Լճ ճօլո՞ւ ճիւլ.

Ան Եանգալ.

- Ո՛ր քլճճ Եւրիւն նա օրտն ճիւր քճն յօ ճիւլ,
 70 Իր նա ճալլա մօր 1 Լաւն ան Լօշն քան մօր-
 նա ճիւլ:
 Ճօ Լիւն ՚են ճօր Լիւն միւն, մօ քօր մար տօն չան
 ճիւլ
 Եւր օւն քօր մօ արեւն Եւր յօն քիւն յօն.

48. B. stops here, and is followed by six and a-half stanzas of a prophecy beginning "Շուրմ օւն օրտն ճօլն ճօլն մօր."

52. Կաշիւեան in MSS. The metre requires a word of three syllables. It is possible that Կաշիւեան is meant; see VI. 6, note.

55. 'նա ճօլտ. MS. նա ճօլտ.

The Laune has fallen without vigour, my sharp stroke !
 50 The Maine, the Shannon, the Liffey, are wounded !
 Tara of the Kings is without a prop of the race of Niall
 Dubh !
 And no hero of the race of Raighleann is alive.

O'Doherty is not holding sway, nor his noble race,
 The O'Moores are not strong, that once were brave,
 55 O'Flaherty is not in power, nor his kinsfolk,
 And sooth to say, the O'Briens have long since become
 English.

Of O'Rourke there is no mention—my sharp wounding !
 Nor yet of O'Donnell in Erin ;
 The Geraldines they are without vigour, without a nod,
 60 And the Burkes, the Barrys, the Walshes of the slender ships.

I beseech the Trinity, most august, holy,
 To banish this sorrow from them altogether—
 From the descendants of Ir, of Conn, of Eibhear—
 And to restore the Gaels to their estates.
 65 O Christ, restore betimes to the Gaels
 All their estates, rescued from the dire bondage of foreign
 churls ;
 Chastise the vile horde, behold, our country is faint,
 And Erin's nursling, weak, feeble, subdued, beyond the sea !

THE BINDING.

My torment of sorrow, the brave champions scattered by
 the shower,
 70 And the gross foreigners in the hero's place in bright Blarney ;
 Every family of the tribe that loved my class, how they are
 scorned ;
 This has brought me still poor, lacking shoes, to town to-day.

64. beata, "means of living," "estate"; cf—

Διπλοῦς ἡ beata τοῦ ἐκκλησιαστικοῦ τοῦ ἀπὸ δόξης βαλλ

ὁ Στρίβε ρίμν go ρίοναίβ σλέίβε μίρ.—XXXV. 231 2.

67. Ἀν ἐρίος, R.I.A.

III.

MAC AN ĊEANNUIŢE.

Airġing ġéarġ vo ōeapġar fġim im leabairġ ir mġ zo
leġ-bġioġadġ:

Ainnġir fġimġ, ōarġ b'ainm Ċirġe, aġ teadġt im ġarġir aġ
marġarġeadaġt;

A ġuġl ġeannarġ ġlarġ, a cšl tġiom earġ, a com ġeannġ
ġeal 'r a marġirġe,

Ōá ġarġirġeannġ zo ġarġir aġ tġeadaġt n-a ġarġir, le ōioġġarġir,
Mac an Ċeannuiġe.

5 A beol ba binn, a ġlšir ba Ċarġin, ir ġšš-ġearġ linn an
carġin;

Cġle Ťġarġin ōarġ ġġill an fġarġin, mo lġirġ-Ċġeadaġt ōian
a ġarġir.

fá ġuġrġe ġall, ōá bġioġadġ zo teann, mo cšlġġionn
tġeannġ 'r mo beann ġarġir;

ġšl fġearġeannġ ġeal le tġeadaġt n-a ġarġir zo bġillġirġ
Mac an Ċeannuiġe.

ġa cġarġa adá ġ bġim ōe ġġadġ le ġearġ-ġearġ ġáim
ōá cġearġ-Ċlġ;

10 Clanna ġġġe, maca ġġeasġ, ōġarġain fġšša ir ġarġir-
cġšš,

Tá ġuġir n-a ġarġir, ġí ġuġclann ġí; cġ ōubadaġt fá
ġġšš an carġin,

ġšl fġearġeannġ ġeal le tġeadaġt n-a ġarġir zo bġillġirġ
Mac an Ċeannuiġe.

III.—John O'Daly states that "mac an Ċeannuiġe," or the "Merchant's Son," refers to the King of Spain. This is highly probable, but it is difficult to understand why he was so designated. The question arises, which King of Spain is referred to in the poem? It seems probable that it was written on the news of Charles II.'s death reaching Ireland. Charles died childless on November 1, 1700, and this date suits the tone and spirit of the piece. The only other King of Spain who died during the time in which our poet flourished was Don Louis, son of Philip V., who died in 1724, after a reign of eight months. It is highly improbable that an Irish poet would take a particular interest in Don Louis. For critical remarks on the poem see Introduction.

III.

THE MERCHANT'S SON.

I BEHELD a clear vision as I lay in my bed bereft of strength !
A gentle maiden, whose name was Erin, approached me on
horseback—

Full and bright were her eyes, her hair was heavy and ringleted; fair and slender her waist, and her eyebrows—
Proclaiming that the Merchant's Son was coming to her with zeal.

5 Her mouth was melodious, her voice was beautiful—great
is my love for the maiden—

The Spouse of Brian, whom the warriors obeyed ; my utter complete ruin is her affliction.

Crushed heavily beneath the flail of foreigners, this slender
maiden, my kinswoman ;

There is no relief ever to draw near her until the Merchant's Son come back.

Hundreds are pining in love through earnest, pleasing
devotion to her complexion,

10 Children of kings, sons of Milesius, fierce warriors, and
champions ;

Sorrow is in her face, she does not arouse herself ; sad and weary though the maiden be,

There is no relief ever to draw near to her till the Merchant's Son come back.

1. Ζέαρ. Α. ρδον.

3. *ḡlap*, as a colour, means green like grass, or grey as a horse; when applied to the eye, as here, it cannot conveniently be translated either "green" or "grey," as neither word implies a compliment. Its meaning here, as in the many passages where it is applied to the eye, is "fresh, bright, sparkling": thus, XI. 9, *ṛúil ır ḡlawre na ṛpúct aır feór*, where the comparison is between the eye and the dew. But, the natural quality of dew is to be fresh, bright, sparkling—it is not its *greenness* that is admired. *Súil ḡlap*, an eye of a light blue colour. This line in B. 38 runs: "A *ṛúile ḡlapa* a *cúl tuḡ carpa* a *cum ba ḡeal* 'r a *maillíoe*."

Α μάλιστα πέιν, ἢ ἐμάλιστα ἀν πέει, μο λάν-ἐπειδὴ
 ἔειπαι ἃ ἡαίει!

Σο βρῦλ ρί ζαν ἐοὺ ἀγ εἰσι να νοεοι, 'ῖ ἃ βυῖθεαν
 ζαν σο βα ἡμαῖε ἡνίον,

15 ζαν ἐλῖαι, ζαν ὅμο, ἢ βρῖαν σο μόρι, ν-ἃ ἡαῖρμα πό
 ζαὶ μαυαῖε;

'S σο μβεῖο ρί ν-ἃ ῖρπειρ ζαν λυῖε λε πέρι σο
 βρῖλλῖο Mac ἀν Ἐεαννυῖε.

Δουδαῖτε ἀμῖρ ἀν βυῖο-θεαν ἡνίον, ὁ τύμναθ ἡνίον
 ἐλεαδὲ ρί—

Conn ἢ Διτ, βα λοννῖαι πέει, ἢ β'φοζλαὶ ζλαὶ ἢ
 ἡνέειπειπει;

Εἰνίονταν τρέαν, ταῖ τυνν ἐυζ ζέλλ, ἢ λαιῖεαὶ
 μαὶ Ἐῖν ἀν πέρι ἡνίον—

20 Σο μβεαὶ ρί ν-ἃ ῖρπειρ, ζαν λυῖε λε πέρι, σο
 βρῖλλῖο Mac ἀν Ἐεαννυῖε.

Θο-βερῖ ρῖλ ὁ ὅειρ, ζαὶ λά πό πέει, ἀν ἐμῖε να
 μβαῖε, ἀν εἰλιν;

ἢ ρῖλ ὅειρ ροῖρ, σο ὅλῖτ ἐαν μῖρ, μο ἐμῖα ἀνοῖτ
 ἃ ἡαίει;

ἃ ρῖλε ρῖαι, ἀγ ρῖλ λε ὅει, ταῖ τυννῖαιβ ρῖαι
 ζανῖε;

ἢ σο μβεῖο ρί ν-ἃ ῖρπειρ, ζαν λυῖε λε πέρι, σο
 βρῖλλῖο Mac ἀν Ἐεαννυῖε.

4. Μαοῖθεαῖ very often simply means "to announce or mention," like λυαὶ. It sometimes means "to announce or mention in a boastful manner." Some MSS. read ἃ ὅειρ, ἃ ὅειρ.

7. M. ρῖρπειρ; A. ρῖρπειρ. Some MSS. have ἐμῖεπειρ τρέαν το ῖλ το ρῖν.

8. Ἐεαννυῖε λαζ βερῖ ρί ν-ἃ ῖρπειρ, B. 38. βερῖ ρί ν-ἃ ῖρπειρ, ἀν ἡνέειπειρ, D. 8.

9. M. ἐμῖε-ἐμῖε. Another MS. has ἐμῖε-ἡνίον.

10. One MS. has ὅειρ ἡνίον.

11. M. has simply ρῖ ρῖρπειρ. A. completes the line as in the text. *Ib.* ἡνίον = sorrow (?).

13. Other versions read μο λάν-ἐπειδὴ ἔειπαι το ῖλ το ρῖν and το λαζ ρῖν.

14. B. 38. ρῖ βυῖθεαν ζαν τρέειρ ζαν ἡμαῖε-ἡνίον

15. ζαν ρῖαὶ ζαν πέει ἢ βρῖαν, B. 38.

Her own words, distressing is her tale,—her affliction is my complete, sharp ruin !

How that she is without melody, shedding tears, though her troops, without falsehood, had performed great deeds,

15 Without clergy, without friars, deep in suffering, a remnant subject to every dog ;

And that she will lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

The kindly, mild woman added, that since the kings she had cherished were brought low—

Conn and Art, whose reigns were warlike, and whose hands were strong to spoil in fight,

Criomhthan the strong, who brought hostages from across the sea, and Luigheach, son of Cian, the man of might—

20 She would lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

Daily the maiden looks southward, on the shore of the ships, Eastward she looks wistfully across the main,

Hoping in God, she looks westward over wild, sand-mingled waves (mounds),

And she will lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

16. *Spneap*. The idea conveyed by *tá re 'na rrpneap*, or *tá re rínce 'na rrpneap* is, "he is lying down, useless or helpless." Cf. the lines from the "Arachtach Sean":—

"beir cláirídeam ar gácl reabac nár éanngail le bríveac
's an reanrouine cíníona rínce 'n-a rrpneap."

"Every warrior who did not unite with a bride, will wear a sword,
While the aged old man will be in bed, uselessly (or helplessly)."

Same MS. reads: *Cnúite las ag caoi na nveapc go, 7rl.*

17. *clesét*, "to be habituated to," hence "to cherish." *Ib.* *túrnsó*, MS. *curnsó*. *Súir ríur na ríge élesét í*, D. 8.

18. *Céin na nglac mún*, B. 38. Some MSS. have *lonnracl reacl*.

20. *claoiríte las beir rí n-a rrpneap*, B. 38.

21. *air tráig*. MS. *air tráigir*.

23. *1 otonntaib*, B. 38.

24. *claoiríte las beir rí gan ríneab*, B. 38.

- 25 Δ βριάτρε βρεαα τάιο ται λεαι—να τάντε ἴεαρσ αν
 αιλίν;
 Ηί'λ ῥεαθ̄ λε ῥαζάιλ, ηί'λ ἔεαν ná ἑράθ̄ αῖ neαθ̄ οά
 αίητοιβ, αοήηιζιμ;
 Δ ἑμιαόνα ῥλιυθ̄, ἑαν ῥυαν, ἑαν ῥυλτ, ῥά ἑμιαιμ, ηῖ
 ουβ̄ α η-αίβιο.
 Ηί'λ ῥαερεαή ῥεαλ λε τιῖεαθ̄ η-α ἑαι ἑο ἡῖλλῖο
 Mac αν Ἐεανηιόε!
- Ουβαῖτ-ῥα λεί, αι ἔλοῖ ηα ῖεάιλ, α ἡύν ἑυῖ ἔαῖ αι
 ἔλεαθ̄ ῖί,
- 30 Ἐυαρ ῖ'ῥαν ἑράιηη ἑο ἡῖυαι ηαν βάρ, ῖ'ῥ ηάη ἔμιαῖ
 λε αά̄ α ηαιαίο;
 Αη ἑελοῖ μο ἑοῖα ι ἡῖοῖαρ οι, ἔοηηιζ̄ α αῖηιῖ, ῖ'ῥ
 οο ῖερεαο ῖί;
 Ηῖ ο'έαλνιῖ α ηαναμ ο'αον-ῖῖηιβ αιῖτι; μο λέαν-ῥα
 αν ἡεαν ἑο λαῖ-ἡῖοῖαθ̄.

26. ἑεαν na ἑῖάῖα, B. 38.

27. Δ η-αίβιο, "*their* covering"; i.e., the covering of her cheeks; the ἑνύῖ she displayed, as said in line 11, *supra*.

28. ἑο ηβειό ῖί η-α ῖῖῖεαρ ἑαν λνῖῖε λε ῖεαρ, G. 21.

- 25 Her speckled brethren, they are over the sea, the troops
whom the maiden loved ;
Nor feast, nor favour, nor love is to be got by any of her
friends, I avow it ;
Her cheeks wet, without repose or pleasure, in sorrow,
black is their covering ;
There is no relief to draw near her till the Merchant's Son
come back.

- On hearing her story, I told her the lover she cherished
was dead,
30 In Spain beyond he died, and her affliction was pitied of
no one ;
As she heard my voice close to her, her frame trembled, she
shrieked,
And the soul fled from her in an instant ; oh woe ! the
woman bereft of strength.

29. Notice the inversion: the natural order is, $\zeta\eta\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\zeta\ \Delta\ \rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu\ \Delta\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\acute{\iota}.$

30. D. 8. reads: $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\alpha\iota\acute{\omicron}\ \tau\omicron\omicron\omicron\ \sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\eta\eta\ \iota\tau\ \tau\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\ \tau\acute{\iota}\ \beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \tau\acute{\iota}\ \nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\ \acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\alpha\zeta\ \lambda\epsilon\ \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}\ \Delta\ \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\epsilon\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon.$ $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$, with a negative = "no one."

32. $\zeta\omicron\ \eta\epsilon\alpha\iota\eta\text{-}\beta\acute{\rho}\iota\omicron\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$, D. 8. The meaning is, 'bereft of life.'

IV.

Gile na gile.

- Gile na gile do connairc ar rliḡe i n-uaiḡneaf;
 Cmuortail an cpmuortail a ḡuirm-muirc muon-uaine;
 Binneaf an binnuif a fmuortal náir cpmion-ḡmuamóa;
 Deirḡe ir finne do fionnabó n-a ḡmíor-ḡmuabónaib.
- 5 Cairc na cairc i ḡḡac muibe dá buirde-cuacáib,
 Baineaf an muicneabó den cpmuinne le muon-fcuababab;
 Iorruab ba ḡlaine 'ná ḡloine ar a buuinn buacaiḡ,
 Do ḡeineabó ar ḡeineamóan uirre 'ran tíu uacṫruaiḡ.
- Fíor. fíorac óam ó'innuif, ir ire ḡo fíor-uaiḡneabó;
 10 Fíor fílleabó óon uaine óon ionabó ba mḡḡ-óualḡar;
 Fíor milleabó na uḡuinge cuif eirean ar muon-muadḡairṫ;
 'S fíor eile ná cuirpeabó im laoióṫib le fíor-uamóan.
- Leime na leime óam uḡuioim n-a cpmuon-tuairim!
 Im címe aḡ an ḡcime do fnaíómeabó ḡo fíor-cpmuabó me;
 15 Ar ḡuirm mḡic mḡuime óom fmuṫacṫ, do bíóḡ uaim-re;
 Ir ó'imcḡ an buuinneabó n-a luirne ḡo buiḡin luacṫra.
- Rícm le muṫ mḡe im muṫib ḡo cpmuóde-luaimneabó,
 Tré imeallabó cuirruaiḡ, tré monḡabó, tré fḡim-muabóṫiḡ;
 'Don tinne-bmíóḡ tḡim, ní cuḡim cía an trliḡe fuaḡar,
 20 ḡo hionabó na n-ionabó do cumabó le uḡuabóeacṫ ómuabó.

IV.—If we may judge by the number of copies of this poem extant in the MSS. of the eighteenth century, it must have been very highly prized by the Irish public. And justly was it prized. It is unsurpassed for subtlety of rhythm and beauty of expression, but it saddens the heart by its sounds "most musical, most melancholy." It has been printed by O'Daly in the *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. The best copy that I know to exist is to be found in an autograph volume by John Murphy, "Seán na Raithineach," bearing date 1754-1755. I use S. to represent this copy in the notes. The text I give here is from a copy by O'Longan, with a few emendations from other copies. It should be observed that in many MSS. this poem is given as a "binding" to III. It is found in a MS. of 1725.

2. A ḡuirm muirḡ in some MSS. Lines 2-3 alternate in a few MSS.

4. Finne the lile in many MSS. 'Do fionnabó, do fcanabó, was flayed, or appeared in layers.

5. Cairc, from car, "twisted." Pronounced cuirpe.

IV.

GILE NA GILE.

THE Brightness of Brightness I saw in a lonely path,
 Crystal of crystal, her blue eyes tinged with green,
 Melody of melody, her speech not morose with age,
 The ruddy and white appeared in her glowing cheeks.

- 5 Plaiting of plaiting in every hair of her yellow locks,
 That robbed the earth of its brilliancy by their full sweeping,
 An ornament brighter than glass on her swelling breast,
 Which was fashioned at her creation in the world above.

- A tale of knowledge she told me, all lonely as she was,
 10 News of the return of HIM to the place which is his by
 kingly descent,
 News of the destruction of the bands who expelled him,
 And other tidings which, through sheer fear, I will not
 put in my lays.

- Oh, folly of follies for me to go up close to her !
 By the captive I was bound fast a captive ;
 15 As I implored the Son of Mary to aid me, she bounded
 from me,
 And the maiden went off in a flash to the fairy mansion of
 Luachair.

- I rush in mad race running with a bounding heart,
 Through margins of a morass, through meads, through a
 barren moorland,
 I reach the strong mansion—the way I came I know not—
 20 That dwelling of dwellings, reared by wizard sorcery.

6. S. so buinnor an éruinne son ruinne, "that robbed brilliancy of its perfection." This form is pretty frequent, and may be the correct one. Some MSS. have *repuirann* instead of *buinnear*.

8. Many MSS. have, *ar gheineadhainne*.

9. Some MSS. place this stanza fifth. S. *o'nuir me*, as if the poet were the informant.

11. *fiur moille* in a few MSS.

12. *Eile*, pronounced as if written *uile*.

ἔμυρο πά ρεῖζε σο ρεῖζεσθαίλ βυῖρεαν ἔμυραζαὶ
 1 ἢ ρυῖρεανν το βυῖρνεσλαῖβ ρυῖρεαῖτε ὀλαοι-ἔμαδὰς;
 1 ἡγεῖμεσλαῖβ γεῖμεσλ με κυῖρο ζαν ρυῖνν ρυῖμνιρ;
 'S mo βυῖρνεσλ ἀρ βυῖρννῖβ ἀζ βυῖρννιρε βυῖρνν-
 ρυῖμαδὰς.

- 25 Ὀ'ννιρεαρ οἰ-ρε ραν βρῖοταλ το β'ῖορ υαῖμ-ρε,
 ἡἀρ εῖβε ὅι ρναῖόμεσθ λε ρῖβιρε ρῖμ-βυαῖρεσρετὰ,
 'S ἀν οῖνε βα ἕιλε ἀρ ῖλιότ ἐνιρὸ Scuit τρὶ ἡυαῖρε,
 ἀζ ρεῖτεσθ ἀρ ἰρε θεῖτ ἀιζε μαρ ἐσθμ-νυαδὰρ.
 ἀρ ἐλοῖρτιν μο ζοτὰ ὅι ζοῖλεσνν σο ρῖορ-υαῖβρεαδ,
 30 1 ῖρῖλεσθ ἀζ ἀν βρῖῖε σο ἡρε ἀρ ἄ ζῖορ-ἔμυαδὸναῖβ,
 Κυῖρεσνν ἡομ ζῖολλα ὀομ ἐοῖμιρ ἐν μβῖρμῖζιν υαῖτῖ;
 'S ἰ ἕιλε νὰ ἕιλε ὀο ἐνναρῖ ἀρ ῖλῖζε 1 ν-υαῖζνεαρ.

Ἀν Ceangal.

Μο ἐρεῖζιο! μο ἐβυαῖρτ! μο ἐμυῖμνν! μο βῖόν! μο
 ὀῖτ!

Ἀν ροῖλλρεαδ μυῖρνεαδ μιοδὰρ-ἕσλ βεολ-ταῖρ ἐσθμ

- 35 ἀζ ἀδὰρκαδ ρυῖρεσνν-οῖβ μιορκαῖρεαδ κόρνεαδ βυῖρε;
 'S ζαν λειζεαρ ν-α ζοῖρε σο βρῖλλιο νὰ λeoζαν ταῖ
 τυῖνν.

14. S. ἀμ ἐοῖννε ἀζ ἀν ζεῖμε. R. ἀμ ἐοῖμεσθ ἀζ ἀν ζ-εῖμε. O'Daly prints: 'S me ἀμ ἐοῖνγε ἀζ ἀν ἐαῖμε. Reading in text is, on the whole, the most satisfactory and the most common by far; εῖμε = εῖμβρὸ, "a captive." Text gives sense required by context: He approached the maiden, but in doing so was detained a captive; when he sought for release in prayer he was released, indeed, but she had fled. Σναῖόμεσθ, prond. ρνυῖμεσθ.

15. One MS. gives ἡῖε ἡῖρε ὀομ ἐοῖμιρ.

16. 'S ἡγεαρ ἀν βυῖρνεσλ, in one place.

18. Σῖμ-ρναῖοτῖβ. It is difficult to determine the exact force of ρῖμ in compounds; it is of frequent occurrence, thus *infra* 26: ρῖμ-βυαῖρεσρετὰ. Its primary meaning seems to be "thin, spare, slender." Cf. ρῖομ-ἀρὰν, "unleavened bread." A. ρναῖοτεαδ is a rough, uneven moorland, interspersed with τυρτόζα, or little holms.

19. A few MSS. have νὶ ἐμῖμν ἀν τρῖζε.

20. S. ὀρῖζεατ ὀρναδὰῖβ. O'Daly, ὀρμαζαῖβ; other copies have ὀρναδὸν and ὀρναδὸν.

22. βυῖρε ἐμαδὰς, F. 18.

23. A few MSS. have 1 ν-ῖμεσλαῖβ ἕλιννε.

24. In MS 23. M. 16, this stanza reads:—

Ὀ'ννιρεαρ οἰ-ρε ραν βρῖοταλ το β'ῖορ υαῖμ-ρε
 ζυρ β'ῖρε βα ῖνε ἀρ ῖλιότ ἐνιρὸ Scuit τρὶ ἡυαῖρε,
 ἡἀρ εῖβε ὅι ρναῖόμεσθ λε ρῖβιρε ἀν ἐνν τυαῖρτῖρ
 'S ἀν οῖνε βα ὀῖζεαδ ὅι ἀρ τυῖνναῖβ ὀὰ ρῖορ-ρμαζαῖρε.

They burst into laughter, mockingly—a troop of wizards
 And a band of maidens, trim, with plaited locks ;
 In the bondage of fetters they put me without much respite,
 While to my maiden clung a clumsy, lubberly clown.

- 25 I told her then, in words the sincerest,
 How it ill became her to be united to an awkward, sorry
 churl,
 While the fairest thrice over of all the Scotie race
 Was waiting to receive her as his beauteous bride.

- As she hears my voice she weeps through wounded pride,
 30 The streams run down plenteously from her glowing cheeks,
 She sends me with a guide for my safe conduct from the
 mansion,
 She is the Brightness of Brightness I saw upon a lonely path.

THE BINDING.

- O my sickness, my misfortune, my fall, my sorrow, my loss !
 The bright, fond, kind, fair, soft-lipped, gentle maiden,
 35 Held by a horned, malicious, croaking, yellow clown, with a
 black troop !
 While no relief can reach her until the heroes come back
 across the main.

26. Cuiþe, two syllables here.

29. Fíor-uaidþeas. uasþar means "pride," in general, often also *wounded pride*. A person subjected to a keen insult, under which he smarted, would say, táinig uasþar orm, "a sense of wounded pride came on me." Cf. XIII. 81:—

asþar uasþar buaidþeas þu bñon-þoil,

where the meaning "pride" would be ridiculous.

30. Líf, it seems too extravagant to take Líf as the river here; besides, that river is too remote from Luachair. Other readings are: Síleann an flíce; 17 tuile se fíuicib ar ríle, 23. M. 16; ríleann an tuile n-a fíuicib ó n-a, Q. 2. One MS. reads an flíce go líte, i.e. "to the Lithe," or Lee, at Tralee.

33. Some copies have mo tpeigíu, mo túipe, mo mílleasó.

35. O'Daly prints:—

"Aip asþar as fíuicib n-a miorþeas, cñon-þuþ, buide."

But, there is an obvious slur on the maiden, so lovingly described, in saying she was held by a horn. The text follows S., which transfers the horn to her tyrant. A few of the MSS. do not give the Ceangal.

V.

AN AISLINḠ.

- MAIDEAN PUL PMAOIN TITAN A ÉOPA DO LUADAILL
 AR MULLAC CHUIC DOIRIO DOIBINN DO LOMAMAR RUAR,
 TARRARTAR LINN REAOIT BHUINNEAL POILBHÍR RUARIC—
 SARPA BÍ I SÍO SEANAIB POLUR-BHIOḠ ÉUARÓ.
 5 FEARTARTAR REIM ÉRADOEACETA NÁRÍ ÉOIRÉA RNUAO,
 O ḠAILLIN NA LIOS LÍ-ḠEAL GO COIRCAIḠ NA ḠCUAN,
 BHARPA ḠAC CRAINN RÍOR-ÉUIPEAR TOIRAO AḠUR CHUAF,
 MEAF DAIPE AR ḠAC COILL, FÍR-MÍL AR ÉLOÉAIB GO BUAN.
 LAPAO-RIN TRÍ COINNLE GO POLAR NAḠ LUADAIM
 10 AR MULLAC CHUIC DOIRIO FÍRINNE CONALLAC RUAO,
 LEANARTAR LINN REAOIT NA MBAN ḠCOÉALL GO TUAMHAIN,
 IR FÁCÉAIM-RE ÉIOB ÉIOḠPAIR A N-OIRḠE AR CHAIRIO.
 O'FHEAGAIR AN BHUIḠIO DOIBILL, NÁRÍ ÉOIRÉA RNUAO;
 FÁCÁIN NA OTRÍ ḠCOINNLE DO LAPAO AR ḠAC CUAN:
 15 I N-AINM AN MÍOḠ ÉIOḠPAIR BEAF AḠAINN GO LUAC
 I ḠCEANNAR NA OTRÍ MÍOḠACETA, 'R DÁ ḠCOIRHAIN GO BUAN.
 AR M'AIPLING DO F'LIM-BHIOḠAR GO HAḠÉUMAIR RUAR,
 IR DO MEAFARḠUIR B'FÍOR O'DOIBILL ḠAC RONUR DÁR LUAO;
 IR AMLAIO BHOR TÍM-ÉREACAC, DOILBHÍR, DUARIC,
 20 MAIDEAN PUL PMAOIN TITAN A ÉOPA DO LUADAILL.

V.—This delightful little piece seems to have been very popular. It describes the fairy woman Aoibhill and her companions lighting up the harbours of the country with three candles. Aoibhill explains to the poet that they are welcoming the rightful king of the *three kingdoms* who is soon to come and long to stay. But, alas! it was only a vision, and the poet starts up from his reverie sad and disconsolate.

1. Some MSS. give Typhon; the Sun is meant, of course.

2. G. 20, *muilluic*. 'Do lomamar, "we went"; the use of the 1st and 2nd pl. for 1st and 2nd sing., respectively, is usual in poetry.

7. *Síor-éupear*. In some places the initial is aspirated. For a succinct treatment of forms like *síor-éupear*, *tarrartar*, *leanartar*, &c., which kept their hold on Irish poetry down to the nineteenth century, the reader is referred to Strachan's *Old Irish Paradigms*.

9. Stowe reads *laratár trí*.

10. *Choc Fírinne*, in the County of Limerick, is a classic ground of fairies. On it is a heap of stones, said to be a monument to Donn Fírinne. See XXVIII. Stowe reading is *chuic Duinn Fírinne*. *Conallac Ruao* is gen. pl.

V.

THE REVERIE.

ONE morning, ere yet Titan thought of stirring his feet,
On the summit of a pleasant high hill, which I had climbed,
I met a band of charming, playful maidens—
A host which dwelt in Sidh Seanaibh of bright mansions in
the north.

- 5 A magic film of hue not dark spread itself around,
From Galway of the bright coloured stones, to Cork of the
harbours ;
The top of every tree ever bore fruit and produce ;
In every wood were acorns, and sweet honey continually on
stones.

- They lighted three candles with a blaze I cannot describe
10 On the top of high Cnoc Firinne in Red Conollo ;
I followed the band of hooded women to Thomond,
And asked the secret of the function they were performing
in their rounds.

- The maiden Aoibhill, not dark of aspect, gave in reply
The reason for lighting the three candles over every harbour :
15 In the name of the king for whom we yearn, and who will
soon be with us
Ruling the three kingdoms and maintaining them long.

I started up from my reverie without delay,
And I fancied that Aoibhill had spoken truth in the good
news she bore.

The way with me was that I felt nervously weak, sad and
troubled

- 20 One morning ere yet Titan thought of stirring his feet.

11. Coáll means "a hood or cloak," and often implies power of enchantment. *Ib.* Tuathuin, for Tuathmumain, Thomond, or North Munster.

12. MSS. *uioḡḡar*.

13. *nār uoḡḡa rnuad*, "not dark of aspect, but of brightest hue." Cf. *naḡ ḡriol méin*, XI. 2; and *ḡan eaḡnam ar biaḡ*, XXXIII. 31.

14. *Uá laḡad*.—Stowe.

17. *slím-bioḡḡar*: see IV. 18, note. Stowe reads *uo ḡlím-bioḡḡar uo loí-teaḡ mo ḡuan*. Note how the poet changes to the 1st sing. in the last stanza.

18. G. 21. reads *ḡad ranar*.

19. *ḡr ámlaḡ bioḡ tinn-ḡpeaḡad*.—Stowe. *ámlaḡ* must be pronounced as a trisyllable.

VI.

AISTING meabuil.

Aistling meabuil o'daicill m'anam, real san tapa reang
tím tréit;

Fhara cairb triarna mara as teacht anvear go teann
raoi méim;

Omagáin méara i otopac cata i n-aium gheanta an
treann-tríl Céin,

leasao ar gailleib aca ir barcao, ir fearmann fairring
i gceann críoc Néill.

5 Mar san banna veapcam, reabac leabair lannac
leabair-ghíom tréan,

Briatac arcnaim, coileac cata, o'daicme Raitleann
reannghuib Gaedhal;

Creaditio flaitir, bailte, daingin, ianna mara, ir
campaire i gcéin,

O'fearcailb arim-gairce an Daicil geallar ceart an
treannghios pléioe.

VI.—This brief little lyric displays the poet's great command of language and rhyme. It seems clearly to refer to the Pretender, and not improbably at a time when rumours were rife of his endeavour to regain his father's crown. It is not unlikely that it was written about 1714 or 1715. The poet lived to see how far the event was from justifying this glowing dream. The Maynooth copy of the poem has been collated with two others in the Royal Irish Academy.

1. m'anam. This aspiration is common in the spoken language. Daicill, from daicillaim, "I vex." O'R. writes it daicillaim: o'daicill m'anam san tapa, "vexed my soul, leaving it, or rather me, without vigour."

VI.

AN ILLUSIVE VISION.

AN illusive vision troubled my soul for a time, leaving me
 without vigour, lean, spiritless, and prostrate :
 Showers of ships crossing the sea from the south, mightily
 and in due order,
 Nimble soldiers in the battle-front, in splendid arms—the
 graceful race of Cian—
 Upsetting and wounding the foreigners, and wide their
 plains at the extremity of the regions of Niall.

- 5 I beheld a Mars without censure, a warrior of the sword, of
 nimble deeds, mighty.
 A marching banner, a battle cock, of the race of Raithlean,
 old Gaelic warriors;
 The heavens tremble, towns, strongholds, oceans, and
 distant peoples,
 At the feats of martial valour of the hero who undertook to
 fight for the rights of the old king.

2. Δξ. In MSS. frequently Διξ.

3. τρεανξ τριολ. A. τρεανξ-τριολ.

6. βραταδ δρηναιμ, "banner of progress or marching." Δρηναιμ, from
 δρηναιμ, "I go, march." M. βροταδ δρηνιμ. A. also, δρηνιμ. Can this
 be v. noun of δρηνιξιμ, "I relate"? βραταδ δρηνιμ, a banner with a motto.
Ib. Ραιτλεανν was foster-mother of Corc of Cashel, and daughter of Dathi
 the strong. Corc being the first king of Cashel, descent from the Cashel kings
 is spoken of as descent from Raithleann.

8. πλείριε generally means "to litigate, to contend"; here it is used of
 battle.

VII.

AN TÁN D'AISTRIGH SO DUBHNEACHAIB LÁIN
Le TONN TÓIME I SCIARRAIGE.

I' fada liom oíche fíri-fliuic san ruan, san ruan,
San ceatrua, san maoin, caoiuig, ná buaib na mbeann;
Anfaiṫe ar tuinn taoib liom do buaidiṫi mo ḡeann,
I' nári ḡeacṫar im naoiṫin fíogaiṫ ná ruacain ḡbann.

- 5 Dá maiuead an mí díonmáirí ó bhuac na leamhan
'S an ṫarra bí aṫ muinn leiṫ leiṫ tmuadṫ mo ḡall,
I' ṫeannuṫ na ṫeiriṫ ṫeaoim ṫelutaiṫ ṫeuanad ṫeam,
ṫo dealb i' oṫíri Dúibneac níoiṫ buan mo ḡlann.

- 10 An Carraṫad ṫeiriṫe fíocmáirí leiṫ ruadad an meandṫ,
I' Carraṫad Laoi i' noaoiṫre san ruarṫlad fann,
Carraṫad mí ḡinn Tuiriṫ i' n-uaiṫ 'r a ḡlann
'S i' aṫuiṫre tṫíim ḡeiriṫe san a' oṫuaiṫre ann.

VII.—In this very beautiful and pathetic poem the author gives us what may be called a biographical snap-shot of himself. Pressed apparently by dire poverty, he had changed his residence, and found himself in a land of surprising loveliness. Duibhneacha, where the poem was composed, lies at the mouth of Castlemaine Harbour, near Ror Beite. It is night, and a storm rages on land and wave. Tonn Toime thunders with deafening noise. His sleep is disturbed, and he breaks forth into a lament for the chieftains who, if they lived, would relieve his distress. In his impatience he chides the waves for their angry clamour.

4. MSS. Ruacan, ruacán.

5. The MacCarthys built their castles on the edge of Loch Lein and the River Laune, as Carew says, "to stop all the passages of Desmond."

9. Refers to MacCarthy Mor.

10. Carraṫad Laoi, the Earl of Clancarty, also called Baron of Blarney, whose chief residence was at Blarney until 1688. For an account of the Earl mentioned here see XLVII.

VII.

ON HIS REMOVING TO DUIBHNEACHA, BESIDE
TONN TOIME IN KERRY.

THE truly wet night seems long to me, without sleep,
without snore,
Without cattle, or wealth, or sheep, or horned cows ;
The storm on the wave beside me has troubled my head,
And I was unused in my childhood to dogfish and peri-
winkles.

- 5 If the protecting prince from the bank of the Laune were
alive,
And the band who were sharers with him,—who would pity
my misfortune,—
Ruling over the fair, sheltered regions, rich in havens, and
curved,
My children should not long remain in poverty in the land
of Duibhnigh.

- The great, valiant MacCarthy, to whom baseness was
hateful,
10 And MacCarthy from the Lee, enfeebled, in captivity,
without release,
MacCarthy, prince of Kanturk, with his children in the
grave—
It is bitter grief through my heart that no trace of them
is left.

11. The branch of the MacCarthys, called MacDonogh, owned Kanturk. In Queen Elizabeth's time they erected a magnificent building, the walls of which remain entire. It was a parallelogram, 120 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, flanked with four square buildings; the structure was four stories high, and the flankers five, but Elizabeth ordered the building to be stopped lest it might afford a stronghold for rebels. This family forfeited their estates by taking part in the rebellion of 1641.

- Οο ῥεαρῖς μο ἐμοιῶε ἰμ ἐλίτεαδ το βυαιῶι μο λεανν;
 ἡδ ῥεαβαίε νάρι ῥηίτ εἰνντε, αῖς ἀρ ὅυαλ ἀν εαῖς
 15 Ὁ Ἰαίρεαλ ῥο Τιυὴν ἐλίῶθα 'ῖ ῥο Τιυαῖναι τάλλ,
 Δ μβαίλτε 'ῖ Δ μαοιν οίε-ἐρεαῖτα αῖς ῥλυαῖςτιβ ῥαλλ.
 Δ ἐονν ῖο τίοι ἡ' ἀοιῖοε céim ῥο ἡάρο,
 ἡεαβαῖι μο ἐἰνν ἐλαοιῶτε ὅτ βέιρεαδ τά;
 Καβαῖι τὰ οτιῖεαδ ἀρῖ ῥο ἡέιυηνν βάν
 20 Ὁο ῖλᾶμ νὰς βἰνν το ὀηῖῥῖνν ῥέιν ιε βηάῖαο.

16. Δ μβαίλτε 'ῖ Δ οτίι, G. 20. 133.

17. Some MSS. have ἡ' ἀοιῖοε ῖéim.

19. One MS. has ἀρ ἔιρε βάν.

My heart has withered up within my breast, the humours
of my body are troubled,

Because the warriors who were not found niggardly, and who
inherited the land

15 From Cashel to the waves of Clíodhna and across to
Thomond,

Have their dwellings and their possessions ravaged by
foreign hosts.

Thou wave below, of highest repute, loud-voiced,

The senses of my head are overpowered with thy bellowing ;

Were help to come again to fair Erin,

20 I would thrust thy discordant clamour down thy throat.

VIII.

ԾԱԼԻՆՏԻՆ ԵՐԱՆ.

Տօ ԼԵԱՏՆԱՅԷ ՁԻ ԵԻԱԸ ՎԻԱԿՐԻԱԸ ԲԱՄ ԴԵԱՆ-ՇՐՈՐԾԵ ՏՈՒՐ
 ԱՐ ՎԵԱՐԻՏԵԱԼ ՆԱ ՆՈՎԱԽԱԼ ԻԱՐԱՇՏԱ Ի ԵՐԵԱՐԱՆՈՒ ՇԱՆՆ
 ՇԱՀԱՆՆ;

ՏԵԱՄԱԼԼ ԱՐ ՀՐԱՅԻՆ ԻԱՐԵԱՐԻ ՎԱՐ ՇԵԱՐԻՏԱՐ ՄՈՅՃԱՇՏ ՄԱՄԱՆ
 ԲԱ ՆՎԵԱՐԱ ՎԱՄ ԵՐԱՄԼԼ ՄԱՄՈՒ ՕՐԵ, Ա ԾԱԼԻՆՏԻՆ ԵՐԱՆ.

- 5 ԵԱՐԵԱԼ ՀԱՆ ՇԼԻԱՐ, ԲԻԱԼԵԱԸ, ՆԱ ՄԱՐԵԴԱՅԻՇԵ ԱՐ ՎԵԱՐԻ,
 ԻՐ ԵԱՆՆԱ-ԵՐԱՅԷ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԵԱՐԻ-ՇԱԼԵ 'ՄԱՏՐԱՅԻՇԻՆ ՈՒՐ,
 ԵԱԼԼԱ ՀԱՆ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԵՐԱՅԻՇԵ ՎԵ ՄԱՇԱՅԻՆ ՄՈՅՃ ՄԱՄԱՆ
 ԲԱ ՆՎԵԱՐԱ ՎԱՄ ԵՐԱՄԼԼ ՄԱՄՈՒ ՕՐԵ, Ա ԾԱԼԻՆՏԻՆ ԵՐԱՆ.

- 10 ՏՎԱՐԵՐԱՅԷ ԲԻԱՇ ԱՆ ԲԻԱԼ-ՇՐԱՅԻՇ ՎՕ ՇԼԵԱՇՏԱՇ ԲԻ ԱՐ ՎԵԱՐԻ,
 Օ ՆԵԱՏՆԱՅԷ ԱՆ ԲԻԱԸ ԻԱՐԱՇՏԱ Ի ՆՎԱՆԴԵԱՆ-ՇՈՒԼԼ ՐԱՒԻ,
 ՏԵԱՇՆԱՐՈ ԻԱՐԵ ՀՐԱՅԻՆ-ԵՐԱՅԻՇ ԻՐ ԵԱՐԵ ԵԱՐՈՒ ՇԱՆՆ,
 ԲԱ ՆՎԵԱՐԱ ՎԱՄ ԵՐԱՄԼԼ ՄԱՄՈՒ ՕՐԵ, Ա ԾԱԼԻՆՏԻՆ ԵՐԱՆ.

VIII.—The subject of this pathetic, if bitter poem, was Sir Valentine Brown, the fifth baronet of that name, and the third Viscount Kenmare. He was born in 1695. During his youth he was an outlaw, owing to the attainder of his father. In November, 1720, he married Honora Butler of Kilcass, in the County of Tipperary, who died of smallpox in 1730. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., of Castle Ishin, in the County of Cork, the relict of Justin, fifth Earl of Fingall. He died on the 30th of June, 1736. See Archdall's *Lodge*, vol. vii., p. 57.

From numerous allusions throughout his works, both prose and verse, it is obvious that our poet cherished a peculiar affection for the Brown family. Indeed, some of his prose satires seem to have been inspired by his indignation at their having been made outlaws while their lands became the prey of adventurers. We do not know what request of his was refused by Brown which called forth these bitter verses. That he was in his old age when they were composed is certain from internal evidence. It is also certain that they cannot have been written later than 1734, for in that year the Earl of Clancarty died at Prals-Hoff, in the territory of Hamburg. It is difficult to exaggerate the pathos of this poem. The poet represents himself as weeping in his old age for the banished nobles of the Gael, and in his need turning to one of the usurpers by whom he is repelled.

In MS. 23. C. 8, the poem is thus introduced by O'Longan: "ԱՆ ԲԵԱՐ ԵԱՏՆԱ (i. e. ԾՕԾԱՀԱՅԻՆ) ԵՇՏ., ԻԱՐ ՆՈՒԼ ՎՕ ԼԵ ՎԱՆ ՀՈՆԱՐԻՇ ՍԻՐ ՎԱԼԵՆԿԵ ԲՐՈՒՆԵ, ՆԱԸ ԲԱՅԻՐ ՍԱՐԾ ՁԵՐ ԵԱՐԱՇ ՎԵԵԱԸ ԶԵՐ ԼԱՆ-ՎՈՒԼՏԱ; ՎՕ ՄՕ ԵՄ ԱՆ ՎԵԱՆՏՐ ԵԱՀՅ ՐՕ ԼԱՅԻՐԵԱԸ ՄԱՐ ԼԵԱՆԱՐ": "The same person (viz., Aodhagan) cecinit, having gone with a poem to Sir Valentine Browne, and got from him only

VIII.

VALENTINE BROWN.

A distressing sorrow has spread over my old hardened heart
Since the foreign demons have come amongst us in the land
of Conn,

A cloud upon the sun of the west to whom the kingship of
Munster was due ;

It is this which has caused me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

5 First, Cashel without society, guest-house, or horsemen,
And Brian's turretted mansions black-flooded with otters,
Ealla without the government of a chief descended from the
kings of Munster ;

It is this which has made me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

The wild deer has lost the noble shape that was her wont
before,

10 Since the foreign raven nestled in the thick wood of Ross ;
The fishes shun the sun-lit stream and the calm, delightful
rivulet ;

It is this that has caused me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

denial, refusal, and thorough rejection, he composed this little poem extempore, as follows." O'Longan, of course, only gives the tradition which came to himself.

1. *Clad*. Disease in general, and the names of diseases in particular, are often used figuratively to denote sorrow, distress, or anguish. *Clad* is a feeling of smothering on the chest caused by cold, and its application here to sorrow, that, as it were, spreads over the heart, is singularly apt. One MS. has *liad* *o*. *Ib.* *oúir* ; hardened, senseless, passionless from age, as the trunk of an old tree may be called *oúir*.

6. The full expression is *oe maoirioib* ; the preposition is omitted, leaving the aspiration. *O* could not be the preposition here. *Ib.* *uir*, for *uirce*, to suit the metre ; *cf.* *feairr*, *feairra*.

7. *Ealla*. The district of Ealla, or Duhallow, had a great many minor chieftains under the clan system. Corc was the first king of Cashel. Some MSS. have *gan trian triada*, probably for *tréan-triaite*.

10. *iaradta* ; some MSS. *iaradtae*, which gives a syllable too many. *Ib.* *riad* : M. *riadae*, but which does not read well with *neaoirig*.

- Ծարիր տար իարևա ու՛ն ձու՛ն 'en ժօրնն ուր,
 1 համբարց, մօ ճիւճ ! իարևա նա բօսած բօսած ;
 15 Տօնա-բօր լիւծ ձց տօն-ջօլ բձ ճօստար ուօն ըն
 բձ յօսար ծօն տրալլ յիւն օր ձ ծօլնտն ծիւն.

- Ընն նա յ-ճալտն մօր ըննար լօ ճօստ
 Մար լիւրօս յօսն ճիւ ձ բօսած բիւսոյ,
 Օւնտօն ճօստն ձ լօսն ձ ճիւ ձ ճօսոյ,
 20 Օ իւնտն ճիւ ծօլ ձ ճօստն նա ճօստն ձ ճօսոյ.

Ծօ ըննար թօն ձ յօստն ձ յօստն ճօսոյ,
 ձ ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն ;
 Միւնտն ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն,
 ձ ճօստն նա ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն ճօստն.

13. Ծարիր is Valentia Island ; Domhnall MacCarthy More was made Earl of Clancare and Baron of Valentia by Elizabeth ; the poet laments that a MacCarthy no longer holds the title.

14. համբարց : see XLVII. 16, note.

17-18. Ճիւն in MSS., I read ընն in 17, which suits the metre, and լիւրօս in 18 should be understood to mean "covering" or "fur."

20 Sir Valentine Brown rendered some services to the Elizabethan government in connexion with the surveying of escheated lands, for which he was rewarded with "all those manors, castles, lordships, lands, and hereditaments whatever, in the Counties of Cosmainge and Onaght O'Donoghue, in the

Dairinis in the west—it has no lord of the noble race;
Woe is me! in Hamburg is the lord of the gentle merry
heroes;

- 15 Aged, grey-browed eyes, bitterly weeping for each of these,
Have caused me ever to have recourse to thee Valentine
Brown.

The feathers of swift flocks fly adown the wind
Like the wretched fur of a cat on a waste of heather;
Cattle refuse to yield their milk to their calves

- 20 Since Sir Valentine usurped the rights of the noble
MacCarthy.

Pan directed his eyes over the high lands,
Wondering where Mars had gone, whose departure
brought us death;
Dwarfish churls ply the sword of the three fates,
Hacking the dead crosswise from head to foot.

Counties of Desmond, Kerry, and Cork, late or sometime being in the possession of Teige mac Dermot mac Cormac, and Rorie O'Donoghue More." *Ib.* for Σῖρ Ὑδαίλ M. has ἀν Ὑδαίλ. G. 21 has ῖοῖρ Ὑδαίλ.

22. There can be no doubt that the Mars is the Pretender. Ὅο βάρυξ ῖον = Ὅο ἐοῖρ ῖον ἐὺμ βάρ, or rather Ὅο λέιξ οὔιον βάρ σ' ἔαξάιλ.

23. The MSS. practically all agree as to the text. One MS. in the Royal Irish Academy (G. 20) has μυῖρξλιο ἀίτιξ ῖαῖρὰ λάν ἀν ἐρίρ; for ἀν ἐρίρ cf. XVIII. 40—

λε κοῖαδέτα οῖραιοῖαδέτα ἀν ἐρίρ βαν ἄρρα.

The ἀίτιξ alluded to are, no doubt, men of the stamp of Cronin and Griffin—see Introduction. λάν = λανν (?), It also means "ostentation."

IX.

ΗΙΣ ΦΑ ΡΕΙΗ.

ΔΙΡΤΗΥΖΑΘ ΘΟ ΘΕΙΗ ΔΟΥΔΑΓΑΙΗ ΗΙ ΡΑΤΑΙΛΛΕ ΔΗ ΕΙΔΗΡΑΓΖΑΒΑΙΛ ΣΑΗ
 ΘΟΝΑΤΥΡ ΔΗ ΕΙΡΗΗΗ ΡΑΗ ΝΑΟΙΨΑΘ ΔΟΙΡ.

ΗΙΥΡ ΦΑ ΗΕΙΗ 1 ΞΕΕΙΗ ΡΑΗ ΙΑΡΤΑΡ ΤΑ,
 ΘΑ ΗΞΟΙΥΘ ΛΥΕΤ ΛΕΙΞΗΗΗ ΤΗΙ ΕΙΡΕΑΗΗ ΦΙΛΗΜΑΡ ΚΑΙΛ;
 ΣΑΙΘΒΗΙ 1 ΗΞΗΕΙΤΗΙΒ ΕΑΘΑΙΞ, ΙΥ ΜΙΑΝΑΘ ΒΡΕΑΞ,
 ΟΥ ΒΗΙΘΕ, 1 ΛΑΘΕΙΑ, ΔΕΙΡ, ΙΥ ΞΗΜΑΗ, ΙΥ ΤΑΙΗ!

5 ΜΗΛ ΜΗΙΥΡ ΒΗΑΘΝΑΘ, ΡΕΑΡ ΙΥ ΛΑΕΤ ΞΑΗ ΤΡΙΑΞΑΘ;
 ΛΟΜΡΑΙΘΕ ΞΛΕΙΞΕΑΛΑ ΕΑΘΑΙΞΕ ΡΛΑΕΤΜΑΡ ΒΛΑΙΤ;
 ΜΑΘΑΙΥΘΕ ΡΑΘΡΑ ΡΕΗ ΙΥ ΡΕΑΡΙΑΗΗ ΑΗΗ ΞΗΑΙΗ;
 ΡΛΑΤΑ ΒΑΘ ΤΡΕΑΗ ΛΕ ΡΑΘΒΑΡ ΑΙΥΗ ΔΗ ΝΑΙΜΑΙΘ!

10 ΗΙΨ ΟΙΛΛΡΕΙΥΤ 1 ΗΕΙΥΗΗΗ, ΙΥ ΒΕΑΗΗΥΙΞΤΕ ΑΗ ΡΘΘ;
 ΗΙΨ ΑΛΛΑ-ΡΕΙΥΤ ΕΙΔΟΡΑΘ ΔΑ ΝΑ ΛΕΟΞΑΗ;
 ΣΙΤ ΡΟΙΥΒ, ΒΕΑΡΑ ΙΥ ΕΙΞΡΕ ΞΑΡΤΑ ΞΘ ΛΕΟΡ;
 ΗΙΟΜΑΘ ΕΛΕΙΡΕ ΝΑΘΜΕΤΑ ΔΞ ΤΕΑΞΑΡΘ ΝΑ ΡΛΘΞ!

IX.—The above is O'Rahilly's translation of the famous stanzas on Ireland by St. Donatus, an Irishman, who was Bishop of Fiesole in Italy in the first half of the ninth century. The following is the original poem :—

Finibus occiduis describitur optima tellus,
 Nomine et antiquis Scotia dicta libris;
 Insula dives opum, gemmarum, vestis et auri,
 Commoda corporibus, aëre, sole, solo:
 Melle fluit, pulchris et lacteis Scotia campis,
 Vestibus atque armis, frugibus, arte, viris;
 Ursorum rabies nulla est ibi, saeva leonum
 Semina nec unquam Scotica terra tulit;
 Nulla venena nocent, nec serpens serpit in herba
 Nec conquesta canit garrula rana lacu;
 In qua Scotorum gentes habitare merentur,
 Inclyta gens hominum, milite, pace, fide.

IX.

AN ISLAND OF FAME.

Egan O'Rathaille's Irish version of St. Donatus's description of Ireland in the ninth century.

An Island of fame there is far away in the West,
Which the learned call the Land of Eire, hospitable its fame ;
Rich in jewels of cloth, and in fine minerals,
In yellow gold, in warriors, sky, sun, and flocks.

- 5 Sweet dropping honey, pasturage and never-failing milk ;
White fleeces, cloths neat and ornamented ;
Noble and fruitful plains, and corn-land there ;
Princes who would be mighty in arms against an enemy.

- There are no serpents in Ireland, the sod is sacred ;
10 They have no wild, ravening monsters nor lions ;
But gentle peace, civility, and poets of much dexterity ;
Many holy clerics teaching the people.

O'Reilly in his *Irish Writers* states that this translation is the work of O'Rahilly, and includes it in his list of the poems of our poet. He tells us it was to be found in a manuscript in his own possession. The most diligent search has failed to bring to light any copy in manuscript. The translation, however, was published in 1835 by Tadhg O Coinnialain, in his translation of Whately's *Easy Lessons on Money Matters*. The translator's name is not given. Judging the work as an Irish composition one is inclined to doubt its being O'Rahilly's. In technique it falls short of his standard, and even as a translation a master of verse such as O'Rahilly would have done much better. On the authority of O'Reilly, and with the above reservation, we include it here. An interesting essay on St. Donatus, in which is given the Latin original of this poem together with the above Irish version and a translation into English verse, has been published by Tomás O Flannghaile in his work, *For the Tongue of the Gael*. To that book the reader is referred for further information.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| L. 2. τῶν ἑρπε, O'C. | 3. ἐλαδαιῆς, ελαυιῶε, O'C. | 9. ἰλπεῖντ, O'C. |
| 10. ἢλ ἀλλὰ βέιντ, O'C. | 12. ἀγ τεαδγῆτ, ἀγ om., O'C. | |

Θιλεάν να σπιατά νοιατόα, ριαλιμαί ί;

Θιλεάν να μβιατόταό μαζάλτα, σιαη-μαίτ ί;

15 Θιλεάν το μαριατό ελιαί ιρ μαηαιρί;

Θιλεάν να νοιατόαιρί 'ρ να σπιζεαρηαιύε ριατόηεαιτ
ρίζε.

16. 'ρ να σπιζεαρηαιύε, 'ρ σπιαρηαιύε, Ο'C.

- It is the Island of pious, generous chieftains ;
It is the Island of orderly, excellent hospitallers ;
15 The Island which supported hosts and wanderers ;
The Island of divines and of nobles, the bulwark of
sovereignty.

X.

AN FÍLE I SCALISLEÁN AN TÓCÁIR.

Do fíubhluisḡ mairḡ an Múthain mín,
 'S ó cúinne an Doirḡ go Dún na Ríogḡ,
 Mo cúma níorḡ bhuirḡ cḡrḡ fúgḡcḡ rinn
 Go fḡicḡrḡntḡ bhuirḡ Ṭaíogḡ an Dúna.

5 Do mḡarḡarḡ im aigḡne iḡ fḡrḡ im ḡrḡiḡḡe,
 An mḡrḡbḡ ba mḡrḡbḡ gḡrḡ beo do bḡ,
 Aḡ cḡrḡbḡarḡ mḡcḡrḡa fḡoíl iḡ fḡion,
 Pḡunch dḡa cḡaṭḡiḡm iḡ bḡannḡḡa.

fḡoíl ḡe bḡarḡaíbḡ iḡ éanḡaṭḡ óḡ ḡḡuimḡ
 10 Ceolḡṭa, iḡ canṭaḡn, iḡ cḡrḡarḡ na ḡiḡḡe;
 Rḡrṭa blḡrṭa, aḡurḡ cḡrḡiḡ gḡan tḡimḡealḡ,
 Conḡaḡrṭ iḡ gḡaḡḡaḡiḡ iḡ aḡḡrṭrḡaḡ.

Dḡrḡonḡ aḡ imṭḡeḡḡṭ, iḡ ḡrḡonḡ aḡ ṭiḡḡeḡḡṭ,
 Iḡ ḡrḡonḡ aḡ mḡcḡrḡrḡeḡḡṭ ḡúimḡ go bḡimḡ,
 15 Dḡrḡonḡ aḡiḡ rḡrḡallḡmḡaíbḡ úrḡa aḡ gḡuṭḡe,
 'S aḡ leḡḡḡaḡḡ na bḡrḡaṭḡḡarḡ go ceannḡrḡa.

X.—Castle Tochar belonged to a branch of the MacCarthy family renowned for their hospitality. The Tadhg an Duna mentioned in this poem was the second of that name. He died in 1696, and was lamented in fervent strains by Domhnall na Tuille. O'Rahilly must have been young when Tadhg an Duna died, but probably was a frequent visitor to the Castles of Toghar and Dunmanway, as he seems to have resided in his youth, for some time at least, in Iveleary, which adjoins the territory once owned by the MacCarthys of Gleann an Chroim. The plot of this little poem is as beautiful as its descriptions are fresh. Tadhg an Duna was no more; strangers were holding sway in his mansion when the poet visited the old haunt. Yet so lavish is the board, so many visitors come and go, so varied are the amusements, that he thinks old Tadhg is again alive amid his revellers as of yore. But the mystery is

X

THE POET AT CAISLEAN AN TOCHAIR.

I HAVE traversed fair Munster,
 And from the corner of Derry to Dun na Riogh
 My grief was not checked, merry though I was,
 Till I beheld the mansion of Tadhg an Duna.

- 5 I thought within my soul and eke within my heart
 That the dead, who had died, was alive,
 Amidst the carouse of youths with meat and wine,
 Where punch was drunk, and brandy.

- Meat on spits, and wild fowl from the ocean ;
 10 Music and song, and drinking bouts ;
 Delicious roast meat and spotless honey,
 Hounds and dogs and baying.

- A company going, and a company coming,
 And a company entertaining us melodiously,
 15 And a company praying on the cold flags,
 And meekly melting the heavens.

explained. It is Warner who has taken the place of the generous chieftain. For a very interesting account of Tadhg an Duna, and of Gleann an Chroim, see *The MacCarthys of Gleann an Chroim*, by Daniel MacCarthy Glas. See also Introduction to XXXVIII.

1. The more usual modern form of acc. is *múna*. The MSS. have *ro* after *min*, and the next line begins with *Cúinne*.

2. Perhaps the corner of Ireland in which Derry is situated is meant. *Dún na Riogh*, perhaps Tara.

6. *ba marb*. MSS. *oo marb*.

11. *Róirca fleada*, N. 11. *Céir* = honeycombs.

13. MSS. *ciogáet*.

15. *rpallmaib*, thus MSS.; probably for *palmaib*, psalms.

Ո՞՞նչ քո Բրաւար քանար ո՞ւր ըն ընդիւր,
 Տարած է Warner շառարած թիւն լիւր լիւր,
 Ծո Բի քան մեծաւ ճշտ ծորտ ընդմիջ,
 20 Բլաւ նա Բ'քան թիւն ծորտիւր.

'Տէ Ծա քո ընդիւր ի լիւր լիւր,
 Ի լիւր լիւր ի լիւր լիւր լիւր լիւր,
 Ըն լիւր լիւր լիւր լիւր, լիւր լիւր, լիւր լիւր,
 Ըն լիւր լիւր լիւր լիւր լիւր լիւր.

Until one of the mansion gave me to know
That it was Warner, the affectionate, the mild, the pure,
the joyous,
Who was in this bright, ancient, famous dwelling,
20 A chieftain not weak in hospitality to strangers.

It is God who has created the whole world.
And given us one generous man for another who died,
Who makes gifts to families, scholars, and bards,
A champion not false, and great of heart.

XI.

Ծ'ԲԻՆՆՅԻՆ ՈՒ ՕԴՈՆՈԳՅԱՆ ԱՆ ՇԼԵԱՆՆԱ.

Բա՛ւլտէ Իր յա՛ճօնն ո՛ր յիւսիտի՛նն շէտ
 Օո՛ր Ելա՛տ նա քա՛ծակ նա՛ն քա՛ծակ մե՛ն
 Օ՛ր Ելա՛տ Տա՛քրան Իր շինտէ յա՛ծօր,
 Շօ հա՛րսը Բեա՛րժա նա քա՛ծանջան.

5 Կոմի՛նա՛նն քա՛րտա քա՛ննիւնն շա՛տ,
 Բա՛ւլտէ մա՛ր Օրժա՛ր Ի մեա՛րնան յա՛ծօր,
 Ուրա՛ն տրե՛ան, քա՛ննիւն, քա՛նն, քա՛նն,
 Իր քա՛նն նա Եանձա յա՛ննա՛ն.

10 Տա՛ն Իր Շա՛րժա 'նա յիւսիտէ մա՛ր քա՛նն,
 Ուրա՛ն նա քա՛ննն յա՛ր քա՛ննիւնն յա՛նն,
 Իր քա՛նն յա՛ննն 'նա յա՛նն յա՛նն յա՛նն,
 Ան Phoenix մա՛ր նա՛ն քա՛ննն.

15 Նա՛ն մա՛ր Շա՛րժա Շա՛ն յա՛ննն քա՛նն,
 Օո՛ր քա՛ննն նա Բեա՛րժա 'նա յա՛ննն նա Եանձա,
 Կա՛նն Շա՛րժա, քա՛նն քա՛ննն մա՛ր,
 ԲիննՅին Շա՛րժա մա՛ր Օո՛րնա՛ն.

XI.—Finneen O'Donoghue was son of the O'Donoghue Dubh of the Glen, and was an object of dread and terror to the settlers. Colonel Hedges writes, in 1714, that he was the man they most feared in Kerry. He appears to be the person who figures as Finneen Beg in the correspondence with the Castle officials of the period. It is curious to note from what different points of view our poet and a man like Colonel Hedges estimate his character. Anyone who studies the records of those troubled times will see how justly the poet describes Finneen when he calls him the stay of his country and the shelter of the bards. Miss Hickson thinks that Finneen afterwards joined the Irish Brigade in the French service. See in *Old Kerry Records*, vol. ii., the chapter entitled "Kerry in the Eighteenth Century."

XI.

TO FINNEEN O'DONOGHUE OF THE GLEN.

ONE and forty welcomes from a hundred druids
 To the flower of warriors, of mien not lowly,
 From the home of the niggardly, guilty Saxons,
 To the dwelling of the Flesk, of the slender women.

- 5 A stag, valiant, devout, gentle,
 A chieftain like Oscar in the gap of danger,
 A power, brave, pleasant, peaceful, mild,
 And a haven to Banba, who is very weak.

- An eye more sparkling than the dew upon the grass,
 10 Mould of the world, and a fair, great oak,
 An honour to his race in Munster for ever
 Is the high Phoenix, not shrivelled.

- A warrior, nimble, shapely, pure, honourable, hospitable,
 Of the root-stock of the Flesk, and of the seed of the Fianna,
 15 Wedded to heroism, a man who distributes wines,
 Is the valorous Finneen, son of Domhnall.

1. *ṽa'ēio*; M. *fiēe*.

5. *Comfīaō*, lit. "hound stag." *com* has an intensive sense, as in *com-a-ōia-bal*; *caipfīaō* would give assonance.

7. *Sāp-maie réim*, C. 8.

8. For *lónlaḡ*, perhaps *lomlaḡ*, or *fanlaḡ* should be read. C. 8 and M. read: *1ṽ cuan na ḃfann-ban lón-laḡ*, "and protector of weak women."

10. *úip* I have translated 'mould,' but the meaning seems doubtful. Some MSS. have *úp*. The word has a host of meanings. Perhaps "the sun of the universe" is the proper translation.

12. Phoenix has no very particular meaning, the idea is "a paragon of perfection," "something unique."

ὙΔΑΛ ὀ'αἰβῖς ὁ μῖξτίβ ἐ,
 ὙΔΗ ΝΑ ΡΕΑΒΔΟC ὅΝ ΙΝΡΕ ΔΗ ΛΑΟC,
 17 ἸΡ ΒΥΔΙΝCΕΑΡ CΑΡΝΑΙΗ ὉΔ ΤΙΡ ΞΟ ΤΡΕΔΗ
 20 ΔΗ ΜΙΞΨΕΑΡ ΗΑΙΒΗΕΔC CΕΑΝΗΡΑ.

ΔΟΗ ὉΟΡ ΤΕΔΙΜΜΙΗΝ Ὁ'ΕΙΞΡΙΒ CΙΗΝ,
 CΡΙΑΟΒ ΒΑ ΜΑΤΗΔΑΡ Ὁ ΛΕΙΗ-ΛΟC ΛΙΗ,
 ΡΕΙΛΤΕΔΗΝ Ὁ'ΑΙΒῖς Ὁ'ΦΥΙΛ ΕΙΒΗΡ ΦΙΗ;
 ΡΔΙΛΤΕ ΗΪ CΕΑΙΛΛΑ ὅΟΝ ΡΛΑΝΝΟΑ.

17. ὀ'αἰβῖς, lit. 'ripened;' that is, sprung from, and came to maturity; cf. "ὀ'αἰβῖς ἰμ ἐΔΟΒ-ΡΑ CΡΕΙΜ ΔΞΥΡ CΗΕΔΟ," which ripened in my side a smarting and a sigh.—"Arachtach Sean."

18. ὅΝ ΙΝΡΕ, the name of the place where O'Donoghue lived at Glenflesk.

21. CΙΗΝ. MS. CΔΟΙΗ, but this is also the reading of M. in VIII. 2, where A has CΙΗΝ; both words are pronounced alike in Kerry. C. 8 reads: 'ΔΟΗ Ὁ'ΔΟΡ ΤΑΡΑΜΜΙΗ, 'one of the protectors.'

A noble is he sprung from kings ;
 Lamb amongst the warriors from Inch is the hero ;
 A lasting head of defence for his country with bravery
 20 Is the princely man, proud and gentle.

The only bush of refuge left to the bards of Conn,
 A prosperous branch amongst us from Lough Lein,
 A star sprung from the blood of Eibhear Fionn ;
 O'Kelly's welcome to the young scion.

22. The O'Donoghues of Glenflesk were a branch of the O'Donoghues of Lough Lein. The latter drove the O'Carrolls from around Lough Lein, and settled there, giving the district the name of Eoghanacht Locha Lein, and afterwards Eoghanacht Ui Dhonnchadha.

24. *párlte uí cealla*; a not uncommon phrase of welcome. A poem by O'Bruadair opens with it.

XII.

ԱՐ ԵՆՏ ԵՐԻՐ ՇԼՈՒՄՆԵ ԵՂԻՑ ՈՒ ԵՐՈՒՄԻՆ

Տօ չէրք առ Կա՛ն Մօր, տօ յե՛սած ձ քօլ,
 Տօ լե՛սած ձ քե՛ս քին, տօ քլե՛սք Ե՛լք առ Երօն;
 Տօ լե՛րք-ճուրքած ռօ, յա՛ն լե՛րք տա՛մ առ քօտ,
 Ար ձ հա՛ն-Երօ՛ք տօ Երօ՛ւր ճար ճարած առ քօլ.

5 Տօ Երօն-քօրքօրած քօր լե քրե՛սն-քուր յօր
 Ա չքրե՛լք 'ր ձ քե՛ս, 'ր ձ ռօլձ 'ր ձ ռօլ;
 Տօ լե՛րք-քի՛ն առ քմօլ 1 յ-ձ հե՛սած, տօ ռօ՛ւք
 Ա ռօն-ճուրք տօրք 'ր ձ քօրք-ճուրք յօր.

Եւ՛ն չքրք քր քրե՛լք, քին-չօն չառ լե՛լք,
 10 Տօն-ճրե՛ն քին քրքար քր քրքար տօն քին,
 Մին չքր չառ քրքին, ճարք-ճուրք քր քրք—
 Եւն 1 չքրք ճիլ ճարքար քր Եւն.

Ա Տօ յօնք քրքինք քրքինք քր քին-քին առ տօլ
 Տօն քին-Երօ՛ք լե՛ս քրքինք առ քրքին քօ քօ չքրք;
 15 Եւն քին չօ քրքինք տօ քրք-ճարք, չարք,
 Չօ քրքարք քօ քրքարք տօ տօն-քին, ձ Կա՛ն.

XII.—In the O'Curry Catalogue of the R.I.A. MSS. the children lamented in this most beautiful elegy are said to belong to Timothy Cronin, whereas in the Catalogue of the British Museum MSS., where it is stated that they were drowned, Patrick is the name given. There is a copy of the poem in vol. lxix. of the Renehan MSS., Maynooth. In the *Book of Claims* on forfeited estates entered on or before the 10th August, 1701, we have the following entry:—"No. 2215, Darby Cronine claims a term for three lives, two in being, on Raghmore Shimmogh (should be Shinnagh) and Mills, and four (illegible) of Clonntyny, by lease dated 20th October, 1675. Witnesses, Edward Daniel, Connell O'Leary, and another. Forfeiting proprietor, Nicholas Browne *alias* Lord Kenmare." Copied from *Old Kerry Records*, vol. i., p. 225. For references made by Colonel Hedges to the Cronins in his correspondence with Dublin Castle, see Introduction.

2. Տօ լե՛սինք, M. 16. Տօ քլե՛սք Ե՛լք ձ Երօն, R.I.A.

6. քե՛սինք, dat. for nom. in some MSS. *Ib.* ռօլձ, MSS. ռօլլձ, "the roof wattling of a house under the thatch" (see Stokes' *Lismore Lives*, index, p. 387): what corresponds to the ribs of a man. Hence 'the breast' of a man: cf. տօ չքրքարք քրքինք 'ր տօ չքրքարք քրք,

XII.

ON THE DEATH OF TADHG O'CRONIN'S THREE CHILDREN.

RATHMORE moaned, her sails were rent,
 Her prosperity was maimed, the house of sorrow burst ;
 A fog fell so thickly that I cannot see the sward,
 On her lime-white mansion, the most hospitable—sore
 affliction is the tidings.

- 5 Moreover, violently snatched away by a strong, great flood
 Are her prizes, her jewels, her roof-tree, her music ;
 A spark leaped up unto her forehead, which burned
 Her beautiful, precious coverlets, and her noble goblets
 of gold.

It is bitter sorrow and torture, it is painful wounding
 without cure,

- 10 It is a sore calamity in the west, it is a black, sickly fever,
 It is a longing to weep, without mirth, it is heart-weariness,
 it is a sudden fit,—
 That Eileen is in the churchyard clay, and Diarmuid
 and Tadhg.

O Lord, who didst suffer death and the wound-mark of the
 blind man,

Conduct to Thy mansion of brightness the three who
 are in bondage ;

- 15 Give wisdom bountifully to their hospitable father, I pray,
 That he may bow down before Thy Divine Will, O Vision.

XXII. 222. It also means young trees and rods or wattles apart from their connexion with roofing : see II. 42, and XXVI. 87.

7. R.I.A. MSS. *oá oóḡaó*, 'burning her' ; also, *ṛaoṛ-óuṛo óól*, 'noble drinking goblets.'

10. *ṛaóblín*, for *éiblín*, Eileen.

13. *cṛeibíll*, prop. 'a knell' : hence 'a death-knell,' hence 'death.'
Ib. *ṛuan-luic* : the soldier who wounded the side of our Lord on the cross is always called *an oáll*, the blind man, in Irish literature.

15. *oállṛaó*, from *oáll*, like *ṛulṛaó*, from *ṛuol*, occurs in a few places. It is obviously a scribal error. *Ib.* *ṛaóóibíṛ* must be pronounced *ṛaóibíṛ*, one syllable ; *ḡaóóim*, for *ḡuóóim*.

16. *Δ ṛaóáṛc* is frequently used as a term of endearment.

- Τῆς πέριλ δαν τεῖμελ βα πέιμ-οίλτε ρίξε,
 Τῆς πέιρ-κοῖννελ ζῆμε, τῆς δον-ζάρτα ι ηζνίομ,
 Τῆς θέαρα νάρι ἐλαοιν, νίοι β' δορῆσι δ η-δοιρ,
 20 Τῆς μέλτεαν ι οτρίεϊβ 'ρ ι μβρίεϊβ δαν πῦμπ.
- Τῆς τέσσα βα βῖνν, τῆς κρέδετα ραν τίρ,
 Τῆς ναοῖμ-λεῖνβ ναοῖμετα, ἐυζ ζέαρ-ῖεαρ οο ὀρίοιτ;
 Δ οτρί μβέλ, δ οτρί ζοιοῖδε, δ οτρί ραοι-κορρ ρά λίζ,
 Δ οτρί η-έσσαν βα ζλέιζεαλ αζ οαοίαιβ, ιρ οίε!
- 25 Τῆς ριονύρι βα ἐδοιν, τῆς ρίοι-ἐλύρι δαν βδοιρ,
 Τῆς ρριον-υβαλλ οε ἐραιοιβ ὑρι βα ρίζεαμῖαι ι
 οτίζεαρ;
 Τῆς ρινη-ρτιύρι αν τιζε, νάρι ἐρίον-οιύλτσιζ ναοιῖδε,
 Δ οτρί ρλίμ-κομ δ μιον-ζῆρύο οο λίον ουβὰε μο
 ἐριοῖδε.
- Τῆς οίε λιομ δ νοίε, τῆς εδοι-ἐύρι μο ἐδοι,
 30 Τῆς ἡοιη-βύο αν ναοῖμ-ύρι, τῆς ἐλί-ἐύμῖα βί;
 Συρ ρερίοβ ἐύοι αν ἐίλλ τῆς ζηδοι-μῖντε ζῆνν,
 Δ λίζ, ρτιύρι οοτ ρίζ-ἐύριτ αν οίρ ὕο 'ρ αν τ-δοιν.

18. πέιρ-κοῖννελ; M. πέ-κοῖννιολ. *Ib.* δον-ζάρτα: cf. δον-ζεαλ; also δ η-δοιμ-εὐίλζ ζηὰε, XVI., 6. M. 16. reads ἡδονζάρτα.

20. Q and other MSS. read: 'ρ ι λέιζεανταὰε δαν πῦμπ, 'and learning without pride.'

21. κρέδετα means 'cuttings, ravines, deep valleys:' cf.—

"Κρέδετα αν ταλαιμ αζ ρρεαζαίρτ 'ρ αζ ρόζαίρτ."—XXII. 8.

It seems improbable, from the context, that κρέδετα has the meaning 'wounds,' here.

25. ρίοι-ἐλύρι, for ρίοι-ἐολύρι

28. Δ μιν-ζῆρυαὸ in one MS., M. 16 has μινβρυο.

31. ρερίοβ; in some MSS. ρερίοβ, but cf. "βεὶο μὲ αζ ρερίοβαὸ λιομ." R.I.A. MSS. ρλίοβ.

Three stainless pearls, three of mild, polished manners,
Three calm sun-bright candles, three most skilful in
action,

Three ears of corn, without bending, who were not old in
years,

20 Three stars in virtue and words without pride.

Three melodious strings, three chasms in the earth,

Three sainted, holy children who fondly loved Christ,
Their three mouths, their three hearts, their three noble
bodies beneath a stone,

Their three fair, bright foreheads the prey of chafers—
it is ruin !

25 Three fair vines, three doves without folly,

Three prime apples from a fresh bough, that were royal
in their dwelling,

Three fair guides of the house, who refused not one in want,
Their three slender waists, their smooth cheeks, have
filled my heart with sorrow.

A triple loss their loss to me ; a triple cause for lament is
mine—

30 The three most benign of the angelic order, the three who
were fragrant-skinned,

Since the grave has gathered them to it—three of refined
aspect, cheerful—

O King, direct to Thy royal mansion those two and one.

XIII.

MARBHA SĒAGÁIN BRÚIN.

Táirc tré rreacáio veapca veópa
 Fát tré breacáio cianna ir corru-énuic,
 Cár tré zcpeacáio flaitir mópa,
 Sēagáin mac baid i breapc ar reocáó.

- 5 A báir, oo meallair leat ar lócpánn,
 Fál ar n-arbair ar mbailte 'r ar vteopánn,
 Sápa ar vteac ar mban 'r ar mbólaót,
 Ar rcáit iorin rceanaib reanta fóirne.

- 10 Ar rciaót óin, ar níg ir ar mó-flait,
 Ar zclozao cnuaióe zo buan cum compaic,
 Ar ncpáan zcēimiuó, ar roillre, ar n-eolac
 Ar zcpánn baḡair, ar vtaiteana, ar nglóirne.

- 15 Ar vtúir vaimzion iua nañaió, ar zcpióáót,
 Ar zciail, ar iacápc, ar breim, ar mórcion,
 Ar ncpáoi 'r ar méin, ar ncpé 'r ar róḡcár,
 Ar mbáó, ar mbairc, ar mairc ir ar mbeoáót.

- 20 Ar nOrcar teann, ar labairc, ar nglóirc,
 Ar Phoenix mullaiḡ, ar zcupac ir ar zcomēiom,
 Ar n-airm i n-am rearpáin le fórluót,
 Ar zCaerair tréan, ar níilteann eoluir.

XIII.—For remarks on this poem see Introduction. There are two copies among the Murphy MSS., but only one gives the whole poem; the other omits several stanzas in the middle; one copy in the R.I.A. omits the same stanzas. In the heading of a R.I.A. copy it is stated incorrectly that John Brown was the grandfather of (the then) Lord Kenmare. Captain John Brown of Ardagh, the subject of this elegy, died without issue August 15th, 1706; thus we have fixed accurately the date of this poem. He had for a long time acted as agent on the Kenmare Estate.

XIII.

ELEGY ON JOHN BROWN.

NEWS through which eyes stream forth tears,
 The reason why trees and stately hills bend down,
 A trouble through which majestic kingdoms tremble,
 Is that John, son of Valentine, is mouldering in a tomb.

- 5 O death, thou hast enticed away with thee our torchlight,
 The fence of our harvests, of our homes, of our lands,
 The guard of our houses, of our women, of our kine,
 Our protection against the flaying knives of brigand bands.

- Our shield of safety, our prince, our high chieftain,
 10 Our enduring helmet of steel for the fight,
 Our winter's sun, our light, our guide,
 Our staff to threaten, our darling, our glory.

- Our strong tower against the foe, our valour,
 Our reason, our sight, our strength, our great love
 15 Our visage, our mien, our comeliness, our delight,
 Our boat, our ship, our beauty, our vigour,

- Our stout Oscar, our speech, our voice,
 Our highest Phoenix, our champion, our justice,
 Our weapon when encountering vast troops,
 20 Our strong Cæsar, our guiding star.

1. Some MSS. read *τρέ* Δ *ζαείνο*.

4. *mac b'ail*. John Brown was son of Sir Valentine Brown, second baronet of that name. *Ib.*, *φεόαδ*; MSS., *φεόαιντ*, and *φεόαν*.

6. *M. ο-τοραιν. A. ο-τορηνις, τοραιν* and *τόραιν*.

8. *Δρ ρζιαε* invariably in R.I.A.

10. *βυαν* 1 *ζκοηλαινν*, in L. 13.

11. Some MSS. have *λόεραινν* and N. 12 *ροιλλρε* *λόεραινν*.

14. In a few MSS. ll. 14 and 16 interchange.

18. Phoenix. One MS. *Δρ ρεμε* (= *Δρ βρέινην*), 'our champion.'

Δρ ζκοητορμ, Δρ ζκοηρμωμ, I. 13.

19. *cum* *ρεδραιν*, N. 12.

Μονυαρ αν τῖρι ρά ρείοι ιε θεοιῶ-ρε,
 17 ιαυ ζαν τριαδ ἀετ Όια να ζλόιμε,
 Αι γκοιλλτε οά ρίοι-ρεμιοι λε ρόιμα,
 17 Λαιζμιζ ας βλαιῶμιζ 'η-αι νοόιμιριβ.

25 Δτά Μάξ ζCοινε ζο ρινζιλ ζαν νόεαρ,
 Τά Cιλλ άιμνε cάρμαρ θεομαδ,
 Όά εδοβ Μαινγε ρέ ζάλλαιβ ζαν τεομα,
 Σλιαδ Λιαεμα ι ηζυαιρεαετ τρετ εόιμνεαμ.

30 Αν υαιρι το μιτ αν ημυιρ εαρι cόριταρ,
 'S αν ταν το βμυρ Λοε ζυιρ ρά ημόιητιβ,
 Αι ζέιμ αν Ρυιρ το εριετ αν εόιζε,
 Τρενιηρε ριοιη α ουλ αι ρεοεαδ.

35 Το μιτ ρέαλτα όη ρρέιμ αι Εοζαναετ,
 Αι ρhoebur το ετιε εiclιρ cοιη-ουβ
 Το βί αν μαε 'ρ αν τ-αερ ζο βριόναε,
 17 Λέιν-λοε ας ζέιμμιυδ ζο τóιμρεαε.

40 Το βί αν Λαοι οά εδοι, 17 βα εόιμ τι,
 17 Όύν βδοι να Λαεμαδ ρόιμμιρε,
 Όύν Θεαζοα ζο ουβδε cρεαεαε θεομαδ,
 17 Όύν Δονήρι ζο cρεαεταε τóιμρεαε.

Αν ζυαιρεαετ ρο αι Τυαήαιη το βρεοιῶ με,
 'S αν βυαιῶρεαμ ρο αι ΕΛυαιη να νοό-βρειε,
 βυαιῶρεαμ 17 ουαιρεαρ οά ρόζαιρε,
 Όά είλεαμ ζυιρ ρεείῶ ρύτο οά βρόμαιβ.

22. This line appears to have been a commonplace with the poets, cf. Ferriter's Poems. l. 243. M. IV. reads ζαν τιζεαρμα αετ.

23. A special stipulation, about the woods, was made at the sale of Brown's estate to Asgill. They were to be handed over to the purchaser. The woods, it is said, were destroyed to the value of £20,000: see Introd.

24. Λαιζμιζ: Leinstermen, or Palemen. *Ib.*, ας βλαιῶμιζ. M. Δ m-βλαιῶνα, which disturbs the metre, and gives but indifferent sense, l λαιῶρεαε = βλαιῶρεαε, 'braying, roaring.' C. 16 and May. V. give 17 λαιζραιῶ Δ mβ'λαιῶνα, "and trowels, this year, in our doors."

25. μάξ ζCοινε, this spelling gives the ordinary pronunciation. O'Donovan writes μαξ ό ζCοινέιηη, in his edition of ό ηυιῶριμ. νόεαρ, the MS. spelling = νυεαρ. The first syllable must be an o-sound.

Alas ! the land is wearied at thy loss !
 Its people without a lord, save the God of glory !
 Our woods are being destroyed by violence,
 And Leinstermen clamouring at our doors.

- 25 Magonihy is helpless, without a spouse ;
 Killarney is querulous and tearful ;
 On either side of the Maine the foreigners hold boundless
 sway
 And Sliabh Luachra is in trouble because of thy fall.

- When the sea rushed beyond bounds,
 30 And what time Lough Gur overflowed into the moorlands,
 At the roar of Ross the province shook,
 A short space ere he went unto decay.

- Stars from the heavens fell on the Eoghanacht,
 And a dark eclipse fell on Phœbus,
 35 The moon and the air were in grief,
 And Loch Lein moaned sorrowfully.

- The Lee bewailed him, it was just she should,
 And Dunboy, of the mighty heroes ;
 And Dun Deaghdha was sad, oppressed, and tearful ;
 40 And Dun Aonfhir, wounded, and sorrowful.

This trouble that has seized on Thomond has oppressed me,
 And this distress on Cluain of the new-births—
 Distress and grief proclaiming his death,
 And claiming that he sprang from their stock.

33. The Eoghanacht meant is Eoghanacht O'Donoghue : see XI. 22, note.

37. *ba éóir éi*, because of his mother, who was *péarlá ón lóir*, 108, *infra*.

38. *na lóóiríó rí-oirí*, C. 16.

42. *Cluain*, probably Clonmeen, the home of the O'Callaghans.

43. C. 16, L. 13 and L. 24 have *buaiream go veorac as rógairt* ; the whole stanza is unsettled in the MSS. N. 12 and M. read : *béara go véarac óá fógairt*. Could it be *béarra go o.*, etc. ?

44. L. 13 reads *go rgeirinn óá póraib*.

45 1 mbun Raite do tairtíl an móir-rcol,
 1 mbun Roḡairi baó éiom na geonta,
 1 ḡCnoc Áine o'áiruiḡ móir-ḡol,
 1r tá Cnoc Bhréannain traoḡta 1 nveoraiḡ.

50 ní hé an ḡol ro 1r toicte b'reoió me,
 Δέτ ḡol na rinne bí aḡat maí nócar,
 ḡol na ḡile leí rnaioḡeao ḡo hós tu
 O'fuil an oiúic, oá érí, 1r oá coḡḡur.

ḡol an bhrúnaiḡ conḡantaiḡ, éróda,
 Δτά 1 lonouin fé ouḡ-rmaḡt fóirine,
 55 ḡol Δ éloinne—táio uile ḡo b'ioḡaḡ,
 1r oian-ḡol máiḡle 1r c'aióte veoraiḡ.

ḡol na oruinge leí hoileao tu it óige,
 Oe p'réim na mḡḡe ba cúmarao c'róda,
 Laoḡia ba laoḡuir 1 nḡleo-b'uirio,
 60 Oe fleaoḡaiḡ éin fuairi méim oá cóige.

Δ coḡoalḡa éléiḡ na raor-f'laic móiróa,
 na laoḡairieao oó bí aḡ éirinn pórtas,
 1r na noréam oó p'réim-f'lioḡt eoḡain
 Oáir oual ḡéilleao an tSléiḡe 'r an Tócairi.

65 liaḡt Δ ḡaolḡa, 1r céim Δ ḡcoim'ieam,
 Oe ḡman-tr'lioḡt éiriri, néill 1r eoḡain,
 1r ná maiḡ don ve méxiḡ f'óola,
 ḡan Δ ḡaol ḡan béim fá oó leir.

45. N. 12 móir-ḡol. *Ib.* bun Raite: properly, bun traoḡraiḡe.

46. M. IV. Δ ḡCluain Samḡaoa o'áiruiḡ ḡeóinte. Cluain Samḡaoa, for Cluain Ramḡaoa, Clonroad, Co. Clare

47. Cnoc Áine, Knockany, in County Limerick.

48. Cnoc Bhréannain, Brandon Mountain, in Kerry.

50-2. His wife was Joan, sister of Pierce, the sixth Lord Cahir, a near relative of the Duke of Ormond.

52. Another version (L. 13 and 24) reads oá érí 1r oá póraiḡ.

- 45 At Bunratty arrived the loud cry ;
 At Bun Roghair intense were the cries ;
 At Knockaney a loud wail arose ;
 And Cnoc Breannain is subdued with tears.

- It is not this weeping that has oppressed me most painfully,
 50 But the weeping of the fair one whom thou hadst to wife,
 The weeping of the darling to whom thou wert united in
 thy youth,
 Of the blood of the Duke, of his race, and of his kinsfolk ;

- The weeping of Brown, the helpful, the valiant,
 Who is in London under the dire yoke of a horde ;
 55 The weeping of his children—they are all sorrowful—
 And the strong weeping of Mabel, who is troubled and
 tearful ;

- The weeping of those with whom thou wert fostered in thy
 youth,
 Of the root-stock of the kings, who were able and valiant—
 Heroes who showed heroism in the stress of battle,
 60 Of the progeny of Cian, who obtained sway over two
 provinces.

Beloved foster-brother of the great, noble chieftains—
 The O'Learys who were wedded to Erin,
 And the tribes of the root-stock of Eoghan,
 Who held hereditary sway over the Sliabh and the Tochar.

- 65 So many are his kinsmen, it is hard to tell them,
 Of the radiant race of Eibhear, Niall, and Eoghan ;
 Nor was there one of the kings of Fodla
 Who is not doubly akin to him without blemish.

53. An b'púnaig. Nicholas, second Lord Kenmare, who was banished for his adherence to James II. He died at Brussels, in April, 1720.

56. máible; who Mabel was, we have been unable to find out.

60. Céin, Cian was the third son of Oilioll Olum.

63-4. For Tochar, see X.; for Sliabh, cf. XXXV. 47.

68. M. IV. 5an a 5ol 5an béim ra óon leir, which must be corrupt.

70 1r an méad oe ḡalllaib ba fearúda fóirad,
 A laocéia, a bflaṭa, 'r a maite, 'r a leoḡain,
 Náir ḡéilll s'áctuib na Saṣran, ḡan ḡleo-ḡuir,
 ḡo triéan tar fairiuge rcaipead a n-óir-fuil.

75 1arla fairiing ḡill Daria na ḡcóiṛiead,
 An clarla ón Dainḡean, an bairiad, 'r an Róirtead
 An clarla ó Ṭalllaib ba ṭaca le coimiac,
 An clarla ón ḡCaṭair, 1r flaṭa Óún bóinne.

80 An Cúirad ran ḡuncur ba ṭóirce,
 Triad ḡille Coimne, 'ran Róirce mó-óil,
 Triad na Lice, Mac Muirir 'r a coimḡur,
 'S an triad ó 1uir bó finne na ḡceolta.

Aóḡair uabair buaidéarṭa 1r bión-ḡuil,
 átnuad luic 1r uile ḡan teoiria,
 Méaduḡad sian air áiad ran ḡcóiḡe,
 Cíor buir bfeairiann aḡ Arḡilll dá coimḡeám.

85 An daria cáir do áiríad an cóiḡe
 ḡríora 1r Ṭaóḡ 1 bfeiróm 'r 1 móirtar
 Léir oibḡead air raóirce móirúda
 Ar a bfeairiannaib cairce 1r cóiria.

90 1r oíṭ-ḡiead buir ḡcoillte air feoḡad,
 1r mailir Ṭaíóḡ aḡ aóaint marí r móil oub,
 ḡan áimiar tá a ḡceann 'r a oṭóin leir,
 Ón lá s'imṭiḡ rciad uirriúad na rlóirḡe.

95 Tuirre crioite don tír ṭu air feoḡad,
 A ḡeas oe rríom na mílead móirúda,
 1r tu air noíon air ḡaoir na bóchna,
 O oibḡead an rí ceairt le fóir-luṭ.

78. an Róirce, the Knight of Glin: see XXVI. 75. ó ḡalllaib N. 12. Probably for Galway.

79. triad na Lice, the Lord of Lixnaw, so called from a great stone supposed to have been on the bank of the river Brick. lic rnáma, 'the flag of the swimming.' Mac Muiris = Fitzmaurice.

And as many of the foreigners as were virile and valiant—
 70 Their heroes, their champions, their leaders, their warriors,
 Who did not submit to the enactments of the Saxons
 without taking up arms—

Forcibly, beyond the sea, was scattered their golden blood ;

The wide ruling Earl of Kildare, of the feasts,
 The earl from Dingle, Barry, and Roche,
 75 The Lord of Talla, who was a stay in the battle,
 And the Lord of Cahir, and the chieftains of Dunboyne ;

De Courcey, who was first in the Conquest,
 The Lord of Kilkenny, and the much-beloved Knight,
 The Lord of Lixnaw, Fitzmaurice, and his kinsmen,
 80 And the Lord of Innisbofin of the melodies.

Cause of wounded pride, of sorrow, of distressful weeping,
 Renewal of destruction, and of boundless evil,
 Sharp increase of sorrow in the province—
 Asgill counting the rents of your lands.

85 The second cause of anguish to the province !—
 Griffin and Tadhg in power and insolent ;
 They through whose means our great nobles were expelled
 From the lands which were theirs by law and justice.

A ruinous waste is it—your woods lying in decay,
 90 While Tadhg's malice burns like a black ember ;
 Without question all of them are his from head to foot,
 Since the day on which the protecting shield of hosts
 departed.

It is anguish of heart to the land, that thou art mouldering,
 Thou branch of the stock of great warriors !

95 Our shelter from the winds of the ocean,
 Since the king was banished by a violent company.

81. *υαβδαιη* : see IV., 29, note.

84. *Αργιλλ*. John Asgill, who purchased the Lord Kenmare's estate, and married his daughter Joan : see Introduction.

86. *Σπιορδα* : see XVII. ; *Ταδς*, Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin, a hearth-money collector and under-agent, whom the poet satirized for his extortion ; see Introduction.

88. *Χαηρ*, charter, document.

92. N. 12 reads *ρηγατ υπηραδ*.

Το βίρ-ρε ceannra o'fann nó mó-λας,
 Το βίρ-ρε teann le teann ζαν mó-έαριτ,
 Νίορι έυρα an rannταδ cam cap móριδα,
 100 Δέτ τριαδ το meabruiz feabdar ζαδ rómpla.

Διτέιμ Όια ζο τιαη ιτ έόιριη
 An Spiomao Naoim ζο τρέαν 'r an Móm-mac,
 Όζα αζυρ αρηταιλ ιρ αιηζιλ η-α ρ'λόιζτιβ,
 Όοτ έοιμήθεαδτ ζο ριόζαδτ ηα ζλόιηε.

Αη φεαρτ-λαοιό.

105 φέ'η lic reo ιρ ουβαδ ολύτ-έυριτα an Phoenix
 ζαοιόεαλ,
 Κυραδ elúmuil, Cúculainn, Caerari ζηοιόε,
 Bile búio ζηúιr-τροιτέιη αεραδ, εαοιη,
 Όε έυιρ'λινη úιr Όρύηαδ 'r οε ρέαριλα όη λαοι.

110 Κυραδ Muimian pút ατά τριαδέτα, α λίος,
 Κυριτα ι η-úιr, τρύιζ ζúιλ ζο τρέαν οον τίη,
 Cιrτε úιrο, υζοαρι βα ζέαρι ραν ολιζε,
 An buinne cúil cumma οε ριέιηη ηα ριόζ.

Α λεαδ ιρ ηάρι ζο ηριάδ το ηηορκαιρ-ρε λινη,
 Ρά έλαιρ an ηριάα ο'φάζαιρ ριηζιλ αη ζειηηη,
 115 Cρεαδ ιρ cριάδ ηα ηηά ριη αζατ, α λίος,
 Bαιλ ιρ Seaζán ó táio péc ηρuiηηοιβ 'η-α λυιζε.

107. αεραδ; M. IV. έαδταδ.

108. pέαριλα όη λαοι. John Brown's mother was Mary, second daughter of Cormac, Lord Muskerry; the chief residence of the MacCarthys of Muskerry, up to 1688, was Blarney, near the Lee.

109. κυραδ: L. 13 has κυριυιζε. Κυραδ or κυριεαδ, means 'a prop or support.' M. IV. κυραδ.

112. buinne is used of a binding layer of rods in wicker-work, either

Thou wert mild to the weak and feeble ;
 Thou wert strong against the strong who had not right ;
 Thou wert not avaricious, crooked, peevish, given to pride,
 100 But a chieftain who realised the perfection of every pattern.

Earnestly do I beseech God to accompany you,
 The Holy Spirit of Might, and the Divine Son,
 That virgins, and apostles, and angels in hosts
 May conduct thee to the kingdom of glory.

THE EPITAPH.

105 Beneath this stone, alas ! is firmly laid the Phœnix of Gaels,
 A champion of fame, a Cuchulainn, a mighty Cæsar,
 A chief of mild, peaceful countenance, gay, comely,
 Sprung from the noble pulse of Brown and of a Pearl from
 the Lee.

O stone, beneath thee lies vanquished the prop of Munster,
 110 Laid in the earth—a cause of bitter weeping to the
 country—
 The treasure of the clergy, an authority subtle in law,
 The fragrant binding sprout of the stock of kings.

O stone, shameful for ever is thy enmity towards us ;
 In the furrow beneath the harrow helpless hast thou left
 our leaders ;

115 The ruin and woe of a woman is thine, O stone,
 Since Valentine and John are lying within thy breast.

at the base, or in the body of the work. The *buinne cúil* is the *buinne* at the verge (or base, as the work is being woven), and hence is the binding rod. It is applied here to an important individual of a distinguished family.

114. *ṛá élaṛ an ṽráca*: lit., under the furrow of the harrow, that is, in slavery. C. 16 has *ṛá élaét*.

115. *meat ṽ epáó*, 'decay and woe,' N. 12.

XIV.

AN BÁS SEAGÁIN MEIRGEIS UÍ MACEAGÁINNA.

Ué ir ué ir oíe na cléire!
 Ué oubadé! ir ué lom ir léanaó!
 Ué crioíde tu rínte tréite-lag!
 A Seagáin míc Tadóis go doimhin fá béillie.

5 Tríáinne don éruiteheadé gan éogal gan élaonaó!
 Bidaótaé trioióde ir taoireadé réim ruilt!
 Uaral, áireadé, dáilteadé, réim-élan,
 Múinte, cumma, clúmáil, béaradé.

Ué ir ué an tobair féile
 10 Do óul don úir i otúir a fáogail!
 Ué buan do luét cuarda éireann,
 Leagad an leogaim éióda i gcóiré-éluic!

XIV.—The subject of this elegy appears to have been the father of Domhnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe, who wielded so much power in Kerry during the first quarter of the eighteenth century: see Introduction. The only copy we have seen of the poem is in the Maynooth collection.

A number of people are under the impression that the word "meirgeadé" means "standard-bearer," and that it was applied to the families of those who carried the clan standard in battle. We have not found any evidence in support of this theory.

If such were the case the word meirgeadé would be a noun, and the heading of the poem would read "Ar bAr Seagáin uí maceagáinna, meirgeadé." The word is however an adjective, and is still in pretty common use in the sense of "freckled." Tadós Meirgeadé Ó Maceagáinna from which this family derived the cognomen lived about 1530.

The O'Mahonys were lords of uib eadadé in the west of the County Cork. The first of them to settle in Desmond or Kerry was Uairmaio ós Ó maceagáinna, about the year 1340. The *Book of Munster* says of him: "Do éuaio Uairmaio go Uearmumáin, go Mac Cárréaig, agus fuair fáilte agus fóirta uairó; agus tá a fliocht ann fóir, .i. an Sliocht meirgeadé," i.e., "Diarmaid went to Desmond to MacCarthy, and received from him welcome and subsidy (establishment); and his descendants are found there still, viz., the Sliocht Meirgeach."

XIV.

ON THE DEATH OF JOHN O'MAHONY THE
FRECKLED.

ALAS ! alas ! the ruin of the bardic tribe !
 Black woe, distress, and dire tribulation,
 Anguish of heart, that thou art stretched prostrate without
 strength,
 O John, son of Tadhg, deep beneath a huge stone.

- 5 A grain of the wheat without chaff or bending,
 A great almoner, a chieftain mild and joyous,
 Noble, obliging, open-handed, chaste,
 Accomplished, sweet, illustrious, courteous.

- Alas ! alas ! the fountain of hospitality !
 10 That he should go into the grave in the beginning of his life ;
 O lasting woe to those who wander through Erin
 Is the laying of the valiant hero in a dress of clay.

For much of the above information as well as the following genealogy of Seaghan Meirgeach we are indebted to the Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony of Crookstown, Co. Cork.

1. *Diarmaid mór ó macÉamhna*, "an fúinn iarrtadair," Chieftain of *uíb Éadac*.—*Annals of Innisfallen*, year 1319. Tenth in descent from Cian according to MacFirbis.

2. *Diarmaid óg*, third son of above. The first to settle in Desmond.
 3. *Seasán*. 4. *Diarmaid*. 5. *Concubair*. 6. *Caóg Meirgeach*; said in an account of the O'Mahonys of Kilmorna to have been given as a hostage to Lord Deputy Leonard Gray, about 1536. 7. *Seasán*. 8. *Donnchad*. 9. *Seasán óg*. 10. *Caóg*. 11. *Seasán Meirgeach*, of the poem.

1. *na cléipe*. It depends on context whether *cliar* is to be understood of poets or clerics.

3. *tié enaoróite* MS.

5. *gan cōgal gan élaonad*; for this phrase we sometimes find *gan cōgal élaona*.

7. *áiread*, 'accommodating;' *áir*, 'what is convenient;'
áireamhail, 'convenient, handy.'

9. *tobar féile*: cf. *rruit na féile*, 'stream of hospitality.'

12. *cpé-cluit*, *sic* MS., a common form of *culait* in Munster.

- Μόρι-φεαρι οίλτε ιρ σιρτε κλέιπε
 φιονύρι πολλάιν, βεανζάν λαοέραδ,
 15 Λέιζτεοιρι γιεαντα ανναλαδ έιιεανν,
 Ξυαιρε αν οιμιζ ná τριυρεαδ ό θαονναδτ.

- Ρόρ να ραιοίτε, ζηαιο ζαν έιρλινζ,
 Ό'ιοναμαδ θάιμ ιρ βάιρι ιρ έιζρε—
 Όριονζα ριυβαίλ να Μυήαν λε έέιλε—
 20 1 βριαλ-βριοζ ζριάθμαρι άλυνν ζνέ-ζεαλ.

Υβαλλ κυήια λύβαδ έ ριν,
 Κυραδ κατα έυμ ρεαφαίμ θά ρέχ έεαρι
 Ρίζ-φεαρι ρυαιρε να ηουαντα θ'έιρτεαδ
 Όιαν-ζριάθ βριυννεαλ, α ζκυμανν 'ρ α ζέαδθ ρεαρι.

- 25 Α έινε ριν το βί ρεαμαήαίλ, τριέανμαρι,
 Cιallήμαρι, ράιρτεαδ, βλάτ ná ρταονφαδ,
 Κυραντα, ρίοέμαρι, ρίοζθδ, ραοβριαδ,
 Ό'ράρ ό Cιαν ι η-ιατσίβ έιιεανν.

- Seazán ραν ύρι έυζ ρμύιτ αρι ρρέαριτέαίβ,
 30 Sínte ι βρεαριτ ζαν ρίρεαβ η-α ζέαζαίβ;
 Ξριοιόριε μαρικαίζ, μεαρι, αέμυιννεαδ, τριέίτεαδ,
 Ρέιλτεαν εολυιρ, cómet ρρέιριε.

- Έυζ ζλαρ βεοίλ αρι βεολαίβ έανλαίτ,
 Α θυλ von ύρι, ιρ ουβαδ να ρέαλτα!
 35 Τοβαρι λαττα να η-ανβφανν τριέίτ-λαζ
 θό να μβοέτ, 'ρ α ηοοριυρ αοναρι.

- Α ρεαρι, α βράιρτ, α ηζριάθ, 'ρ α ζέαδθφαδ,
 Α ζενύ μοζυίλ, α βρορτα, 'ρ α ρέιμ-ζυτ,
 Α η-ανηραδτ ανμα, α ζεαριαθ, 'ρα ζκλέιρεαδ,
 40 Α ζCúculαινν λά κυιυννιζτε αν αοναίζ.

18. Ό'ιοναμαδ. το ριαμαδ, MS.

20. ζνέ-ζεαλ. MS. ζηαιο ζεαλ.

31. ζραυιρε, no doubt from ζριοιόε, 'valiant, powerful,' which is often written ζραιοιόε.

- A great man, educated, and the treasure of the bards,
Wholesome vine, branch of heroes,
15 Splendid student of the annals of Erin,
Guairé of generosity, who forsook not kindness.

- Rose of the wise, countenance without blemish,
Who clothed poets, bards, and learned men—
All the bands that wandered throughout Munster—
20 In a hospitable, pleasing, beauteous, bright mansion.

A fragrant, strong apple was he,
A champion in battle to defend his rightful king,
A joyous prince in listening to poems,
Warmly beloved of maidens, their favourite, their love an
hundred times.

- 25 His race was manly and valiant,
Wise, affectionate, a blossom that would not bend,
Gallant, wrathful, kingly, fierce,
Who have sprung from Cian in the lands of Erin.

- That John is in the grave has brought mist over the heavens,
30 Stretched in a tomb with no motion in his limbs ;
A valiant horseman, rapid, vigorous, well-skilled,
A guiding star, a comet of the sky.

- It has put a mouth-lock on the mouths of the birds,
His going to the grave—sad is the tidings—
35 Fountain of milk for the weak and prostrate,
Cow of the poor, and their only door.

- Their prime favourite, their affection, their love, their
understanding,
Their nut of the cluster, their prop, their gentle voice,
Their soul's darling, their friend, their scholar,
40 Their Cuchulainn on the day the assembly meets.

40. The idea is, he was to them a protection such as Cuchulainn would be to those attacked by a hostile band at a public meeting.

Τησαῖς νὰ ὀτησαῖς τὸ ἐλὶ γὰ βέιλlic !
 Mac mic Ḫeaḡáin óis, áipo-leoḡan, paopiḡlaiṑ,
 biaṑtaṑ τὸ μισιαṑ νὰ céaṑta,
 ḡan buaiṑoipṑ ná voiceall, ḡan voṑma ná paopiḡpoio.

- 45 Եւ իսկ ա ճիր յից ինչո՞ւն ար րբարժան,
 Մար ջօ արարտ ոօ՞ւտ ԲԱՆ ԴՅ ինչից՝
 Բարան տալին իր րբարան ԴՅ ինչուց,
 Երան ար իմիւ, ԴՅար սիրք ինչ ինչիւն։

- 50 Երած չեալ օուլե, մօ միլեած շէրտ,
 Մար ոօ չեարիւնչ ճէրօրր լնձէ Դ թօջալ !
 Երեւ-բար մար՛ջիօրե լմածուչեօ թօլժօն,
 Ոճ լօւծ չալլօճ Կանտլճ Ծ՛ճօն-տօրԷ.

- 55 Ե՛մք մու ժարօց ո'րէն ընտրոմ մ ձեւ-բե,
 Ի բիւթ մ ճկումն սնորհած, լիւթ-լաջ,
 Եսան-ծեաս տոն մ զիւղե՞ծ տէ՛պտ,
 Ի բռնիս չօւե չօ արեւն առ մ ձեւ-բե.

- Mo inéinn tinn gan bús ná éirí,
 Mo lám ar piona-éirí, oíar me faon-las,
 Lút mo cor ar corc i n-éirí,
 60 As caoi mo maireas gan cois ná claoas.

- 17 τὰ α ῥάμ-ῥιορ ας βάριαιβ ἔμεανν
 Συρ νεαὸ μιοῖσθα αν γαιριουεαὸ ρο νεαίρμ,α,
 Ρίξ-εὐ αν ρεαρ ρο νο ῖλεαὸταιβ ἔιβιρ,
 Ο' ἀμο-οὐτέεϋρ Ἐλάρ Μυμian le céile.

- 65 ὁ πάντων κτίστης θεός, ἀλλοιότατος, ἐκείνους,
Ὁ βεβαίως θεὸς τῶν οὐρανῶν ἡγεμενικός,
ὅστις ὁ εὐαγγελιστής, ἐξ ὧν πάντα κατὰ νόμον
καὶ πρὸς τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ ποιεῖται.

47. *cruana*; *cf.* *crédēta* *an* *talaim*, XXII. 8.

48. Perhaps the phrase *uīrce 'na ḥlēibitib* = 'the waters mountain high.'

Oh, pity of pities ! thy breast beneath a great stone,
 Grandson of Seaghan Og, high hero, noble chieftain,
 Almoner who was wont to minister to hundreds,
 Without trouble, or churlishness, or regret, or difficulty.

- 45 Because of his death a deluge passed over the heavens,
 The ocean shrieked harshly, distressfully, and constantly,
 The valleys of the earth and the torrents loudly roared,
 Furious were the waves and the mountain waters.

- Bright branch of foliage, my tormenting ruin !
 50 How Atropos has cut the thread of his life ;
 A strong man, rapid, powerful, who tamed wolves,
 Who was not anglicised, nor morose, of set purpose.

- The death of Tadhg's son has left a knot in my liver,
 And a gnawing pain in my knees prostrating, weakening,
 55 A constant, violent pang in my frozen breast,
 And a trembling fever of the stomach within me.

- My brain is sick without vigour or power,
 My hand is tremulous as with eld, I am diseased and devoid
 of strength,
 The vigour of both my feet together has been checked,
 60 As I bewail my horseman without blemish or perverseness.

And right well do the bards of Erin understand
 That the hero I commemorate is of royal lineage,
 That this man is a princely hound of the descendants of
 Eibhear,
 Of the high lineage of the kings of all Munster's plain.

- 65 An apple, virtuous, beautiful, of mighty strength,
 Who would give a draught to the pale sufferer,
 Food in his need—sad though the tale be—
 And who closed not his door against a procession of hundreds.

58. *ríon-a-éirí* is like *báille-éirí*, and cannot of course be from *ríon*.
cf. *sian gerán* in "Cath Fintrágha": *cf.* also *tonn-éirí*. XXI. 5. The
 usual pronunciation is *ríne-éirí*.

Δ ρεανέαρ ζλύν τά ανηρύο le céile
 70 'San leabairi Muimneac ρερίοβτα όν ζεέαο ρεαρ,
 Nó i Saltauiri beannuighe Ćairil zan élaonao,
 Do ρερίοβ Cormac, tobari na cléiríe.

Monuairi a mhnámuil mánla, ζλέζεαλ,
 Múinte, cúmria, éluimuil, béapac
 75 Do éreib éalma ζleanna na laocémap,
 Δζ ζολ ζο cypaio ari uaiζ a réimíri.

Iρ ζυρι b'é Seaζán a ζριάó 'r a Phoenix,
 Píonúiri o'earcari oe élannduib Mileriuρ,
 Maoiríe calma Mainge aζyρ Sléibe Mip,
 80 Aclann Banba an farairíe tréin-niρ.

Do b'é a fínreari mí von taoβ éap
 Cían nári éoizil á éopar ná a p'éaoa,
 O'páz map beata pauringe ζaeóealaó,
 Séan ip ponaρ ζο polluρ von tpaogal.

85 Do puaip Seaζán ciall ó 'Oia na céille,
 Caiíteam ip paζáil oo ζnát zan tpaocao,
 Clú nári éim, ip ná tuillpao céao ζuit,
 Ip beo a éairíe, ní mapb áet paogal oó.

Do bí an cypao, 'r ní cúipum-re bpiéaζ aip,
 90 ζριάómari, oáilteaó, páilteaó, oéiríceaó,
 Oúineamuil, míoζóa, cpoioe-ζεαλ, tréíteac,
 Δζ oul tap a éumap éum oioiz oo óéanaim.

Do péiri a éumair, oari Muipir níoiri bpiéaζ ran,
 Ná puiβ oiuic ná ppiomnha i néipunn,
 95 Tpiac ná eappoz, paζapic ná cléiríeac,
 Do b'péáipir 'ná Seaζán i ζcáilib paopóa.

¶ 71. Saltau. The Psalter of Cashel is said to have been compiled by Cormac Mac Cuillínain, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain A.D. 903. It is now lost. See Keating's History, Vol. III., p. 206.

His pedigree is there complete

- 70 In the Book of Munster, written from the first man,
Or in the Holy Psalter of Cashel without deceit,
Which Cormac wrote, the fountain of the bards.

My woe ! his gentle, bright consort,
Accomplished, sweet, illustrious, courteous,

- 75 Of the stalwart race of the Glen of the heroes,
Heavily weeping on the grave of her gentle spouse.

John being indeed her love, her Phoenix,
A vine-tree that sprang from the race of Milesius,
Stalwart steward of the Maine and of Sliabh Mis,

- 80 The hero of Banba, the warrior of mighty strength.

His ancestor was prince of the Southern country,
Cian, who did not spare his money nor his jewels,
Who left behind him, as a patrimony, Irish plenty
Prosperity, and happiness for all men to see.

- 85 John gained wisdom from the God of wisdom,
Spending and getting for ever without pause,
Fame not weak, and which would not deserve an hundred
 reproaches,
His spirit lives yet, he is not dead but alive.

- The champion—I tell no untruth of him—was
90 Kindly, generous, hospitable, charitable,
Manly, princely, open-hearted, gifted,
Exceeding his means in order to do generous deeds.

- According to his means, by Muiris, it is no falsehood.
There was neither duke nor prince in Erin,
95 Nor chieftain, nor bishop, nor priest, nor scholar,
Who surpassed John in noble attributes.

73. She was of the O'Donoghue family of Glenflesk.

79. μαοιρε = μαοιρ.

Συιὸιμ-ρε ἢρ συιὸιὸ-ρε Ὅια να νοέιτε,
 Ἀν ταῖται ἢρ Ἀν Μας ἢρ Ἀν Σπιομαῖο Ναιοῖτα,
 ἢρ Ἄρω-Ριξ μόρι να γλόμε ἰ ν-έιμφεαὲτ,
 100 Σεαξάν ὡο γλααὸ ἢρ-α ἐαῖται γαν ταοῖναρε.

Ἀν φεαρτλαοιὸ.

ρά'ν βέιλλις τὰ τραοῖτα ράιὸ Phoenix γλαν-υξοαι
 φεαι γλέγεαλ βλαῖ φέιμνε ράιη ραοι βα ὅεαξ-ἔμμετα;
 Ἄιξ εἰμῆρι Cláiri Éimeann, Ἄρω-ὀδonnaὲτ, φεαρμῆλαὲτ,
 Δτά ἰ ν-έιμφεαὲτ ράτ ἐμαοιρ Δξ Σεαξάν τραοιὸα Ὑα
 Μαῖξαιῖνα.

102. φεαρ; the correct reading is probably ράι, which suits the assonance.

I pray, and pray ye, the God of gods,
The Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost,
And the great high King of Glory, likewise,
100 To receive John in His city without hindrance.

THE EPITAPH.

Beneath the great stone lies low a seer, a Phœnix, an
unblemished author,
A bright man, the flower of the warriors, pleasant, noble,
well-proportioned;
Emery pillar of the land of Erin, high humanity and
manliness,
Lie together beneath thy throat in noble John O'Mahony.

XV.

ԱՐ ԵՆՏ ՈՒ ՇԵՂԼԱԾԱԻՆ.

Մ'էն 1 մեծիւ յա մեծաւ տօնիմօ յա 24 լն ոօ ին Էսքիւր, 1724.

Տալլաւ-ջօրն ունիւ տիւ մօրնն բօւլա;
Տալլաւ ոօն թլնիջ տիւ լնն ձ օրօլանն,
Ընր չառ լալլաւ իր ձօնն թօրիւր,
Ար թաօ շնիջ շնիջ, իր օրնն յա թաօլա.

5 Տօտ յա մաւմնաօ թնտ յա թաօն,
Լաւննն ծանն, շար յա յաօնն,
Ա յա թնիւ, ձ յնն, ձ յաօնն,
'Տա չնիջ չնիջ յա յաօնն ոօ մօրնն.

10 Եւ ձ յա յա յաօննն յաօնն,
Ար չառ յաօնն յաօնն յա յաօնն,
Շարննն յաօնն յաօնն յա յաօնն,
Սե յաօնն յա յաօնն յաօնն յա յաօնն.

XV.—Amid the long roll of transplanted Irish; given in the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormond, we find the following entry :—

“Donogh O'Callaghan, late of Clonmeen, in County Cork, and Ellen O'Callaghan, his wife; 12th of June, 1636 (date of decree); 29th of August, 1657 (date of final settlement). 2,500 acres.” Donogh O'Callaghan lived at Mount Allen, County Clare, and was ‘The O'Callaghan’ during his life; he died before 1690. He had a son and heir, Donogh og O'Callaghan, also of Mount Allen, and ‘The O'Callaghan,’ who died in 1698, and with whom the pedigree in at least one copy of the *Book of Munster* begins. He had three sons, the third of whom was Domhnall, the subject of this elegy, who was in 1715, of Mount Allen, and ‘The O'Callaghan.’ He married Catherine, second daughter of Nicholas Purcell, titular baron of Loughmoe. He died on the 24th of August, 1724. His wife died in 1731. “He was succeeded by his son and heir, Donogh O'Callaghan, of Kilgorey Castle, County Clare, who married Hannagh, daughter of Christopher O'Brien, of Newhall, County Clare, and at his decease left a son and heir, Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the father of Bridget O'Callaghan, wife of Thomas O'Reilly, Esq., Catherine O'Callaghan, the wife of Thomas Brown, late

XV.

ON THE DEATH OF O'CALLAGHAN.

WHO DIED AT THRESHERSTOWN ON THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1724.

A WOUNDING, venomous dart through the brain of Fodla,
A dart of the plague through her inmost breast ;
An evil without a cure, and the kindling of sorrow
Throughout five provinces—dismal is the news.

- 5 The flower of Munstermen stretched in decay !
The darling of Banba, the friend of the strollers !
Their only hope, their love, their confidence,
Their hound in combat against an enemy who had been
extolled !

- 10 By his death the friars are wounded to the quick,
Untold destruction has come upon the clergy ;
Behold, it was the signal for the ruin of the bards,
By reason of the storm that rushes through the heavens.

Earl of Kenmare, and Ellen O'Callaghan, wife of James Bagot, of Castle Bagot, Elizabeth O'Callaghan, wife of Gerald Dease, nephew of Lord Fingall, and a daughter who became a nun." (See Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry*.) Thomas O'Reilly was father of Rev. Edmund O'Reilly, S.J., a distinguished theologian, who died in 1878, at Milltown Park, Dublin.

Baile na mBuailteoiridhe, where O'Callaghan died, is in the parish of Whitechurch, to the north of the city of Cork. He had gone there to take up the executorship of the property of his kinsman, Melchior Lavallin. See *Poems of Séán na Ráithineach*, p. 206.

There are two copies of this poem at Maynooth (M. iv., M. x.), and two in the Royal Irish Academy (23 G. 20, 23 M. 44), but all seem to have a common original.

6. γεοραὶ = a stroller, one of the numerous band included in *λεῖτε* *εὐπεσόν*, who obtained their livelihood by frequenting houses of the wealthy ; now a term of reproach.

8. MSS., *οὐ μόρεσθ* and *οὐά μόρεσθ*.

12. *οὐ ὀρῦμ* for *οὐ ὀρίξ*, O'Curry (a copy of poem among the O'Curry MSS.).

- ԲձԷ ՆԱ ԸՄԻՔ ՍՈՒԾԱԸ ՎՅՈՐԻԱԸ
 ՔԵՆԼԵԱՆ ՎՅՈՆԱ ԸՄԻՇԷ ԻՐ ԸՈՒՅԷ,
 15 ՏԵԱԾԱԸ ՆԱ ՔԵԱԾԱԸ ԻՐ ՔԼԱՆՆՈՒԱ ՎԵՆ ՄՈՐՔԱՅԻՆ,
 ՎՈ ՍՈՒ 1 Ն-ՄԻՐ 1 ՎԵՄԻՐ ՆԱ ԽՈՒՅԷ.

- ՕՒՅԻՔ ԸԵԱԼԼԱԸՅԻՆ ԸԱՐԻՆ ԸՃԻԾ ԸՄՈՒԾԱ,
 ՏՃԻԷ ԵՐԻ ՄՅՈՋԱԸԷ ՎԷ ՄԻՋ 'Ր ՎԷ ՄՈՒՔԼԱՅԷ,
 ՏԵԱՐԸ ՆԱ ԽԵՐԻԵԱՆՆ, ԼԱՕԸ ՆԱ ԼԵՈՋԱՆ,
 20 1 ՇԸՆԼ ԸՄԵ ՔԱ ԽԵՆԼԻԸ ՄՈՒՇԼԱՐ.

Ա ՏՐՄԱՐ, ԻՐ Է ԵԱՐՄԱՅԻՆՇԷ 1 Ն-ՈՐՄՈՒԸ
 ՔԱՕԸՆ ՔԱՕԽԻԱԸ ԷՅՆԵԱԸ ԽԵՍԾԱ,
 ԱՇ ԵՐԵՅԵԱՆ ՄԻՆԼ ՆԱ ԸՈՒԼԼԸ 'Ն-Ա ԸՈՄՄԷ,
 'Տ ԱՇ ՍՈՒ ԱՐ ՔԵՆԼՇ ԱՐ ԼԵՐՄԻՅԻՅ ՔՈՒԼԱ,

- 25 ՏԻՆԷ ԱՆՍԱՐ ԱՐ ՍԱՅՇ ԱՆ ԼԵՈՋԱՆ
 'Ն-Ա ԸԼՄԻՍ ՎՅՈՆԱ ԱՐ ԼԻՇ ԱՆ ՄՅՈՒՐ ՇԼԱՆ,
 ՇԱՆ ՇՐԵԱՎԱԾ ԽԱՐ ԱՇ ԵԱԸԷ Ն-Ա ԸՈՄՇԱՐ,
 ՆԱ ՇԱՐԵԱ ԸԼԻԱՐ Ն-Ա ՎՅՈՒԾ ԱՆ ՆՈՆԱ.

- ԵՄՇ ԵՈՆՆ ԸԼԻՍՏՈՆԱ ԽԻՍՇԱԾ ՄՈՒՆԻԷ,
 30 ԵՃԱ ԵՈՆՆ ՔՍԾՄԱՅԷ 1 ԽՐՄԻՇԻՆ ԽՐՈՆԱԸ,
 ԵՈՆՆ ԵՍԱՅԷ ՎԱ ՔԱՋԱՅԻՍ ՇՈ ՎՅՈՐԻԱԸ,
 ԻՐ ԸԱՐԱՆ ԸԼՈՒՆՆԸ ՄԻԸ ՄԱՐՄԻՐ ԻՐ ԵՈՒՄԸ.

- ՎՈ ՇԷՄ ԵՈՆՆ ԵՐՎԷ ՇՈ ՇԼՈՐԻԱԸ
 ԽՐԵԱԸԱ ԻՐ ՎԱ ԸԱՅԻՅ ԱԾԱՆ ՄՅՈՒՔ
 35 ԼԻՔ ՎՈ ՎՃԻԼ 1 Ն-ԱՐՄԱՅԻՅ ՎՅՈՐԻԱ
 'Տ ԱՆ ՔԼԵԱՐԸ ԸՐԱՕՐԱԸ ԸՐԱՕԾԱԸ ԸՆՈՄԱՐ.

- Վ'ՔԱՋԱՐԻ ԱՆ ՔԱԸԷԸԱԸ Ա ՄՈՒՇՈՒ,
 ԽՐՈՇ ԽՈՆՆ ԽՈՒՐ ԻՐ ԽՐՈՇ ՆԱ ԽՈՒՆՆԸ,
 ԽՐՈՇ ՆԱ ՔԻՈՇ ԻՐ ՔԻՈՇ-ԽՐՈՇ ԽՈՒՄԷ,
 40 ԽՐՈՇ ԱԷ ԸԼԻԱԷ ՆԱ ՄԱՆ-ԽԱՐԸ ՔԵՆԼԵԱ.

14. 23, M. 44 reads ԸՄԻՇԷ ՔՈՒԼԱ.

21. ԱՐՄԱՐ. O'Callaghan's arms, "Pearl in an oak forest, a wolf passant proper," are here described.

The dismal, tearful cause of this ruin,
 Is that the protecting star of district and of province,
 15 The warrior of warriors, and the high-blooded scion,
 Has gone to the grave in the beginning of youth.

The heir of Ceallachan of Cashel, the modest and valiant,
 Meet king and high prince of three kingdoms,
 The darling of Erin, the hero among champions,
 20 Lies in Kilcrea, beneath a great, grey stone !

His coat of arms, drawn in golden colours :
 A wolf, fierce, violent, impetuous,
 Issuing from the wood's border in rapid race,
 And going forth to hunt in the reaches of Fodla,
 25 Stretched above the grave of the hero,
 A protecting cover on the tombstone of the pure rose,
 Without clapping of hands coming near to him,
 Or the shouts of hunting-bands in his wake at eventide.

Tonn Cliodhna started with a mighty bound,
 30 Tonn Rudhraighe wears a veil of grief,
 Tonn Tuaighe proclaims his loss in tears,
 And the Casán of the Fitzmaurices and Tonn Toime.

Tonn Teide moaned with a loud voice,
 The Inches, and either marge of the Blackwater,
 35 The Liffey cast tears on the heights
 And the hungry Flesk full of boughs and nuts.

The Roughty proclaimed its great weeping,
 The mansion of Bonn Inis, and the mansion of the Boyne,
 The mansion of the kings, the royal mansion of Borumha,
 40 The mansion of Dublin, of powerful sailing ships..

31. 50 νεοραδ, M. iv. 50 5λ6ραδ.

35. νε6ραδ. O'Curry.

39. 666ρα6e, O'Curry reads min-bpa66 m6na.

Օօ րբբարս րիօծ-մին՝ մին-ճլայի Եօջան,
 Կի ի Տիօ Շիսճան Եսարտան Շլօրճ,
 1 մբրօջ Շօնալլ նա Շօնարտճ Շօլմար
 Իր Տիօ ԿարօԵ ԹարօԵ աջ Կրօնջօլ.

- 45 Օօ-Եարտ Շլիօճնա լի՛ն նա րբօլտայ
 Շսր րբԵԵ ՇԵՅԵԼ նա ԿԵրբան Օմնալլ,
 Ա Լաօ՛ Լաօճւր, Ա ԵրԵԵԵԵ Եօմբալ,
 Ա Շօան լիԵ, Ա լի, 'ր Ա լիօ-ֆլայ,

- Ա յշիան Շիմիւ, Ա ՇլայԵան, Ա յշլօ-Շ,
 50 Ա յԵԵճ Շլալան, Ա Շրիսայօ լիօ-Շլան,
 Ա րիբար Եարտ, Ե ճլանայ Եօջան,
 Եսն Ա յշիեալճ ուլե 'ր Ա յ-օրնլօ՛.

- Ա յօրար տան, Իր Եան Ա րլօյշտե,
 Ա լի-Եաճճ լիան 'ր Ա յրբօն-րան
 55 Ա Շօան յօնա, Իր յօն Ա մԵօլայ,
 Ա Մարտ րբան, 'ր Ա լիլտան Եօլար,

- Կաճար Ա րլ, Ա Լլտ, 'ր Ա Լօճրան,
 Ա մբրաճ Եօջայօ Ե՛ Երբաճտ 'րան Լօ Շլ,
 Լիշար Ա յ-օճար Ա Շլօջա 'ր Ա յ-օրնլօճ,
 60 Ա Շրան Եմբա, Ա լիւն 'ր Ա լիօ-Եարտ.

Օսարտ Շլիօճնա—րիօր նա րբօլտ,
 ԵիԵր Բիոն օր Շլիւնջիւն Օմնալլ
 Եաճ լի ՇԵՅԵԼ, յիօր րԵԵԵԵ ան տ-Եօլար,
 Տիբար Ելոննե մի Եիլե մի Երբօջան.

- 65 Օօ Եարար, ար լի, 'ն-Ա լիօջ-Երօջ Եօլմար,
 ՏիօԵԵԵ ԵրԵԵԵ, Իր Երաճճ րիօլլ Շլան,
 Եիլ յ՛ ԵՅօրմաճ, օճար աջ օլ միօ՛,
 Իր Լաճրա աջ մարտ ար րիօլլ նա րօլիւ.

44. Ա րիօ մարօԵ ԵարօԵ Ա Երօն-Շօլ, O'Curry.

46. ՇԵՅԵԼ: MSS. Շալ.

48. For 'ր Ա լիօ-ֆլայ, O'Curry MS. reads Ա յշլօ շուլ.

The fays of smooth Clar Eoghan screamed aloud,
In the fairy palace of Cruachan a loud hum of sorrow was
heard,

In the mansion of Conall of the harmonious crowds,
And the fairy palace of the goddess Meidhbh woefully wept.

- 45 Clíodhna said, as she told the tale,
That Domhnall was the hawk of the Gaels of Erin,
Their hero in valour, their sword in battle,
Their head of a cantred, their ruler, their high chieftain,

- 50 Their winter's sun, their shield, their battle arrow,
Their shoulder axe, their steel the purest,
Their true premier in descent, among the children of Eoghan,
The foundation of all their genealogies, and their philo-
sopher's stone.

- 55 Their valiant Oscar, the leader of their hosts,
Their princely almoner ever, their champion,
Their protecting chief, the defence of their kine,
Their mighty Mars, their guiding star,

- 60 The light of their eyes, their vigour, their torch,
Their standard in battle, protecting them in the open day ;
The healing of their diseased, their helmet, their spear of gold,
Their tree of fragrance, their darling, their greatest strength.

Clíodhna said—true is the account—
Eibhear Fionn, from whom Domhnall sprang,
Was first king of the Gaels—the intelligence was not per-
verse—

The premier in descent of the race of the son of Bile,
son of Breogan.

- 65 I beheld, said she, in his musical, princely mansion,
Speckled silks, and garments of pure satin,
Swords being whetted, invalids quaffing mead,
And warriors playing at fidhchill of the chessmen.

65-104. In these lines the life at Clonmeen, while the O'Callaghans held sway over 50,000 acres of land, is described with charming simplicity

70 Cuilte vā nvearizāō ar maiōin 'r am nōna,
Cōriuzāō cleiteāō az baiirifionnab' óza,
f'ion ar biireāō vā ibe, azur mōirtar,
f'eoir ar beairib, ir beaēuirce ar bōirōab.

75 Orongā az tairteal zan mairiz von nōrb'ioz,
Orongā az tuicim 'r a zcuiirleanna b'reoiōte,
Orongā ar meirce zan cēilz von cōmurrain,
Orongā boirba az lobairit zo glōriāc.

80 Boltanur cumpra vlūt az cōimurē,
Ó anāil baeit na clēipe cōirne,
Zaoēa luāēa buana ar r'pōnab
Na r'aoite ēar'naimāō macāirne an cōmpraic.

85 Þuirit ar ēruicib vā reinm zo ceolmair,
Starēa vā léizēāō az luēt léizinn ir eoluir,
Mair a mbioō trāēt zan ēāim ar óirōab,
Ir ar zāc r'loinneāō vāi zeineāō ran eoiruir.

90 Oóirre zan vūnāō ar vūntab' ómriāc,
Cēir vā larāō ar zāc balla azur reompra,
Cairc vā mbuirēāō vōn b'fuirunn zāc nōiment,
'S zan trōzāō lāēta az teāēt ran ol roin.

95 Eic vā mb'ionnāō aca ar ollam'nab' f'óola;
Eāēra zariba ar leacain az cōimurē,
Trioztēāēa i n-iōirguil, iomairca beorāc
I zcōir'ab' aiēleāzēta v'airzeāō iō-ōlan.

95 Ba minic ran cluain reo ruaim na ngleortoc,
Triomzāir reālz i r'leairib na zceocnoc,
Sionnaiz vā nōurcāō ēūēa ir c'pōn'p'uit
Miolēta ar monzab, ceairca uirce, azur r'mólaiz.

71. biireāō : cf. 87, *infra*. Ib. ibe ar móirteāēc, 23 M. 44.

72. O'Curry reads ar móirtear for ar bōirōab.

85. One MS. has ómpra. Both are gen. of ómair, 'amber.'

- Coverlets being prepared, morn and even,
 70 Young maidens engaged in arranging down,
 Wines, newly-opened, being drunk, and jollity,
 Viands on spits, and uisquebagh on tables ;
- Companies coming to the famous mansion without sorrow,
 Companies falling down with feverish pulse,
 75 Companies inebriate without offence to their neighbours,
 Companies of pride discoursing uproariously.
- A fragrant odour issuing in strength
 From the tender breath of the trumpeting band,
 Swift, continuous currents from the nostrils
 80 Of the nobles who were wont to hold the battle field.
- Airs being played harmoniously on harps,
 The wise and learned reading histories,
 In which an account was faultlessly given of the clergy,
 And of each great family that arose in Europe.
- 85 The doors wide open on enclosures bright as amber,
 Waxlights blazing from every wall and chamber,
 Every moment fresh casks being opened for the multitude,
 With no ebb in the liquid coming to that drinking feast.
- Steeds being bestowed on the *ollamh* of Fodla,
 90 Strong steeds in teams racing on the hillside,
 Foot soldiers contending, abundance of *beoir*
 In goblets of wrought silver, of great purity.
- Often in that plain was heard the sound of war-bugles,
 The loud cry of the chase on the sides of the misty hills,
 95 Foxes and red bucks were being wakened for them,
 Hares from the mead, water-hens, and thrushes.

88. *lact* = liquid in general, often = 'milk,' sometimes used of tears :
 "éu5 mo óearca as ríleabó lacta tiu5." *An Spealadoir* ; vide *Poems of Eoghan Ruadh O Sullivan*, p. 8.

- Luim na feilge as rceinnim le fórluēt,
 1r ceapca feáda go fánaē glómaē,
 Conaiait an míoz 'r a fáoiite tóimpeaē,
 100 O'éir a meáda i n-aḡaio fleapraib na ḡceōcnoc.

Tmeigto ḡan téapinaim, méala móri liom,
 An éluain fá ḡáiri na ḡcás ḡan teoma,
 ḡlóri na nḡall go teann ran óibhioḡ,
 Maí a mbíod imuit 1r ḡlioḡari feari fóirine.

- 105 Douḡaiait Clíōna ó fínn-ēiaiz ómriaiz
 Nári éuibe a ḡaol ro maoiḡeaim le mórfiait,
 Le míḡ, dá feabap, i mbheatain, ná i bflonomaí,
 I bfrainc, i Saḡraib, ná i ḡcaṭairi na Róma.

- 110 Do bḡiḡ ḡur Phoenix é aḡur mórfiait,
 Cloē ven émuortal ba ḡluine ran Eoruir,
 Capbuncail ḡan uibe ná cḡóine,
 Rí-laoc, mí-feabac, mí-éann cóige.

- Rí-préaim uapal, ua na nḡleo-feap,
 Tméi rceit cḡuitneacṭ na banba cḡóda,
 115 Fíod ḡan éuileann ná ompeaē n-a cōmḡari,
 Omiaizneacṭ aealb ná capmaioe oóigte.

- Túḡ an Lia fáil ḡliaō-ḡáiri bhónaē,
 Ari noul i ḡcḡé dá éadan mó-ḡeal,
 Dá béal tana, dá éanḡain, dá ḡlóipiaib,
 120 Dá míḡe meaimairi, dá leacain maí póirpáir,

Dá éliaib fionna-ḡeal, fuinneamúil, fóimuit,
 Dá bhiaṭiaib binne, dá flomnead, dá óige;
 Dá uēt lom, dá cōm, dá beo-éneap,
 Dá meoriaib caile, dá preapraí, dá móirōacṭ.

97. O'Curry MS. reads luēt na feilge argeimin.

103. 23 M. 44 reads teann ran nóō-bhoḡ.

106. ḡaol = ḡaol.

110. Speaking of the MacCarthys, of whom the O'Callaghans are a

The birds of the chase starting up with great force,
 With pheasants dispersed and wildly screaming ;
 The prince's hounds and his men fatigued
 100 From their pursuit up the slopes of the misty mountains.

Oh pain without relief ! a great evil do I deem it
 That the vale is given over to the ceaseless screams of the
 jackdaws,

Loud is the voice of foreigners in the golden mansion,
 Where there was wont to be the play and the chatter of
 chessplayers.

105 Cliodhna, from the fair rock of amber hue, said
 It was not becoming to boast of his kinship to a great
 chieftain,

To a king, however good, in Britain, nor in Flanders,
 Nor in France, nor in England, nor the city of Rome.

Because he was a Phœnix and a great prince,
 110 A stone of the purest crystal in Europe,
 A carbuncle without stain or discolourment,
 A kingly hero, a kingly warrior, a kingly head of a province.

A noble scion of a kingly race, descendant of warriors,
 Through whom sprang the wheat of valiant Banba,
 115 A wood unencumbered by holly, or briar,
 Or sterile thorn, or burnt-up cross stick.

Lia Fail uttered a doleful cry of strife
 When his forehead—the brightest—was laid in clay,
 His fine mouth, his tongue, his voice,
 120 His stout fore-arm, and his cheek like porphyry,

And his fair, bright breast, vigorous and strong,
 His musical speech, his name, his youth,
 His bared chest, his waist, his live complexion,
 His chalk-white fingers, his person, his dignity.

branch, Sir Bernard Burke says : " Few families in the United Kingdom
 have so remote or so renowned a pedigree."

114. Τρίορ ῥῥῆζαδὸς κρυστῆναδὲτ, M. 44.

123. M. x. has τὰ υἱὲτ ἐδοῖν τὰ ἐοῖν.

- 125 Ἀν ταν το μῦζαδ ἄν ceann fine reo Domnall,
 Το μαιο Μαρρ von leaib̃ gléo-ḡa,
 βα ῖυαῖννεαδ̃ flait̃ir̃ ir̃ talaῖñ ir̃ neolta,
 Δει ir̃ iéilte, r̃p̃éir̃ ir̃ móir̃-muir̃.

- Τυζ ἄν ḡῖαν νό ciall̃ ζαν teoria,
 130 Ὑαιρεαδ̃ aig̃ne, p̃caipeaδ̃ aḡur̃ c̃nópaδ̃,
 ζαιpe ζαν béim̃ von p̃éar̃la ió-ḡlan,
 Meaḃair̃ ir̃ int̃leaδ̃t̃, cuiῖnne ir̃ beoḡaδ̃t̃.

- Τυζ Mercuriur̃ iúñ ḡo cóir̃ nó,
 Seoioe flait̃ear̃ ḡo p̃air̃ir̃inḡ ζαν cóim̃p̃eaῖñ,
 135 Πear̃t̃, ir̃ oinead̃ ir̃ ḡluine aḡur̃ móir̃oδ̃t̃,
 ζαιpe μαῖr̃ éile ir̃ laoḡur̃ leoḡaiñ.

- Το τυζ Pañ μαῖr̃ aipe 'o Domnall,
 Star̃ ἄν t̃iéaḡa ir̃ céir̃ ζαν opeoiḡteaδ̃t̃,
 ḡlaine μαῖr̃ ór̃úδ̃t̃ ir̃ elú ζαν p̃eoḡaδ̃,
 140 Meaḃair̃ ḡlan ḡῖonñ, ir̃ ḡaoir̃ 'n-a meoriaib̃.

Τυζ Nepeur̃ το ḡoll̃ na p̃lóig̃te
 Riarĩ le miῖnead̃ aῖr̃ imeall̃ na bóḡna,
 Neptunur̃ τυζ long̃ p̃á ĩeol̃ nó
 Ir̃ Oceanur̃ áit̃ad̃ p̃óir̃ muir̃.

- 145 Ὑainḡia ἄν t̃p̃aiḡḃḃur̃ ioinnt̃ το ḡeonuiḡ
 Ceper̃ paḡῖmar̃ τυζ paḡ aῖr̃ ἄν voῖmañ nó,
 Mil̃ ir̃ p̃éar̃ ir̃ céir̃ ζαν opeoiḡteaδ̃t̃,
 Aῖr̃ ḡaδ̃ talaῖñ n-a p̃atalaḡo Domnall̃.

- 'Sañ oḡiḡe éir̃t̃ níor̃ líom̃ta b̃óltañ,
 150 'Ná ἄν iú reo ve p̃ríom̃-flíoc̃t̃ Scóta,
 ḡaoir̃-óḡiḡe ĩeíḡ ḡlañ ĩéim̃ le com̃up̃p̃aiñ,
 Το ḡníoḡo t̃aoipeaδ̃ Inre M̃óipe.

126. Some MSS. have ḡleo-éur̃.

129. ciall̃ ir̃ com̃aḡta, M. 44.

133. iúñ : cf. XXVI. 123, where Mercury gives iúñ a éléib̃.

138. céir̃ : we know from XXVI. that wax was given to heal the flock.

125 When Domhnall, this tribal chief, was born,
 Mars gave the child a battle-spear.
 Heaven, and earth, and clouds were peaceful,
 The air, the stars, the sky, and the ocean.

The Sun gave him wisdom without limit,
 130 Nobility of mind, spending, and getting,
 Faultless heroism to the purest of pearls,
 Understanding and intellect, memory and vivacity.

Mercury gave him a becoming secret,
 Princely jewels, abundantly, without number,
 135 Strength, and generosity, and purity, and dignity,
 Valour as his mate, and the heroism of a lion.

Pan gave to Domhnall as a gift
 The shepherd's staff, and wax without corruption,
 Brightness like the dew-drops, fame never to decline,
 140 A clear, sprightly intelligence; and skill in his fingers.

Nereus gave to the Goll of the hosts
 To command with courage, on the borders of the ocean ;
 Neptune gave him a ship under sail,
 And Oceanus a vessel on the sea.

145 The goddess of riches granted him a portion,
 Ceres, the fruitful, fructified the earth for him,
 Bestowing honey and herbage and wax without corruption
 On every soil on which Domhnall would set foot.

Not Boltan was more skilled in genuine law
 150 Than this prince of the primal race of Scota ;
 Noble, equable laws, pure, mild to his neighbours,
 The chieftain of Inismore was wont to frame.

141. ʳo ʒoll : sic R.I.A. M. : ʳo ʒall. ʒoll is elsewhere used of a hero like Oṛcar, etc.

142. imeall : in some MSS. imol.

144. O'Curry has óṛpaʒaṑ for áṛṑaṑ.

146. ʒuʒ ʳaṑ an Oomáin. M. 44.

152. O'Callaghan was connected with the Great Island, through the Lavallins.

- A sedate Eson, without corruption in his speech,
 The noble son of Donogh, and of Donogh, was Domhnall,
 155 And of Cahir Modartha, the stay of the strollers,
 The princely almoner of the western portion of Europe,
- Son of Ceallachan, the manly, the high-spirited, the
 vivacious,
 Son of Conchubhar, a noble who was bold and brave,
 Son of Donogh, son of Tadhg, the staying strength of the
 learned,
- 160 Son of Conchubhar Laighneach, who did not show weakness,
- Son of Donogh, the noble, the haven of the poverty-stricken,
 Son of Cinneide, the Fair, the chieftain of a province,
 Son of Macraith, who was esteemed in his youth,
 Son of Maolseachlainn, who despoiled Eoghanacht,
- 165 Son of Lochlann, who never yielded in contests,
 Son of Macraith, who was skilled in fighting,
 Son of Mathghamhain, the Fair, sage and hero,
 Son of Murchadh, son of Aodh, of the battle-brands
- Son of Cinneide the Red, who routed troops,
- 170 Son of Ceallachan the Fair, the sage, son of Domhnall,
 Son of Murchadh the Strong, the root-stock of great chiefs,
 Son of Donogh, who obtained justice by valour.
- Oh sorrow of my soul, said the powerful Clíodhna,
 This eruption in the earth, so sad and doleful !
- 175 Thomond entire, to Burren of the boulders,
 And Drumaneen pouring out tears.

157-8. *māc*: in this and succeeding lines is sometimes written *mīc*. Conchubhar died in his Castle at Clonmeen on the 31st of May, 1612, and left a son and heir, Callaghan O'Callaghan, then aged twenty-five years and upwards, and married: see Archdall's *Lodge*, vol. vii., p. 244.

172. This Donogh was son of Ceallachan of Cashel, and here the poet takes a rest; after a few stanzas the pedigree is resumed.

173. One MS. (M. 44) has *Mo nuair cpoibte-re*.

175-6. Thomond, for the O'Callaghans then lived in Clare; and Drumaneen, near Mallow, as they lived there formerly.

Ῥαίλῖρ ἑαυτοῖσι τρέιτ-λας, τόιηρεᾶς,
 'S ἂν ὕδιν-τίρῃ 'n-αῖ ἡνάτ ῥιοιρόιηρεᾶς,
 Ἄν ὀύιλ Ῥαυὸ ρά ἡῖαυαυ αμ νόνα,
 180 'S ἰ nṾῖαυαυ ῤῥεαρταίλ ní λαρταῖρ na τόιηρῶε.

Δέουηγῆαρ ἱυρίτερῃ υῖηρεᾶς, μόηρῶα
 Ἀρ ὀλίονα ὀοιρῶ ὕα ροῶμα le νεοηαῖρ,
 ῤιορ ἡεμεαλαῖς ἂν ῖοις ὀ'ιηηῖντ ὀόιῶ-ῖν,
 Ὁ βί ἂν leαῖαῖρ n-α ἡλααῖρ ἱρ εολῖρ.

185 Ἀταῖρ ὀελλαῶαῖν, αῖα ὀά ὀοῖηγῖρ,
 ὕαυὀαῖν bῖnn, ἂρ ὀλίονα ῖο-ἡεαῖ,
 Mac λαῶτῆα λάιῖρ, λάν-ῖεαῖ, beoṾa,
 Mac Ἀῖτῆοιλε, ῖί εῖῖτε αῖῖς αῖῖς,

Mac SneavṾṾṾṾ, mac ὈnnṾṾṾṾ ῖο-ῖῖῖ,
 190 Mac ΔonṾṾṾṾ ῖί ραοῶμαῶς ρεοῶαῶς,
 Mac ColṾṾṾṾ ὀαῖμ εῖς τιμῶεαῖλ Ῥόῖα,
 Mac ῤáilbe ῤlann ὀ ὘εαῖαῖρ εῖς μόιῖρεᾶς,

Mac Δοῶα ὀυῖῶ Ῥί Muῖan, αῖόῶα,
 Mac CṾioῖṾṾṾṾ τῖῖῖῖ, mac ῤéilim ὀeolῖῖαῖρ,
 195 Mac ΔonṾṾṾṾ Ῥί ραοῶμαῶς, ρεοῖμαῶς,
 Mac NaṾṾṾṾṾṾṾ náῖ ὀλαοῖṾṾṾṾ ἰ ἡοῖῖμαῶς,

Mac CuṾṾṾṾ Cαῖῖῖ na n-eaṶṾṾṾ ρεοῖτα,
 Mac LuṾṾṾṾṾṾ, mac Oῖlῖῖ ὀo ὕῖonṾṾṾṾ na ρεοῖṾe,
 Mac ῤiaṶṾṾ Mαοῖῖ náῖ εῖμ, mac EoṾṾṾṾ,
 200 Mac Oῖlῖῖ uαῖαῖρ ῤuαṾṾṾṾṾṾ ὀluῖμ,

Mac MoṾṾṾṾ NuavṾṾṾ ῤuαῖρ leaṶ ῤóṶla,
 Mac MoṾṾṾṾ NéῖṾ náῖ éῖmṾṾ ἡleoṶ-Ṷῖρ
 Mac Éanna ὈeῖῖṾ, mac ὈeῖῖṾ na ρεοῖτα,
 Mac Éanna MuṾṾṾṾṾṾ muῖῖῖῖ ὀṾṾan,

180. G. 20 gives ἂν τόιηρε, singular.

181. This stanza is a kind of invocation of the Muses for what follows. The poet intentionally omits to say that Donogh, at whose name he

Weak is Palice, envious and sorrowful,
 And Banteer, where high festival was wont to reign,
 Culroe is in sadness at eventide,
 180 And at Drumrastil the torches blaze not.

The sustaining, majestic Jupiter besought
 Of Cliodhna the doleful, who was kind to the stranger,
 To trace for them the genealogy of this prince,
 Since she held the book in her hands and the knowledge.

185 The father of Ceallachan, dear to his kinsfolk,
 Was Buadhchain, the melodious, said the bright-faced
 Cliodhna,
 Son of Lachtna the strong, the nimble, the sprightly,
 Son of Artghoile, the accomplished king of five provinces,

Son of Sneadhghus, son of Donnghail the valiant,
 190 Son of Aonghus, the victorious, the wealthy monarch,
 Son of Colgan Cam, who went the round of Rome,
 Son of Failbhe Flann, from Tara, who took great spoils,

Son of Aodh Dubh, the valiant, King of Munster,
 Son of Crimhthain the genial, son of Felim the musical,
 195 Son of Aongus the victorious king, of great halls,
 Son of Nadfraoch, who was unconquered in fight,

Son of Corc of Cashel, of the nimble steeds,
 Son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll, who dispensed jewels,
 Son of Fiacha Maol, the fearless, son of Eoghan,
 200 Son of Oilioll Oluim, the noble, the vigorous,

Son of Mogh Nuadhat, who obtained the half of Fodla,
 Son of Mogh Neid, who refused not warfare,
 Son of Eana Dearg, son of Dearg of the sails,
 Son of Eana Munchaoín, the beloved of maidens,

halted above, was son of Ceallachan, of Cashel, but after this brief interruption starts from Ceallachan as if he had said it.

185. In that interesting tract "Τόρυγεαδτ ἑαλλσάδιν ἑαίρλ" is given Ceallachan's pedigree, which differs somewhat from our author's, but it is too long to give here. Vid. Bugge's Edition.

186. M. 44 calls him buacáin.

- 205 Mac Moḡa neapitḡai ʔo čreacəʔ cūiḡ cōiḡe,
 Mac Moḡa fēibir ʔaori le ʔeoriab,
 Mac eacəʔ əine, əluinn, ʔnōrōḡeal,
 Mac ʔuacə ʔallə ʔeaḡəʔ ə cōmʔoḡur,
- 210 Mac Caiḡbie luirə, an oiniḡ ʔō-ḡlan,
 Mac luḡəʔ luaiḡne bʔuallac ḡlōḡac,
 Mac ionnaʔḡai, mac ʔiaʔ ʔuairi ʔiaʔ ʔōʔla,
 Mac ačəḡai ʔoləcəʔom, ʔoḡc-ḡlinn, ʔō-ḡlan,
- 215 Mac Moḡa Cuirə, mac ʔiri Cuirə ʔō-niḡ,
 Mac Cobčaiḡ cəʔom, an mīleacə mōʔḡai,
 Mac Reacə ʔuiḡiniḡ, mac luḡəʔ lōiḡe,
 Mac Oillil əiḡə bə ʔəime nōḡoḡeacə,
- 220 Mac luḡəʔ ʔeiriḡ nāḡ ʔmeiriḡeacə cəlōḡuiḡ,
 Mac Oillil ʔaiḡcear uə nə mōḡʔlaci,
 Mac luḡḡeacə ʔaiḡoʔon cəib-čḡom cḡōʔa,
 Mac Əanna cələʔom bə ʔiōcḡai ʔōḡḡacə,
- Mac ʔuacə ʔinn, nāḡ cələʔoḡte 1 nḡleoʔcəib,
 Mac Séəʔna ionnaḡai cūḡiniḡ cəʔḡḡai,
 Mac bḡeiriḡ nə ʔuiḡneacə mōḡə,
 Mac aḡc 1mliḡ ionnaḡə lōičniḡ,
- 225 Mac ʔeḡlḡm Reacḡai, mac Roičeacəaiḡ beʔə,
 Mac Roəin ʔiōḡlḡm ʔuiḡeacə cōiḡe,
 Mac ʔəilbe cḡuəaiḡ bə ʔuḡacə ʔə cōḡuiḡain,
 Mac Cair ʔialḡai ʔḡianəaiḡ cōiriḡiḡ,

207. əine: MSS. ʔir əine, and ʔiōḡame.

211. ʔiaʔ ʔōʔla. By the magic powers of his mother, Flíodhuis, the wild hinds came and gently yielded their milk for him like cows.

212. O'Curry gives ʔō-ḡlic for ʔō-ḡlan.

- 205 Son of Mogh the strong, who was wont to spoil five provinces,
 Son of Mogh Feibis, hospitable to strangers,
 Son of Eachadh the honourable, the beautiful, the bright-
 visaged,
 Son of Duach, who blinded Deaghadh, his kinsman,

 Son of Cairbre Luisc, of purest generosity,
 210 Son of Lughaidh Luaighne, the proud, the noisy,
 Son of Ionnadmhar, son of Niadh, who obtained the deer of
 Fodla,
 Son of Adhamar of the fair locks, of bright eyes, very pure,

 Son of Mogh Corb, son of Fear Corb of great strength,
 Son of Cobhthach the gentle, the noble warrior,
 215 Son of Reachta the affectionate, son of Lugh Loige,
 Son of Oilioll the great, the gentlest of countenance,

 Son of Lugh Dearg, whose features were not rusty,
 Son of Oilioll Uairceas, descendant of great chieftains,
 Son of Lughaidh Iardhonn, the stout-chested, the valiant,
 220 Son of Eanna Claon, who was fierce and forceful,

 Son of Duach Fionn, unconquered in contests,
 Son of Seadna Ionnaradh the festive, the musical,
 Son of Breisrigh, of the stately Munstermen,
 Son of Art Imleach, the angry, the stormy,

 225 Son of Feidhlim, famed for government, son of Roitheach-
 tach, the vigorous,
 Son of Roan, the pure, who despoiled a province,
 Son of Failbhe the well-shaped, who was a protection to his
 neighbour,
 Son of Cas the hospitable, of the bridles and festive
 gatherings,

215. M. 44 has $\text{Rea\acute{c}ta \rho\acute{\iota}\xi\text{-}\acute{o}\iota\pi\acute{\iota}\xi$.

224. M. 44 reads: $\text{\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\iota\pi\epsilon, \mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \imath\mu\lambda\acute{\iota}\xi \text{\textit{Iomarp\acute{o}\delta leoin\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta}}$, "son of Art, son of Imleach the bare, the wounding."

226. $\text{\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta} = \text{\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma\acute{\iota}\xi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta}$: MS., $\text{\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta}$, perhaps = $\text{\rho\acute{\iota}\xi \zeta\acute{\alpha}\delta}$, etc.

- 230 Mac Ailtearacaid oíl fuair fíor ír eolur,
 Mac Muineamhain, mac Caid, neart gac deoraid,
 Mac Iurua, mac Finn, rai ba tioraid,
 Mac Roiteadtaig, mac Roir do cuir gleoróte,

 Mac Glair, mac Nuaid, na muag mó-fada,
 Gorteari don té rin Rex Scotorum
 235 Mac Eochaid fáobaidig, gairi i ngleoróitib,
 Mac Conmáoil ba óiriac beoócúir,

 Mac Éibiri Finn, mac Mílead comadtaig,
 Áir-íí ráin na Spáinne an leogan,
 Mac Bile cúirua úir, mac Bileogan,
 240 Mac Buidé tioracaid tóir náir tóirnead,

 Mac Deagóad náir meadta ra comgleic,
 Mac Ainead daoin do timéil Eoir,
 Mac Allóir uairiug uairil móir,
 Mac Nuadad, mac Nenuail ba móirneir,

 245 Mac Éibiri gluin-binn luét gúinn móir,
 Mac Adnamáin áobaidig áig-glic eolug,
 Mac Éibiri glúinfinn ólúir óir,
 Mac Láimfinn ba óiróte-gael cóirac,

 Mac Adamhain, mac Tair do clead comlainn
 250 Mac Beogáin nómug, íí agur móir-fair
 Mac Éibiri Scuit tar muir eug móir-óir,
 'S ba íí ran Scitá an bit-fair beoá,

 Mac Spú, mac Eairí na ríóigte,
 Mac Gairóil Glair ba cúirac comair,
 255 Mac Nuil mic Féineara fóirig,
 Mac Bead ná cleadad móir,

230. Other readings are $\eta\delta\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \pi\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'who despoiled not a stranger;' and $\eta\delta\ \gamma\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \pi\eta\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'of the tearful plunderings.'

238. M. 44 reads na Spáinne móire.

240. The tower of Bragantia, near Corunna, in Spain, visited by Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1602: see "*Ἡ ἐκκλησία τοῦ ἀγίου Ρουάρου*," p. 322.

- Son of Aildeascad, the beloved, who obtained wisdom and learning,
- 230 Son of Muineamhan, son of Cas, the strength of every stranger,
- Son of Irirea, son of Fionn, a prosperous noble,
Son of Roitheachtach, son of Ros, who engaged in conflicts,
- Son of Glas, son of Nuadh, of the long hostile excursions,
He it is who is called Rex Scotorum,
- 235 Son of Eochaidh Faobhrach, who was sharp in conflict,
Son of Connhaol, who was stately and vigorous of frame,
- Son of Eibhear Fionn, son of Mileadh the powerful,
Which hero was a sedate high King of Spain,
Son of Bile, the sweet and noble, son of Breogan,
- 240 Son of Bratha, who began the tower which was not destroyed,
- Son of Deaghdhatha, who failed not in contest,
Son of Airead Caoin, who travelled over Europe,
Son of Allod the proud, the noble, the strong,
Son of Nuadha, son of Neanuall the rapid,
- 245 Son of Eibhear Gluinbhinn, of powerful merry companies,
Son of Adhnamhan, the fortunate, the valiant, the wise,
Son of Eibhear Gluinfhinn, the fair, the amber-haired,
Son of Laimhfhionn, the cheerful-hearted, the handsome,
- Son of Adamhon, son of Tait, who practised combat,
- 250 Son of Beogann, the fierce, king and high chieftain,
Son of Eibhear Scot, who brought great spoils from beyond seas,
This vigorous, very hospitable man was King in Scythia,
- Son of Sru, son of Easru of the hosts, "
Son of Gaodhal Glas, who was a champion in battle,
- 255 Son of Niul, son of Feneas, the powerful,
Son of Beath, who was not wont to swear,

245. For detailed information about several of the names mentioned in this pedigree, the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland* (Irish Texts Society), and to the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

- ΜΑC ΜΑCΩC ΕΔΟΙΗ ΜΑC ΙΑΡΕC ΒΕΟΘΑ
 ΜΑC ΗΔΟΙ 'ΡΑΝ ΔΗΙC ΟΙΝ ΡΥΔΙΗ CΟΙΝΘΑC
 ΜΑC ΛΑΙΜΕΙC ΟΟ ΜΑΙΗ ΡΕΔΙ ΡΑΝ ΟΟΜΑΝ
 260 ΜΑC ΜΕΤΥΡΑΛΕΜ ΟΟ Β'ΡΑΘΑ ΒΙ Ι ΜΒΕΟCΡΗΙΤΕ,

 ΜΑC ΕΘΗC ΕΔΟΙΗ ΝΑΡΗ ΕΥΙΛΛ ΖΗΙΤΕ CΟΜΗΥΡΑΝ,
 ΜΑC ΙΑΡΗΕΤ, ΜΑC ΜΑΛΑΛΕΛ ΒΕΟΘΑ,
 ΜΑC ΕΝΟΙΡ, ΜΑC ΣΕΤ ΝΑΡΗ ΒΕΑC CΟΤΑ,
 ΜΑC ΑΘΑΙΗ ΕΡΙΟΝΝΑ ΡΜΑΟΙΗ ΔΡΗ ΜΟΡΟΛC.

 265 ΗΙ'Λ ΖΙΛΥΝ ΛΕ ΡΑΘ Ο ΑΘΑΙΗ ΖΟ ΟΟΜΗΝΑΛΛ,
 ΔΕCΤ ΑΡΗ-ΡΙΖΕCΕ ΒΙ ΔΡΗ ΔΗ ΟΟΜΑΝ,
 ΡΙΖΕCΕ CΡΗCΕ ΙΡ ΡΙΖΕCΕ CΟΙΖΕΔC
 ΡΙΑΛΤΑΟΙΡΗC ΤΙΖΕΔΡΗΝΑΙΘΕ ΑΖΥΡ ΛΕΟCΑΙΗ.

ΔΗ ΡΕΑΡΤΛΑΟΙΘ.

- ΡΕΙΛΕ, ΙΡ ΜΗΡΝΕΔC, ΙΡ ΡΟΜΕΑΝΗ, ΙΡ CΛΥ ΖΑΝ CΕΑΡ,
 270 ΤΡΕΙΤΕ ΡΙΟΡCΑΙΤΕ, ΖΗΥΗΜ-ΖΙΛΑΝΑ, ΥΡΙΑ, ΙΡ ΜΕΑΡ,
 ΡΗΟΗΝΙΧ ΗΙΛΕ ΝΑ ΜΗΜΑΝ Δ ΟΤΥΡΗ 'Ρ Δ ΝΕΑΡΤ
 ΖΟ ΤΡΕΙΤ-ΛΑC ΑΖΑΤ ΡΑΤ CΗΥΗΡΑΙΒ, ΙΡ ΟΥΒΑC, Δ ΛΕΑC !

269. G. 20 reads *ρείλε μηρνεαδ ιρ ομεαδ*, hospitality, courage, and generosity.

Son of Magog the gentle, son of the sprightly Japeth,
 Son of Noah, who found protection in the sheltering ark,
 Son of Lamec, who lived a while on earth,
 260 Son of Metusalem, who was long in mortal shape,

Son of Enoc, the gentle, who deserved not the reproach of
 his neighbours,

Son of Japeth, son of Malalel, the sprightly,
 Son of Enos, son of Seth, whose garments were not short,
 Son of Adam the wise, who conceived great evil.

265 There is no link to record from Adam to Domhnall,
 But high kings, who ruled the world,
 Kings of countries, kings of provinces,
 Generous chieftains, lords, and heroes.

THE EPITAPH.

Hospitality, and courage, and brightness, and fame without
 sorrow,

270 The choicest qualities—the purest, the noblest—and esteem,
 The Phoenix of all Munster, their fortress, and their strength,
 Thou holdest prostrate beneath thy confines—it is sad—O
 stone.

XVI.

AN BÁS AN FÍR CÉADHA.

- Scéal suir do ghéaróin mo éiríde-re,
 'S do léimúir na mílte cum fáin,
 Céir beac ir péarila na Muimneac
 Suir raegeadao le hincleac an báir,
 5 A céar, a Céarar, a rinrear,
 A n-dontrlac, 'r a n-doincúilg gnáit,
 A méin uile d'adonoir, 'r a ní éir
 'S a gcaoincúinneal oirde agur lá.
- Saob'beaimuin aeri agur thiaite.
 10 Ní féirir a minóir do dá mág,
 Tá Thetir fá éarítonnaib rinre,
 'S a céile, dá combeac ní náir;
 Phlegon gan éirteac, ir Tuiton,
 Théan-Máir ir cmaireac n-a láin,
 15 Phaeton ag léimúir éar líne
 Agur cmaob dealg-óiragúis n-a fáil.
- Mo déara mar fála ar an níg-lie,
 Ir éaróim mar mhaideam óam go bíat,
 Muna tpeirfínn-re rairfúil mo élitig
 20 Ar éiréuil an tairig éar báir;
 Cair cumair éireann an traor rin,
 A ppeim-óair do b'airíre pé bíat,
 A éagúil tug mé-rí go clairíre,
 'S na céarta mar rínn uile ar láir.

XVI.—This elegy is on Domhnall O'Callaghan, lamented in "XV." Its plan reminds one a little of the "Gallus" of Virgil, and the "Lycidas" of Milton. An elegy by O'Lionnan, on John O'Tuomy, appears to be a close imitation of this piece. The metre is the same, and even the same deities are introduced; vid. *Filíre na Máige*, p. 97.

3. céir beac = 'bees' wax,' something rich and precious.

4. raegeadao, MSS., raeadao. *Ib.* incleac = 'cunning contrivance, cleverness, strategy:' cf. *féac an incleac atá na éiríde* = 'see the cunning that is in his heart.'

XVI.

ON THE DEATH OF THE SAME.

- A BITTER news that had sorely wounded my heart
 And sent thousands adrift for ever :
 The bees' wax and pearl of the men of Munster
 Has been shot down by the cunning contrivance of death ;
 5 Their Cedar, their Caesar, the head of their race,
 Their one ornament, their one constant sword,
 A mind to all, as all acknowledge, their true prince,
 And their beautiful light by day and night.
- The perverse demons of the air and the magicians
 10 Cannot be restrained in their fury ;
 Thetis lies stretched beneath fiery waves,
 And it is not unseemly for her spouse to accompany her ;
 Phlegon is without hearing, and Triton,
 Mighty Mars holds a spear in his hand,
 15 Phaeton leaps beyond his track,
 With a wounding, thorny branch in his heel.
- My tears as a seal on the prince-covering stone,
 Trivial is the tribute ever to boast of,
 If I do not pour out the generous blood of my heart
 20 On the clay-coverlet of the matchless chieftain ;
 The flash of Erin's power was this noble,
 Her tallest root-oak in blossom ;
 His death has been my undoing,
 And has laid prostrate hundreds like me.

5. CÉOAR, Céreap, the C in these words is pronounced as S (broad).

6. don tṛlaēt, ṛlaēt = 'finish, ornament, what makes comfortable ;'
 oba:n ṛlaētma:n = 'finished work,' etc. *Ib.* doineuilg = donóilg ;
 M. ro muineuilg ; doin, the pronunciation as don in Connacht, but the n
 at the end remains broad. There is no recognized way of writing this
 sound. 13. Phlegon, one of the horses of the sun.

15. Phaeton, the sun's Charioteer ; some MSS. give Etan, others
 Aeton, which perhaps suits better with Phlegon.

16. Another reading is cṛéaēt dealg mṛnneac.

19. M. x. o-ṛpéig-o-ṛa. 21. caon éumair, cf. caer comhraic = 'brand
 of battle : ' *Lismore Lives*, p. 22.

- 25 Ὅο μιάβαισαι πρέαριτα αἰσὺρ τίοριτα,
 Ὅο ἐμείαντι'λοις ἀν τ-ίρεαλ ἀν τ-άμιο,
 'ἡ-α ἐαομῆουλαὸ πέιμν το βί Typhon
 Συμ λέιμ σ'εαρβαὶὸ ταιοιθε ἀν ἀν σ'τριάις;
 πέριτε να μβέαλ ηἰοριμ ἡοίοριουβ
 30 Συμ λέιςεασαι οἶοβ υἱε ρηάμ,
 Ἥο η-είριτεαὸ να οἶετὲ cé ἀν μί-φ'λαιτ
 Ὅε ραιοιέλανναίβ μίλεαὸ ρυαίη βάρ.

- Ὅο-βερπτ Ἐλίοσνα ὅη ἡοαίμιας μβáηη ηἡμυαὶὸ ἡίλ.
 Συμ β'ε ρεαβὰς ράμ Ἐλυαηα ἡίλ μίηη,
 35 Ἐαρ μιοῖὸα Ἐαίρλ, ἀμιοῦαίλλε,
 ἡα Ἐελλὰῇαη υαράλ 'ρα ρίολ,
 βμιατ οἶοηα ἀν Ἐαλλαιβ λά ἀν ἐρμυαὸταιν
 Ὅά ἡοαρναίμ λε ερμυαρ ημπτ ιρ ἐλαὶοίμ,
 Ἐοιρ ἡαοι ἔεαρ μαίμ τὰ ἀν ρυαίμιαὸ,
 40 ἡμο ἔεαλῡ βάιρ ἐρμυαὶὸ ἡμπτ, ἀν ρί.

- Ὅο ρερεαὸ Δοιβίλλ ἐαίλκε ρά Ὅομναιλλ
 Ὅο ἐρεαρῇαη α οεορμ ἀν ἀν σ'τυμν;
 Ὅο ἡίλας βιοῖὸῡαὸ ιρ ρεαίῡ βάιρ ἰόβα
 Αἡσὺρ αιηῡίλ ἡο οεορμὰς αῡ Ἐαοι;
 45 ἀν ἡεαίηρε ι ἡοαῇαη βρεαῡ ἡίόριμμιαρ
 ἤῡῡ ρεαίμιαη ρτάιτ μόρμ το αἡσὺρ εἰορ
 ι μεαρῇ ναοίμ ἀτά α ἀηαη ρά ἡόριῇοιον
 'ἤ ιρ ρεαίμια μαρ ἰόν το 'νά ἀν ραιοίῡεαλ.

ἀν ρεαίητλαοι.

- ἀ ἡαίμμιαρ-λεαῇ ἡίλαρ, ράρ ἡεαῡαὸ Ἐαίμ ἡεαὸεαλ.
 50 Ὅά βρεαρμιαὸ ηεαῇ cé'η φ'λαιτ ρο ταιρῇεαὸ ράτ ἔαοβ,
 ἀβαιρμ ἡο ρμιαρ ná ραν αῡ αῡαίητ ράν ρεαίλ;
 ἡα Ἐελλὰῇαη Ἐαρπτ ιρ μαῇ ἡί Ἐελλὰῇαη ε.

25. μιάβαισαι, cf. μιάβαο ρεαμαιλλ, XXII. 9.

37. Ealla, the place of his ancient patrimony, now Duhallow.

38. M. 44, λε ερμυαῡηρτ α ἐλαὶοίμ.

39. βαίηε να μβυαίητεοιρμῇε, where he died, is about four miles from the city of Cork.

41. Δοιβίλλ, M. x. Sybil.

43. ἰόβα, M. 10 Joseph; another reading is ἰοβα.

45-46. These lines are obscure. M. 44 ἐαὶὸ ἐοίρ, for ρτάιτ μόρ; the island meant, perhaps=the Inismore of XV. 152. Inismore, or the Great

- 25 Heaven and earth have torn themselves asunder,
 The hollows have fiercely swallowed up the high lands,
 Typhon lay in a soft, lovely sleep,
 And leaped on the shore through the absence of the
 tide ;
 And the black, blue-mouthed sea-serpents,
- 30 All ceased from their swimming
 That the gods might hear what royal prince
 Of the noble race of Milesius had died.
- Clíodhna, from the white fair-fronted rock, said
 That it was the noble warrior of bright Clonmeen,
- 35 A royal scion of Cashel, a high branch,
 The noble O'Callaghan and his seed,
 The protecting robe of Ealla in the day of distress
 To defend them with the vigour of his strength and sword,
 Who lies beside the Lee, in the south, cold in death ;
- 40 O bitter piercing sting of death to me, said she.
- The fair Aoibhill screamed in grief for Domhnall,
 She poured her tears on the waves,
 Iobha started and was seized by a deadly frenzy,
 And angels tearfully lamented ;
- 45 The fair Island, in a beautiful glorious city,
 Gave him large estate-lands and rents ;
 His soul is amid the saints in high esteem,
 And that is better as a possession than the world.

THE EPITAPH.

- O gray marble stone, beneath which the beloved of the
 land of the Gael lies low,
- 50 Should some one inquire what chieftain is this who is
 treasured beneath thy side,
 Reply readily, nor delay in discoursing on the tidings,
 The true O'Callaghan and the son of the O'Callaghan is he.

Island, is that in Cork Harbour, on which Queenstown stands. The Cotters owned this island in the seventeenth century. O'Callaghan lived at Mount Allen, County Clare.

45. Some MSS. read 1 n̄seal-ínre.

47. naoim, to be pronounced naoim̄ (m̄ broad), as often happens in poetry.

49. m̄ar̄m̄air-leac ; Δ m̄ar̄billeac (G. 20) ; Δ m̄ar̄builleac (M. 44).

are variants.

XVII.

AR BÁS MUIRĊEARTAIṢ UÍ ṢRÍOBṬA.

Δ βάρ, το μῦθαι ΜυρṣεαρταṢ υαῖνν;

Ṗό-ṱείρṱεαναṢ ἀν υαῖν το ṱάṱ;

ṖυαυιṢ Ṗο Ṗῡαρ ṬαṱṖ ṱον ṱίλλ,

Δ ṱείṖίλṱ λειρ ní cuiṱε Ṗο βιṱṱ.

- 5 Ṗο βιṱṱ, Δ ṖαṖṱεαṱ, ceangail le ṱṱṱṱṱṱ ṖῖοṖ
 Δν Ṗánaṱ ṖλεαρταιṢ λειρ cṖεαṱṱ Ṗο ṱṱṱṱ ἀν ṱῖṖ;
 1 Ṗṱάρ Ṗο βṖṖεαβṖṱ ṱ ṬcheṖṖṖon ṱṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ
 Ṗṱṱṱ Ṗο ṱαṱṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ Ṗαῖλλε, ṬṖṖṱ βṖṱṱṱ Δ ṱṖṱṱṱṱ.

CṖṱṱṱṱ Ṗṱṱ Ṭṱ-ṱṖṱṱṱ, Ṗṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ,

- 10 CṖṖṱεαṱ Ṗṱṱṱ βάρ βῖṱṱṱṱ,

ní λειρ ṱṖṖṱṱṱ ṱṱ Ṗṱṱṱṱ,

Μυρṣεαρταṱ ṱṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ ṖṖṱṱṱṱ.

ṱṱ ṖṖṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ ṖṖṱṱ Ṗṱṱ Styx Ṗο Ṗṱṱṱ ṱṱṱ Ṗṱṱṱ,

ṱṱ ṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ βṖṖṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ cuiṖṱε ṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ ṱṱṱ Ṭṱṱṱṱṱ,

- 15 Δ ṖṖṱṱṱṱ-ṱṱṱṱ Ṗṱṱ Ṗṱ ṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ ṖṖṱṱṱṱṱ
 ṖṖṱṱṱṱ-ṱṱṱṱ ṱṱṱṱ le ṱṱṱ ṱṱ ṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱ ṱṱṱṱṱṱ.

XVII.--In his satire on Cronin, our author handles the subject of this fierce poem severely. He also refers to him in XIII., and II. Murtagh Griffin was administrator to Helen, wife of Nicholas, Lord Kenmare. He had been originally a Catholic. In a "Book of Claims" (1701), concerning the lands forfeited, in 1688, we have the following entry: "Murtoḡh Griffin, gent., as Administrator to Dame Helen Browne, and on behalf of Sir Valentine Browne, and the rest of the children of the said Helen, claims £400 per annum, and the arrears thereof, on the whole of Sir Valentine Browne's estate, by a reversing clause in the Act of Parliament." He may have been the person who was Clerk of the Common Pleas, to whom a long letter on the state of Kerry was written by Maurice Hussey, February 28th, 1712. See *Old Kerry Records*, second series, p. 139. The strong language of this poem indicates the feeling that prevailed in those days against those who rose on the ruin of the great nobles.

In MS. K. 51 in R.I.A. this poem is thus introduced: ΔṖ βάρ μῦρ-ṱεαρταṱ ṱ ṖṖṱṱṱṱ, Ṗṱṱṱṱ Ṗṱṱṱṱṱṱ Ṗṱṱṱṱ, ṬṖṖṱ ṱṱṱṱṱṱṱṱ ṱṱṱ, ṱ ṖṖṱṱṱṱṱ Ṭṱṱṱṱṱṱ, "On the death of Muircheartach O'Griffin, a knave

XVII.

ON THE DEATH OF MUIRCHEARTACH O'GRIFFIN.

THOU hast taken Muirheartach from us, O death,
 Too late is the time for everyone ;
 Snatch Tadhg quickly from us to the churchyard,
 It is not fitting to separate him from him for ever.

- 5 For ever, O rude stone, bind down with zeal
 The wandering rake by whom the country has been wofully
 despoiled ;
 Lest he might come back to us suddenly from Acheron,
 Press the villain tightly and bruise his heart.

- A heart pitiless and without mercy,
 10 A heretic who met with a violent death,
 Hell is not torture enough for him,
 Muirheartach O'Griffin of quick bonds.

- Griffin is feeble, weak, and helpless, in the stream of Styx,
 And thousands of maidens bound at the river's marge ;
 15 His great body is beneath the stone, and chafers mangle it,
 While the primal hounds of evil, and demons, execute his
 damnation with bitterness.

half-Irish half-foreign, and an oppressor of women in the County of Kerry" ; for Griffin's will see Introduction.

1. M. x. oo rciob m. uainn.

3. Tadhg, Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin. In the severe personal satire on Cronin, the poet connects him with Griffin in an unenviable manner. Griffin has the task allotted to him of selecting a new nobility from among the rustics in the room of those who had been banished, while Tadhg looks after the 'Parliament.'

4. M. x. ir nár éigir an oir éugáinn rlan.

5. B. 37 and M. 16 read: cailín ir cumhoug rior.

7. Another reading is: fás oo bpreabfadh (B. 37, M. 16).

10. bár bíodh, a sudden or startling death.

11-12. First edition gives the following reading: Tá ré i n-irpeann-
 oá rianadh, ior rcaia oiaabai oá frioradh: "He is in Hell being tortured:
 roasted among a band of demons." frioradh is quite as suggestive as
 frioradh.

14. cuirle: R.I.A. MSS. have aige. M. x. ar c. aige.

15. A deviation from MS. reading has been necessary in this line.

Θεῶν δὲ ἱερῶν οὐκ ἔστι μὴδὲ

Τὴν οὖν ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπου ;

Ὁ ἰδιὸς πρᾶτται ἀν' ὅπου μοιμε,

20 'S το κύριόν σου ἵνα τοῖς ἁγίοις σου ἀποδοῖς τὴν δόξαν σου.

Ó úaðorðair Slíocht Éibhir ba foirbíte clú,

1r le caomcumann cléire go tuair do cúl ;

Ó réanaíir mac Séamuir le fuirm na mionn,

Δ πέριτ uilc, ní leán liom i n-irreann tú.

An Ceangal.

25 Πέτ ἔσται τὰς ἀρετῶν ἀρχὴ καὶ ὁ Σίον αἰνεῖται

Թէրք զսուրնոցէ շեռլ իսկ քաննօճ ելլրէ շնորէ :

[illegible]

1r béal clirte cum meann do tábhairt i gcoinne an
pápa.

ῥάρα.

Μαοι κυριως σεσηταται ο'ρεαλλεριορ cineo Cάμυ-
 τας,

τΔĊ,

30 ἢ καθίσταται ἐν τρεῶσιν ὅτι ἑλθόντων ὅσα ἡγοιῖται.

ῥάπτει,

Θαομυρρεανν τάλλ η-α ξεαλλ ιρ ουίγε τάλμλαϊο,

1r ré troidhte go hann de teampull Cille hÁine.

17. oe: K. 51, Δρ.

22. $\zeta\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$, 'the Catholic Church.' B. 37 has $\zeta\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\eta\eta$ $\pi\omicron$ $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$.

Շարժուի յօ շնն.

26. **φαννοῦσθ**: this form is equivalent to the *gen. pl.* and avoids the piling of initial eclipsis which the use of the genitive necessitates.

All the demons of hell in a rush
 Turned his countenance to the colour of coal ;
 Peter shut the door against him,
 20 And he went down to the house of the condemned.

Since thou didst condemn the race of Eibhear of perfect
 fame,
 And didst turn thy back on the fair company of the clergy,
 Since thou didst desert the son of James by means of an oath,
 Thou serpent of evil, I grieve not that thou art in hell.

THE BINDING.

25 Beneath thy maw, O stout stone, lies a reprobate who came
 across the Shannon ;
 A serpent who embezzled the pledges of every poor ruined,
 helpless man ;
 A wicked upstart who betrayed every graceful maiden who
 came in his way ;
 Lips skilled in pronouncing oaths against the Pope.

Wicked steward of a barony, who plundered deceitfully the
 MacCarthys,
 30 And the fair seat of the warrior from the Laune, which is
 called Parthus,
 As reward he has got hell of the damned in the world
 beyond, he has gone there,
 With six scarce feet of the Killarney graveyard.

27. πέας; πεαςας, M. x., but it is a syllable too long, and does not
 give assonance.

XVIII.

ΑΡ ΘΡΟΖΑΙΒ ΘΟ ΒΡΟΝΝΑΘ ΔΙΡ.

Θο ρυαριαρ ρεοιθε ιρ λεορ α μβεαζζατ,
 Θά βρσίϋ εδοιμε μίνε βλάτα,
 Δεν λεαταρ το βί ραν θαιρβρε βάιν τεαρ,
 Ιρ τυζαοαρ λυιγγεαρ Ρι ρίλιβ εαρ ράιλε;

- 5 Θά βρσίϋ ριορκαίτε μβεαντα βεαρμτα;
 Θά βρσίϋ βυαα ι οτυαριζαίντ λάνένοτ;
 Θά βρσίϋ λεαρμζζε βεαρμταθ ζο βλάτμαρ;
 Θά βρσίϋ όιονα αρ ρίοε να μβάντα;

- Θά βρσίϋ ραορμ ιρ έαοτερμν ράρκαθ;
 10 Θά βρσίϋ ροκαρμ ι ηγορταίβ λε νάμαιο;
 Θά βρσίϋ εαα, ζαν εαρκαρ ζαν ράιρβρε;
 Θά βρσίϋ ελίρτε, ζαν βρμρεαθ ζαν βεαρμταθ;

- Θά βρσίϋ ερσίθα όρθα αρ άρταίβ,
 Θο μυννεαθ δεν ερμμοεααην το ρκοταθ δεν βάιν ζιλ,
 15 Αη θό το βί θά όιον αρ ράραε,
 'S το βί θά ραιρκαθ αζ αη βραταε ζο λάιηζλιε.

- Θο βί ρθοεβυρ τρέμμε ι ηζράθ λέι
 Ζυρ εμμρ Σεαομύρ ι λιονη ουβ η-α οεάιθ-ρην,
 Ζυρ ζοιρ ι 'ραν οιόε βάιλλε,
 20 Ó εεαηη εέαο ρύλ αη τρύ βοετ ζμάνηα.

XVIII.—This curious poem is taken from a scribbling-book belonging to Michael Og O'Longan (M. lvii.), and bearing date 1785. Some emendations have been made from MSS. in R. I. Academy. The O'Donoghue here lauded seems to be Domhnall O'Donoghue Dubh, the father of Finneen, the subject of XI.

17. ι ηζράθ θι, in some MSS., but the usual expression is ι ηζράθ λέι.

Ib. In this reference to Phœbus and the cow, there is a mingling of two myths. 1. Zeus, not Phœbus, stole Europa, the sister of Cadmus, who was sent by his father, Agenor, in search of her. After consulting

XVIII.

ON A PAIR OF SHOES PRESENTED TO HIM.

I HAVE received jewels of conspicuous beauty :
 A pair of shoes, fair, smooth, handsome,
 Of leather that was in white Barbary in the south,
 And which the fleet of King Philip brought over the sea ;

- 5 A pair of shoes, neat, decorated, well-trimmed ;
 A pair of shoes, durable, in stamping on great hills ;
 A pair of well-finished shoes, beautifully trimmed ;
 A pair of shoes that are a protection from the roughness of
 the meads ;

- A pair of noble shoes, of light gear ;
 10 A pair of shoes, steady, in encounters with a foe ;
 A pair of shoes, slender, without fold, or wrinkle ;
 A pair of shoes, nimble, without seam, or gap ;
 A pair of shoes, valiant, splendid in public places ;
 A pair of shoes, made of the hide torn from the white cow,
 15 The cow that was guarded in a desert place,
 And watched over by a giant most carefully.

- Phœbus for a season was in love with her,
 So that he put Cadmus into black melancholy after her,
 Until a bailiff stole her by night,
 20 From the hundred-eyed head, the poor, ugly monster.

the oracle of Delphi, he was directed to follow a certain kind of cow, and to build a town on the spot where she should sink of exhaustion. As he wished to sacrifice the cow he sent for water to the well of Ares, whose guardian dragon slew the messengers. Thereupon Cadmus slew the dragon. 2. Zeus had converted Io into a white heifer, but Hera, discovering the plot and obtaining command of the heifer, set Argus Panoptes to watch her. But Zeus commanded Hermes to put Argus to death and deliver Io. The story in the text is a curious mixture of both fables. Zeus is confounded with Apollo, Cadmus with Hermes, and Io with Europa.

18. *σεαομήρ*, for *σεαμήρ* : like *σεαπολύρ* for *σεαπολύρ*.

briṡa òen cṡoiceann ní bṡaio le báirtíḡ,
 1ṡ ní cṡuadṡann teapṡac a mbairia ná a mbálta,
 ní longann ḡaot a rcéim ná a nvealliam
 ní tís arta 1ṡ ní cṡapao le láinteap.

- 25 An ḡuaire fṡadṡmuis a larca 'ṡ a rála,
 ḡuaire clúim an Túir vo b'áille,
 Tuḡ clann Tuireann tap uirce n-a n-áitac
 Cum luḡaio vo bí lútmair láioir.

- briṡa b'feairia níoi cṡapaoari váime,
 30 1ṡ ní bṡuairi áicil a raṡail le rártaot,
 1n' oíṡpeaot tuḡ tṡeigṡao ar áiax;
 ní bṡuairi iao, cé oian a maíṡte.

- An meanaic lepi pollao an cṡoiceann ro maíṡim lib,
 vo minneaṡ òen cṡuairi ba cṡuairiṡe vá vṡáinḡ;
 35 Seacṡ ḡcṡao bliadain na viaṡail vo báoar
 áḡ vṡeanaim veilḡ le ceilḡ bṡolcáur.

- Ar bṡuacáib áchepon o'earcari an cṡáib ouṡ,
 'S a rṡiom le cailleacáib cuirṡacṡa átrioṡṡ
 lépi fuaḡao feoiri na mbriṡa nveaircnaṡ
 40 le coṡacṡa oṡaoirṡacṡa an tṡíri ba láioir.

vo bíoarí realaṡ vá ḡcṡapao vo 'Ṣáur,
 nó ḡo ruḡ álarṡum baia na ḡcṡáirṡo air,
 vo bíoarí tṡéimṡe áḡ Caerari láioir,
 ḡur ḡoirṡeoṡ bṡéaḡa an tṡaoḡail vá lánṡrioisḡ:

- 45 vo bíoarí tṡéimṡe áḡ vṡéitib fáiṡbe,
 áḡ lipi clúimail 'ṡ áḡ luḡaio na lánicṡeac,
 áḡ boṡb 'Ṣeairḡ, ba áaca le náimio,
 1ṡ áḡ balari béimioṡn éacṡac áṡbriac.

25. Tuis, in the story of the "Children of Tuireann," is the name of a King of Greece who owned a magic pig. Vid. *Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann*, p. 27.

Line 26 may also be translated "Was a bristle from the coat of Tuis the fairest," which would make Tuis the name of the pig itself.

28. lútmair: N. 32, lúbac.

Shoes of this hide, they do not soften by rain ;
 Nor do hot seasons harden their tops, or their soles ;
 Winds do not consume their beauty, or their lustre ;
 They do not shrink, or shrivel, through excessive heat.

- 25 The bristle that bound their edges, and their heels,
 Was a most beautiful feather bristle which belonged to Tuis,
 Which the children of Tuireann brought in their bark across
 the sea,
 To Lughaidh, who was vigorous and strong.

- Shoes more perfect poets have not feigned ;
 30 Nor did Achilles get the like of them for comfort
 In his legacy, which brought pain on Ajax ;
 He did not get them, vehemently though he declaimed.

The awl that pierced this hide I tell you of,
 Was made of steel the best tempered that could be
 procured ;

- 35 Seven hundred years were the demons
 Fashioning the point with the guile of Vulcan.

- On the brink of Acheron grew the black hemp,
 Spun by the hags of the band of Atropos,
 By which the borders of the beauteous shoes were sewn,
 40 Through the magical power of the three powerful Fates.

They were for a time being fitted up for Darius,
 Until Alexander overcame him ;
 For a season they were possessed by the mighty Cæsar,
 Until the ornaments of the world were stolen from off his
 powerful foot.

- 45 They were for a time in the possession of the gods of Failbhe,
 Of the renowned Lir, of Lughaidh of vast spoils ;
 Of Bodhbh Dearg, a stay against the foe ;
 Of Balar of blows, the renowned in deeds, the fortunate.

31. The defeat of Ajax, in the contest with Ulysses for the shield of Achilles, caused his death. See *Odyssey*, Bk. XI. *Ib.* τρεῖς εἶδ' : N. 32, τρεῖς.

38. Atrops = Atropos, one of the Fates.

40. May MSS. have bān árra.

44. εἰς τοὺς εἶδ' : N. 32, εἰς τοὺς εἶδ'.

1 mbruigín mairge Seanaib ír fada do bádar,
 50 Δγ Δοιβίλλ 'r Δγ οηαιοίτíβ άηρα;
 Δ η-υαέταη ní έαίτιο, ní έαίλλιο Δ ηοεαλληαή;
 Το ηυαηαη ιαο όη ηηιαλφεαη ηάιλτεαέ.

Domnall cnearda mac Éadaíl do máioim lib,
 Turcallaé fíorí, ír taoipeaé áóβηαέ,
 55 Oe póηi an ḡleanna ná ηεααó do námαιο,
 Oo ηηonn oom-ηa na ηηόḡa ηηεάḡεα.

Ní'íl ḡalaη ná λειḡίηιο, ηηειḡίο ná λáιηέιηιτ,
 Cíáé ná ηεαηḡ ná ηala le fánaio,
 Ταηι ná ḡοηιτα, ná οοηαη ηηάιότε,
 60 ηεαηηαιο ná ηιαη ná οιαέαιηι βάιηβηηιο.

Ionnta do ηίτεαó Oηcaη ḡáé βεαηηα,
 1 ηḡλεοιόέίβ 'r 1 ḡoomηac námαιο;
 ḡoll mac Móηηα, céηi móηi Δ έáíl ηηη,
 Δ η-ιαηάέτ βα miao ηαηi έáé λειη.

65 Δḡ Cúηí do βίοοαη ηάιτε,
 1η Δḡ Cúculainn Muηίτεiηne βα έάβαέταέ,
 Δḡ Meioβ éηuaέηa do βuaóαó βάιηe,
 1η Δḡ Níall ḡlúηoub, 1η Δḡ Conall Ceáηηaé.

1 ḡCluain Taiηb 1η οεαηb ḡup báδαη,
 70 Δḡ Dunlaihḡ do bí ηύḡaé fάητα;
 'S oá η-ιαóαó Δ η-ιαλλα 'r Δ ηfάηcaó aηi,
 Oo βεαηfaó ηé Muηéαó όη ιομαίό ηηη ηlán λειη.

An tí do ηαιο 1η ηεαη Δ έáίλε,
 Bile oe ḡηuaηηηιόέτ ηiaηηa ηάιλβe
 75 Oe fάοιέίβ έaηηil, βα ηεαηóα, ηάιλτεαέ,
 Tuḡ oom-ηa na ηηόḡa ηηεάḡεα.

49. E. 15 reads 1η οεαηb ḡup báδαη.

55. The O'Donoghues of Glenfesk: see Introduction, and also Dánta Séaηηaíó Uí Oonhcaóa an ḡleanna, p. 27.

56. In prose the phrase is oo ηηonn oom-ηa.

- Long were they in the fairy mansion of Magh Seanaibh,
 50 In possession of Aoibhill, and of ancient magicians ;
 They wear not their uppers out, nor lose their appearance ;
 I got them from the hospitable generous man.

- Domhnall the polite, the son of Cathal, I say to you,
 A true hero, a fortunate chieftain,
 55 Of the race of the Glen, who bent not to an enemy ;
 It was he who presented me with the beautiful shoes.

- There is no disease, or pain, or sore affliction they do not cure ;
 No asthma, or frenzy, or falling sickness ;
 No thirst, or starvation, or gnawing hunger ;
 60 No tribulation, or torment, or evil of death-bondage.

In them would Oscar rush every gap,
 In battles, and fights with the enemy ;
 Goll mac Morna, though great his fame,
 Yearned for the loan of them, as all others did.

- 65 Cúrí had them for a quarter,
 And Cuchulainn of Muirthemhne, who was valiant,
 And Meadhbh of Cruachan, who used to achieve victory,
 And Niall Glundubh, and Conall Cearnach,

- In sooth they were on the plain of Clontarf,
 70 Dunlaing had them there, who was joyous and contented ;
 If he had tied their thongs and fastened them upon him,
 He would have brought Murchadh safe with him from that
 conflict.

- Conspicuous is the fame of the man who gave them,
 A chief of the sun-bright race of the Fianna of Failbhe,
 75 Of the nobles of Cashel, who were manly and hospitable ;
 He it was who bestowed on me those splendid shoes.

58. *raib le fánair*: variants are *raicair le* (M. lvii.), *raicair le* (M. xi.)

61. M. lvii., *ina raibair do riteac an t-uirge ar gac beárrain*

70. *Dunlaing*. Dunlaing O'Hartigan came late to the battle of Clontarf, being delayed by the fairies. He came to meet certain death, and foreknew that Murchadh would also fall.

- Cé tá le fealaon faoi ḡalllaib dḡ áitpeab,
 Níorí fogluim uata cnuar ná cnaíóteacḡ,
 Níl cinnḡteacḡ n-a cnaíóte ná cáim ari,
 80 Acḡ tóteacḡ maíḡ a fean dḡ fáir leir.

Fear fialmaí 1ḡ fial le dáime,
 Fear cnaíteacḡ nári cnaíḡ a cáime,
 Fear bnaíntacḡ, taḡaíḡacḡ, táḡaḡacḡ,
 Fear rocaíri fuilḡ naḡ ḡaíḡeacḡ ḡaíḡteacḡ.

- 85 Ní feanacḡ bnaíḡe a cnaíóte ḡo háir ari
 Óḡ ní uéacḡ den cnaíḡ ó taíḡe
 Do bí dḡ maíḡaḡ 1 n-iaḡaib fáilbe
 Ó Cáir cnaíḡe ḡo Donnacḡa uéacḡacḡ.

Δη Ceangal.

- 1ḡ toḡa cnaíḡe mo bnaíḡa 1ḡ ní cnaíḡaíl maí puínn
 90 1ḡ cnaíri 1aḡ ari maíḡaib na ḡaíḡe-úir-líḡ;
 Fónaíḡe mo bnaíḡe-cá cnaíḡe uéacḡe rínn
 ḡuiri toḡaḡa uéacḡe-cá le Donnall Ó Donnacḡa buínn.

83. táḡaḡacḡ; M. lvii., fáíḡeḡe.

84. N. 32 has fear rocaíḡaḡ.

88. M. lvii., Ó Cáirallor. E. 15, ó Cáir cnaíḡe, and cáir cnaí. N. 32.

Though he has been some time dwelling with the English,
 He learned from them nor churlishness, nor ill-humour ;
 There is no stinginess in his heart, nor has he a fault,
 80 But the hereditary goodness of his ancestors grows with him.

A generous man, hospitable to the bards ;
 A virtuous man, who has not abandoned his friends ;
 A bestower, a contributor, a man of worth ;
 A sober, joyous man, who is not querulous or cruel.

85 It is not spreading abroad a lying pedigree of him
 To say that there were eighteen kings of the race from which
 he sprang
 Ruling in the lands of Failbhe,
 From Cas of the light to Donnchadh the good.

THE BINDING.

My shoes are choicest jewels, many are not like them ;
 90 They are an ornament on roads of the fresh-cut blue
 stones ;
 It will be a relief to my sorrow, sad and wretched though
 I am,
 That Domhnall O'Donoghue has chosen soles for me.

91. In E. 15 this line is erased, and the following substituted :
 "բօջաւ թօ-էսրբե եօ-ցօնար ւատ թօւն օսնաճ ըրոռ." N. 32 and C. 10
 have copied this reading.

XIX.

FAOI LÁR NA LICE SEO.

Faoi lár na lice reo curta tá an ollairiart reamair,
 Do éiríó le oligéib an fuinnionn ba minic mian teann;
 Do b'féidiríoe mife, ir dác nouine atá ag fulang
 rian dail,
 An bár dá reobad tá tuillead agur ríce bliadain ann.

- 5 Coinéib go lom rát bonn, a dairbleac móir,
 An muirairie fallra, do meabhuig dandair ir só,
 Le oligéib na nḡall tug reanniad ar banba ir tóir,
 'S go bfeiceam an t-am beid fá'n ramail reo a
 maireann dá rói,

- An marb rof éad, mo léan, náir rmaétuig a tóil;
 10 Ir maiuḡ do éiréig Mac Dé ir marí ḡeadair náir ḡoil;
 A marb ní héad, 'r an méir náir maiuib ní boét;
 Adt ḡuir marb é réin marí don ioir anam ir coir.

- Ir iomda marb do maiuib an marb ro fút-ra, a líos[†]
 Ir maiuḡ don maiuib ro maiuread le mún a éiríde;
 15 Marb do maiuib na maiuib 'r náir ionntuig ríḡe
 'S ir marb é an marb ro i nAcheiron rúigte ríor.

XIX.—This poem, with many variations, is generally given anonymously in the MSS. It is attributed to O'Rahilly in a Maynooth MS. x. p. 93 (circa 1820), where it is said to refer to the death of Dawson. In the *Gaelic Journal* for July, 1893, a version of it is given by Mr. Hugh Brady, of Ruan, Co. Clare, from a MS. in his possession. In this copy it is stated to be an elegy on the death of John Cusack. A man of this name was High Sheriff for Co. Clare in 1700. In 23 L. 38 (dated 1756) the piece is given with considerable variations as "Epitaph an Róiríḡ." It seems

XIX.

UNDERNEATH THE MIDDLE OF THIS STONE.

UNDERNEATH the middle of this stone is laid the sleek monster,
 Who harassed with enactments a people long in prosperity ;
 Better had it been for me, and for all who suffer hardships
 from the English,
 Had death snatched him away more than a score of years ago.

- 5 O great, strong stone, hold tightly beneath thy foot,
 The false tyrant who planned deceit and falsehood,
 Who brought destruction and rout on Banba by English laws,
 And may we see the time when all of his race who survive
 shall lie beneath stones like thee.

- Lo ! this dead man, alas, who subdued not his will ;
 10 Woe to him who abandoned the Son of God and did not
 weep like Peter ;
 His death is no loss, and those whom he killed not are the
 richer for it ;
 But he, for one, is dead as regards both soul and body.

Many dead did he do to death, he who lies in death beneath
 thee, O stone !

- Woe to the dead man who should live with the secrets of
 his heart ;
 15 A dead man who slew the dead, and changed not his ways,
 And this dead is now dead sucked down into Acheron.

now impossible to fix either the author or the subject of the piece with certainty. If it be taken as referring to James Dawson of Aherlow, whose will was proved in 1737, and on whom Sean Clarach MacDonnell (Poems, p. 51) wrote a far fiercer elegy, it can hardly be the work of O'Rahilly. See also *Amháin phárait* *in* *the* *Seánraib*, p. 94.

4. *oiaib* of MS. does not suit metre ; a milder word like *bár* suits.

6. *gó*, *sic*. *Gaelic Journal* ; *ḡó*, MS.

15. *oo* *maib* *na* *maib* : *cf.* *ag* *bpuḡad* *na* *maib*, VIII. 24.

XX.

TIONÓL NA BFEAR MUIMNEAC.

Δῖ ριυβάλ ὅam ἀρὶ βρῖγξαντα na Muínan móρ-
otiméall

Ὅo éuaṓmaρ 'ran ngeimíneaṓ éuaṓ éopaínn,

Ὅo bí Tuatál Ó Rínn ann, ἱρ ῥuaρoall Ó Cuínn ann,

1ρ ρluaiḡte fear Muimíneaṓ n-a bpoṓaίρ ;

5 Ὅo bí oíuaṓa Δῖρ oíuaíte ann, uaίρle Δῖρ ἱρle

1 n-a n-uaíne, Δ mbuíṓe Δῖρ Δ nḡoίρ ;

1ρ ῥan ρuaínnne ἀρὶ an mbuíṓín úo anuaρ áet bρuit
ríoa,

Ó éluaρaíb Δ maíle ḡo coρaíb.

Ὅo bí Ó Néill ann, Ó Doínnall, Ó Conéubair 'ρ Δ
ṙlóḡte

10 Mac Cáρrṓaḡ, Ó Móρṓa ἱρ Mac Cíuaíṓaín ;

Ὅo bí tḡeapna Típe eoḡaín ann, Ó bρuaín ceap na
bóίρme ;

Mac Caṓaín, Mac Cóoa, Δῖρ tuílleaṓ ;

Tíρ fíeíto cóίρρ, naí bρíeíto ρeomía,

Tíρoṓaṓ ρí coíρíneaṓ tap tonna,

15 áet ní ρaíb ρí Seoίρre ann, ná éínnne ṓá póρ-ṙan,

'n-aρ ḡcuaíbreann, 'n-aρ ḡcoíaίρ, nó 'n-aρ ḡcumann.

XX.—This interesting song, composed to a beautiful air, has come down by oral tradition. There are two copies of it in the Royal Irish Academy ; one is modern, made by the late Nicholas O'Kearney. He inserts his own family name, in line 12, for Mac Cóoa, of the older copy. Some of those allusions in the poem are obscure, but it appears to have reference to the expected rising in favour of the Pretender, soon after the accession of George I.

XX.

THE ASSEMBLY OF MUNSTERMEN.

IN my wanderings among the fairy mansions, throughout
Munster

Went I, in the winter that has just passed ;

With me there were Tuathal O'Rinn, and Guardall O'Quinn,
And hosts of Munster men in their company ;

5 There were druids, and magicians, the noble, and the
lowly,

In their various colours of green, of yellow, and of
blue ;

Nor did the band wear any other covering,

Than silken garments from the ears of their head to
their feet.

There were O'Neill, and O'Donnell, and O'Connor with his
hosts,

10 MacCarthy, O'Moore, and MacCrimhthain,

There was the lord of Tyrone, the true O'Brien of the
Borumha,

MacCahan, MacCody, and many besides ;

There were three score festive bands, nine score apartments,

And thence ten crowned monarchs from over the main ;

15 But King George was not there nor any of his family,

At our board, or present with us, or in our company.

1. An = "amongst, from one to one;" the order perhaps is ag riubal
dam an bhuigeanta, do eadamaib mórortmceall na muman.

3. O'Curry (MS. Cat. R.I.A.) thinks this poem has reference to some
political movement in Munster, in which the Celtic and Anglo-Irish families
were to take part.

- DO BÍ BHRÚNAC LOC LÉIN ANN, IR BHRÚNAC NA HEILE ;
 AN DÚIC IR A ḡAOLTA-RAN UILE ;
 BÍ AN BÚICAC, 'R AN LÉIREAC, Ó DUBHA IR AN CÉITEAC,
 20 'S AN CÚRRAC FUAIR ḡÉILLEAC I ḡCÚIGE ULAC.
 Ó LONDAIN TIG RMÉIRLE CAPCÚBAC AN BÉIL DUIB,
 IR FUG AN TOBAC BRÉIN AR A PLUCAB,
 CUIR RPIÚNAC AR AR LAOCHRAIÓ LE PÚDAR IR LE PLÉARAB
 IR CÚIGEAR NÍOR ÉARINAINN DÁR BFIURINN.
- 25 Ó BHRÓTÓ TIG CEANN CAIT AS LEIGEAR AR AN ḡCAMP
 TRÍ HAṬARICA ASUR FEAM AIR MAR CLUINIM ;
 NÍ MAIB LEIGEAR AIR ḡAN AMHAR, ḡUR FCINN OIRÉ
 CLAMHIRE
 NÓ CLAIRÉ ḡAN CEANN LE MÍḡ PÍLIB.
 LEADHANN RÉ CEANN CAIT LE TRAIÓE ASUR TRÍ BEANN AIR,
 30 LEIGEAR AIR Ó FFRANGCAIG NÍ FUG ROIN ;
 SONUIS RÍOṬBHAIÓE CHUIC SAMHA NÍOR DÓIMHAINN DOM
 AMHAIL DUL
 BÍONN FÍONTA ASUR BHANOA ACA AN IOMAO.
- TIG AN PÁPA IR AN CLÉIR CÍTE I LÁDAR AN ÉIRLIG,
 I N-A LÁIM DÉIR BÍONN CÉIR ASUR COINNEAL ;
 35 TIG BLÁE AR NA ḡEAGAB IR O'FÁILTIG AN RPÉIR ḡLAN
 ROIM ḡMÁPA MHC DÉ DO TEACÉ CUGAINN ;
 TIG AN FÁNHUÓE ḡAN DON LOCÉ, CÉ MAIÓTEAR LEIR
 BHÉAGA,
 'N-A LÁNCUMAR CAOMḡLAN DÁ IONAO ;
 BAIÉIRÍO RÉ AN TRÉAOA CUG TÁIR ASUR BÉIM DÓ,
 40 IR NÍ MAIÓIM-FE ANHRÚO DON FUG N-A COINNIÓ.

¹⁹ CÉITNEAC, O'K. The surname Ó CÉITIG is, however, common, though made Keating in English.

²¹ RMÉIRLE. The allusion is obscure. The individual here referred to appears to be the "Roibin" of "Eachtra Chloinne Thomáis," who is called "Robin an tobac," and an "óḡlae ḡALLAO."

²⁵ The Owl seems to represent the British Navy: for camp the O'K. MS. has cambhuio.

There was Brown from Lough Lein, and Brown from Eile,
 The Duke, and his relatives in full muster ;
 There was De Burgh, De Lacy, O'Dowd, and Keating,
 20 And De Courcy who obtained sway in the province of
 Ulster.

From London comes a clown, club-footed, of black mouth,
 With the juice of foul tobacco on his cheeks,
 Who dispersed our heroes, with powder and shot,
 Nor did five of our band escape.

25 From Bristol there came an Owl to relieve the camp,
 He had three horns and a tail, as I hear ;
 Doubtless there was no help for it, till there sprang upon
 them a wretch,

Or a headless vagabond, belonging to King Philip.
 He smote the Owl, with a trident having three prongs,
 30 Nor did he receive any aid from the French ;
 For one like me it would be no idle journey to visit the
 fairies of Cnoc Samhna,
 They are wont to have wines and brandy in great
 abundance.

The Pope with the true clergy came to where the destruction
 was wrought ;

In his right hand he held a seal (wax) and a candle ;
 35 The boughs burst forth into blossom, and a cloudless heaven
 welcomes

The grace of the Son of God which is come unto us ;
 Comes the wanderer without a blemish—though he has been
 calumniated—

To his rightful place in his full power and pure beauty ;
 He will submerge the band who reproached and insulted him
 40 And for that I say nothing against him.

27. *leigear, reidim*, A. 18.

33-40. The triumph of the Pretender is described, and the calumnies
 regarding his parentage scornfully alluded to.

40. *don ruo: donoruo*, A. 18.

XXI.

ԱՆ ՔԻԼԵ ԱՐ ԼԵԱԾԱԻԾ Ա ԿԱՅ ԱՅ ՏՐԻՕԾԱԾ ՅԱՏ
 Ա ԸԱՐԱԻԾ ԻԱՐ ՈՒԼ Ի Ն-ԷԱԾՕՒՇՇԱՏ ՈՕ Ի
 ՅՇԱՆԻԾ ԱՐԻՐԷ.

ԸԾԾԱՐ ՈՒ ՅՕՐԻՔԵԱԾ ՅՕ ՅՇԱՐԻՏԵԱՐ ՄԵ Ի ՅՇԱՐԻՆՆ-
 ՇՈՒՄԱՆՆ,

ՉԱՐ ԱՆ ԼԵԱԾԱՐ ՉԱ ՆՅՕՐԻՄՆ ՈՒՐ ՅՕՐԻՄԵ ԱՆ ՈՒՅ
 ՉԱՄ-ՔԱ,

ԱՐ ՅՇՕՒՆԱԸ ՍԻԼԵ, ՅԼԱԸՇԱՄԱՔԱԸ ՔԻԼ ԵՕՅԱՆ,
 ԻՐ ԸՈԼԼԵԱ Ա ՇԱՐԼԵ ԱՅԱՐ Չ՝ՈՒՇԻՅ Ա ԿՐԻՅ ԱՐ ՔԵՇԱԾ.

- 5 ՉՕ ՇՈՆՆՇՐԻՇ Մ՝ՈՆՇՈՆՆ, Չ՝ՈՒՇԻՅ ՄՕ ՔՐԻՕՄՈՇՇՇԱՐ,
 ՔՈԼԼ ԻՄ ԻՈՆԱՇԱՐ, ԿՐԻՄԱՆՆԱԻՅ ԵՐԻՄ ՉՐՕԼԱՆՆ,
 ԱՐ ԿՐՈՆՆ, ԱՐ ԿՐՈՒՇԻՆ, ԱՐ ՄՈՆՅԱ ՚Ր ԱՐ ՄԻՈՆՇՈՒՅԱՐ,
 Ի ՆՅԵԼԼ ԼԵ ՔԻՅՈՆՆ ԱՅ ՔԱՐԻՄՆ Օ ՇՐԻՇ ՉՕԾԵՐ.

- 10 ՉՕ ԿՕԾԱՐ ԱՆ ԵՏԻՈՆԱՆՆ, ԱՆ ԼՔԵ, ԻՐ ԱՆ ԼԱՕԻ ՇԵՈԼՄԱՐ,
 ԱԿԱՆՆ ԱՆ ԿՐԻՄԱ ՉՈՒՅ, ԿՐԻՇԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԿՐԻՅՈ, ԿՕՆՆԵ,
 ՇՈՄ ԼՈՇ ՉՐԻՅ ՚Ն-Ա ՔԱՐԵ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐԻՆՆ ԴՕՄԵ,
 Օ ԼՈՄ ԱՆ ՇԱՐԵԱԾԱ ՇԼՈՒՇԵ ԱՐ ԱՆ ՔԻՅ ՇՐԻՕՒՆԵԱԸ.

XXI.—A painful interest attaches to this poem. The author had been reduced to extreme poverty, his lands and cattle and even his house had apparently been seized for rent-charge or some such debt. He lay on his bed of death and thence despatched this epistle to a friend. Every line of it breathes the spirit of unwonted passion. There is a copy of the poem in the Royal Irish Academy and another in the British Museum. The style is abrupt and many of the allusions are obscure. The full title of the poem as given in text is found only in the British Museum and the copy in the Gaelic League Library (dated 1778).

2. ՉԱՐ ԱՆ ԼԵԱԾԱՐ, lit. "by the book," i.e., the Bible; a common mode of strong assertion.

3. ՇԱՄԱՔԱԸ, ՇԱՄԱՔԱՅ, M. 16.

4. ԱՆ ՇԱՐԼԵ is a variant, M. 16.

7. միոն ՇՈՒՅԱՐ. M. 16 has միոն-ՇՈՒՅԱՐ here, but text is more in harmony with the rest of the line.

XXI.

THE POET ON HIS DEATH-BED WRITING TO HIS
FRIEND, HAVING FROM CERTAIN CAUSES
FALLEN INTO DESPONDENCY.

I WILL not cry for help, till I am put into a narrow coffin,
And I swear, if I were to cry, it would be no nearer to me,
Our whole support, the strong-handed one of the race of
Eoghan—

His strength is undermined, and his vigour gone to decay.

- 5 My brain trembles as a wave, my chief hope is gone ;
My entrails are pierced through, venomous darts penetrate
my heart ;
Our land, our shelter, our woods, our fair neighbourhood,
In pledge for a penny to a band from the land of Dover !

The Shannon, the Liffey, and the tuneful Lee are become
discordant,

- 10 The stream of the black water, of Brick, of the Bride, and
the Boyne,

The waist of Lough Derg and Tonn Toime are turned red
Since the knave completely won the game from the crowned
king.

8. Unfortunately we are ignorant of the precise transaction he refers to ; *ḡḡḡḡḡ*, a " penny," hence, a " trifle."

9. *ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ*, was discordant like a bell out of tune.

10. *ḡḡḡḡḡ* may be taken as poet. gen. after *ḡḡḡḡḡ*, or *ḡḡḡḡḡ* poet. nom. The former seems preferable. B. reads *ḡḡḡḡḡ-ḡḡḡḡ*. M. 16, *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ*.

11. B., *coḡḡḡ* ; M. 16, com.

12. *lom* ; *ḡḡ lom ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ* = " he won the game even to bareness," i.e., completely. *cuiḡḡḡḡ* = " Knave " at cards in spoken language. O'R. has *cuiḡḡḡḡ*. The Knave and King are William III. and James II., respectively : cf. *Rape of the Lock* :—

"The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, oh shameful chance, the Queen of Hearts."

- Մօ չլամ Իր մուն Իր բիւն-բէ բիրօթիս;
 Իր տրօմ մօ շնծար, 'ր Իր օսնե մէ ար միօժօմէրօմ;
 15 Բօնն ո՛ր շիջեանն իմ չօրն Իր մէ աջ շօր ար իօժէրն,
 Աժէ քօջար ին մուք ինչ չօրնէար Եւ բաշխօթիւք.

- Շօլլ ին Կինն, ին Կիլլ, աջար քի՛ն Եօջանձէ,
 Օօ Լօմ ա չօրն Եւ հիւքարձիօ ար ո՛ւժ շօր,
 Ան բաձն 'ճ ա իրիւն քին ուլ Իր ա չօրնօթիւք,
 20 Բաձար ին շիջանն օոն օսնե, շէ չաօլ օօ-քան.

Բա՛ն օրնօմլօտ օ՛րնէ՛ճ ար շինեօ ին միօճ մօրն,
 Երաձանն օմ արաճաննիւ արքէ չօ քօմչլօրն,
 Իր Լոննարն շիւք մօ քիւլէն-բէ քօրնքօճ,
 'Տ աճ Գանն օօ քիւլար օ Երիւրիլլ չօ շօրն-Եօճիլլ.

- 25 Տաօթօ-քա բարքա, Իր չար օմն է՛ճ չան մալլ,
 Օ քարքարն օրաճան Լեանն, Լէն, Իր Լօր;
 Կաճօ-քա ա հալլէ քարք ին Լօժ օոն շիլլ,
 Ին քաճա քա մալլ մօ քան քօրն է՛ճ օօ Երօր.

15. իօժէրն; ար իօժն, G. L.

16. The reference is to the sound of Torc Waterfall. Torc (=muc), is the hog that cannot be wounded by dart-throwing. ինչ չօրնէար, B. Mus.

17. Շօլլ; B. and M. 16, R.I.A. have չալլ. The words are pronounced alike. Շօլլ is used often like Օրքար, etc., for a hero.

18. ո՛ւժ շօրն, G. L.

17-20. This stanza is obscure. It seems simplest to take Շօլլ and բաձն as referring to the former and the then owners of the lands mentioned, respectively, and ա օսնե as referring to the poet. Who the Շօլլ was is not clear. B. and G.L. have Եօջանձէ, as in text, for Եօջան of the R.I.A. copy, and we know that the poet often spoke of Eoghanacht O'Donoghue simply as the Eoghanacht; cf. XIII. 33; hence, not improbably, reference is to Lord Kenmare, whom he had already attacked (VIII.) ին Կինն: Reen is a townland close to Killarney. չաօլ = չաօլ (with broad l).

- Frequent is my moan and I am ever shedding tears,
 Heavy is my woe, and a man am I under injustice,
 15 No tune comes near me, as I weep on roads,
 But the squeal of the hog which cannot be wounded by
 dart-throwing.

- The hero of the Rinn, of Kill, and of the land of the
 Eoghanacht—
 Wasted is his strength by want and injustice!
 The hawk who possesses all these and their rentals—
 20 Does not give favour to the man, though he be his kinsman.

- Because of the great ruin that has overtaken the race of the
 proud kings,
 Waters plough their way from my temples with heavy
 sound!
 Vigorously do my fountains give forth streams
 Into the river which flows from Truipeall to fair Youghal!
 25 I will cease now; death is nigh unto me without delay;
 Since the warriors of the Laune, of Lein, and of the Lee have
 been laid low,
 I will follow the beloved among heroes to the grave,
 Those princes under whom were my ancestors before the
 death of Christ.

20. *ṛabδar*, MSS. *ṛoḡar*. Pronunciation is identical. B. reads *ṛigeann*; the sense is much the same; "favour does not come (from him) to the man," = "he does not give favour to the man."

21. M. 16 reads *ṛṛé'n ṛṛṛom-loc*.

21. B. and G. L. read *ḡo ṛṛṛ-ḡlórδc*.

23. His tears augment the river beside which he is living. It is possible to take this line = "While I shed a stream from Truipeall to fair Youghal."

24. Truipeall is the name of a hill near the source of the Blackwater, which is of course the river described as flowing from Truipeall to Youghal. There is another hill called Truipeall to the east of Mangerton.

25-28. This stanza—the last the poet penned—seems to dispose of Edward O'Reilly's statement that the poet was of the Cavan O'Reillys. See Introduction.

27. *ṛδṛṛδo na ḡṛaiḡ le ṛeapc*, MSS.

XXII.

marbna diarmada uí laogaire na cillineac.

Criado an ríobha nime reo ar fóula,
Do beir an t-iarṫar diaṫac veoraṫ?
Éas tré mṫro na tonna go glóiaṫ,
Ir tug an mṫmáin i gcumairṫ go bṫónac?

5 Tá rcéim na bṫlaitear ar laraṫ mar lóṫiann;
ṫiaṫ na faimige as cairmirt le feorainn;
Éin i gceadaib le hanfaite an comṫaic;
Criaṫta an tailim as fṫeasairṫ 'r as fṫṫairṫ.

Réabairṫ rcamaill, ir rcairṫ le fṫrilaṫ
10 Caoia fṫara dá gcaiteam ar bóirib;
ṫéim na Sceals go Cealluib ar comṫlor,
I noeirṫ an mairib mar mearairṫ luṫ eoluirṫ.

ṫliaṫ na noúile, ir cúir a gcómiaic,
Diaimairṫ fionn ran úir, mac Doimnaill:
15 Carbúncail, crú na mórfṫaitṫ,
Feaia-cú náir rmúin beir fṫṫa.

XXII.—The subject of this, perhaps the finest of all the elegies, was Diarmuid O'Leary of Killeen, near Killarney, who died in 1696 according to one MS. copy of the elegy. He is said to have fought under King James, and is popularly known as Captain O'Leary. There is a Leary, but the Christian name is not given, mentioned as a Lieutenant in Boiselaui's regiment of Infantry, in King James's Army, and it is probable that it is the same person.

The country of the O'Learys, called Iveleary, is wild and mountainous, and extends from Macroom to Inchigeelagh. The chief residence of the O'Learys was Caislean Charra na Curra, which is built on a somewhat elevated rock on the south bank of the Lee, a mile to the east of the present village of Inchigeelagh. The ruins are in a good state of preservation and command an extensive view of the valley of the Lee and the mountains of Iveleary.

The O'Learys had for centuries been followers of the MacCarthys of Carbery, and the castles described were within easy reach of Dunmanway and Tochar. Marriages between the O'Learys and the Gleann an Chroim MacCarthys were very frequent.

That the O'Learys were a favourite family with our author is manifest from this and from some of his other elegies. Indeed he tells us (XXXV.) that his ancestors lived for a time in Iveleary.

XXII.

ELEGY ON DIARMAID O'LEARY OF KILLEEN.

WHAT venomous enchantment is this on Fodla,
Which makes the West sad and tearful ?
A death, because of which the waves run noisily,
And which has left Munster doleful in grief ?

- 5 The face of heaven blazes like a torch,
The sea in anger struggles with the shore ;
The birds are trembling in terror of the fray ;
The caverns of the earth reply and give warning.

- Clouds burst asunder and violently disperse ;
10 Fiery bolts in quick succession are poured on the roads ;
The roar of the Skelligs is heard at Kells,
Lamenting the dead, as the learned suppose.

There is war among the elements, and the cause of their
strife is

That Diarmaid the fair, son of Domhnall, is in the grave.

- 15 A carbuncle, the heart's blood of great chiefs,
A hero who did not dream of being dispirited.

The MS. 23 L. 37 in the R.I.A. has been made the basis of the text here. It was written by John Stack in 1706-7, and is the oldest copy of the elegy extant.

The greater part of this poem has come down by oral tradition.

In the list of certificates of persons ordered to transplant from Kerry, in 1653, we find the insertion " Arthur Leary of Killeen, gent.," who may have been grandfather or uncle to the subject of this elegy. But there is no record of the transplantation. In L. 37 in R.I.A. this poem is headed :
Δρ βάρ Ὀιάρμαδα μάς Διρτ τῷ Λοῶδαίρ.

1. B. reads ριοῦβρος ρινρεαρ.

3-4. These lines may be regarded as an answer to 1-2, or as putting the same question in another way. The latter view is preferable.

4. L. 37 reads τυς κα οὔτε κύλ λε γκόρτυρ, " The elements turned from hte right track."

7-8. Both King's Inns and B. have : οε θεαρταῖς ἀν ἐομπταῖς and
Δς ρρεαδαῖς ἢ Δς ρόδαίρ.

11. L. 37, Δρ γκομέλορ ; K. Inns, ιρ κομέλορ.

14. L. 37 reads ἡνις Ὀοῖνναῖς.

16. Another reading is βεῖτ τόιρηαδ (E. 16).

- Λί 'ν-α λεακαίη, τρέ παμάλταρ πόρλουβ
 1 ἡγομήεαρκαρ κατὰ λε ἡνεαέτα ν-α λόσαιβ;
 ἡντελεαέτ τρεαβδαίε 1 ν-αίγνε αν λεογαίη
 20 Ὁ εἰνν α βαταίρ ἡο ραταίε α ἡρόίγε.

ἡρόοβ 1 οτρεαδαίβ, ραοί εάλμα ερόδα;
 ἡίοεμαρ νεαρτεμαρ 1 ἡαταίβ 'ρ 1 ἡομλαινν;
 Ρίοῡδα ρεαρῡδα 1 ἡαίρμμμτ 'ρ 1 ἡῡλεοιῡτέιβ;
 ἡαίμνεαέ ἡρεαῡαίεαέ ρεαρμαῡαέ ρόμμραέ.

- 25 Ρί-λαοέ οογαίῡ μαρ ἡοβαλλ μαε Μόμνα;
 Ρμῡμ-ἡέας ἡολμμρ βα ῡορτα ῡά εομφοῡρ;
 ἡαίρτεῡεαέ να ἡραορρεῡοβ 1 ἡομῡῡλείε;
 ἡλεαεμῡε αῡρ καίεμῡλεαῡ ρόμμμμτ.

- Οέ μο είαέ, μο ῡίαν, μο ῡεομ!
 30 Οέ οιαέμαέ εμ, α ῡοαρμμαιο μῡε ῡομμναίε!
 Μο ρειαέεμμρ α 1 νοιαέαιρ, μο λεογαν,
 Μο ερμνν βαῡαίρ, μο εαα 'ρ μο λόεμνν!

- ἡράεαιρ ραοί Ηῡί ἡέίε να ἡοίγεαῡ,
 Ηῡί ῡμμμν Δμῡαῡ, Ηῡί εεαλλαιῡ ἡρ Ηῡί ῡομμναίε,
 35 Μαε Con Μμμμ οο μμῡαῡ να ρεοῡε,
 ἡρ εέίε ενεαρτα να ααίρμμγε ρεοῡεα.

- ἡράεαιρ ἡράῡαέ μῡε αάρμμταῡ μῡομμ εμ,
 ἡρ αάρμμταῡ να ἡλάρμννν νάρ ἡ'ῡόῡεα,
 αάρμμταῡ Μμμμγε μῡν μεααατα μῡομμδα,
 40 ἡρ αάρμμταῡ εαλλα εῡνν βαμῡ να ἡοοίρμμεαέ.

ἡράεαιρ ἡαίρμμ Ρίοῡ ἡαίρμμμεαέ ἡοῡρταέ,
 Ηῡί Ραοῡαλλαιῡ ὁ ἡμῡίρνε νάρ λεοαῡ,
 μῡε αίεῡῡν να ἡραορρεῡοβ, μῡε ῡομμναίε,
 μῡε ἡέίε, μῡε ῡέμ, ἡρ μῡε λεομμμν.

18. B. reads ἡαν οίε 1 ἡαίρμμμτ λε ρ. να λόσαιβ.

21. Editor's MS. reads: α ἡῡομ 1 οτρεαδαίβ βα εάλμα ερόδα, "His action in battle was bold and valiant."

22. L. 37 reads: να λόῡ οτμῡ. *Ib* ἡοβαλλ, metrical for ἡοῡ.

There was a hue on his cheek, which may be compared with
the rose

Contending in strife with the driven snow ;
The acuteness of the hawk and the courage of the lion,
20 From the crown of his head to the sole of his shoe.

A griffin in fight, a noble, brave and valiant ;
Fierce and strong in strife and conflict,
Princely, impetuous in combat and struggle ;
Hostile, responsive, enduring, forceful.

25 A princely battle-warrior, like Goll mac Morna ;
A guiding chief-branch, the stay of his kinsfolk ;
A hero of wide strokes in battle ;
A fighter, and soldier of great might.

Ah, my grief, my pain, my tears !
30 My bitter distress thy loss, Diarmaid, son of Domhnall !
My sheltering champion in trouble, my hero,
My threatening staff, my prop, my torch !

Noble kinsman of O Neill of the provinces,
Of O Brien of Ara, of O Ceallaigh and of O Domhnaill,
35 Of Mac Con Mara who bestowed jewels,
And of the mild spouse of trim Carrick.

The loving kinsman of Mac Carrthaigh Mor wert thou,
And of Mac Carrthaigh of Blarney, the strong,
Of Mac Carrthaigh of the Maine, the gentle, the stout, the
majestic,
40 And of Mac Carrthaigh of Kanturk of the feasts.

The near kinsman of the king of the Carberies by the sea,
Of O Reilley of Breifne, the unscathed,
Of Mac Aillin of the far-extending raids, of Mac Domhnaill,
Of Mac Neill, of Mac Lein, and of Mac Leomhain.

27. 1 *gcoimhleic*: B. reads *ro dom-éur*.

30. *Oē oiaepac*: E. 16 reads *mo dian-ēpac*.

33. *saor, vel tréan* (K. Inns).

- 45 ΗΙ Ἐαλλὰδάιν να η-εαδὲ μβάν βα ἔπειραδ,
 ΗΙ Ρυαίη το β'υαράλ λε θεόμυιόιβ,
 ΗΙ Ἐαοίη Εαλλα Ὅμυιη Ταιρὶβ ἀν τόρμιαίη,
 ΗΙ Ἐεαδὲμυαίξ 'ῖ ΗΙ Ἐεαμὶβδαίλλ ἐπόδα.

- Ἡράτταιρ φοιτιλλ Ἐλιοῦτ Εοῦαὶο να μόρκατ,
 50 ἱρ τῚεαδῆτα Ἐαίρ να ἡρεαδ ταιρ βόκνα,
 Ὶεαδῆτα ῖιλίβ το β'υιῖα ἐυν ἡλεο ἐμυ,
 ἱρ Ἐλanna Ρύιόρῖ ἐλῡμάιλ βιηη ἐεολῡμαίρ.

- ἱαίλα Σεαηαιε, ἀν Ὑαίηγιν, 'ῖ ἀν Τόκαίρ,
 Ὑο βί ι ἡαμιαυαρ εαηῡαίλτε ὡτ ῖεολῖμῖλ;
 55 ἱαίλα ἐρῖοῦ Ὑύν βυιόε 'ῖ α πόμῖῖλιοῦτ,
 'Ὶ ἀν τῖαίλα ῖιηη ἡλιε Κύμῖαδ ἐπόδα.

- ῡαε ῖῖηγιν ῡαίη ἀν Εῖη Ἐεαηαίηη ἀν λεοῡαν;
 Ὁ Ὑοηῆαδῶα Τυίη ἱρ Ρυίρ να μόρῖῖλαίτ;
 Ὁ Ὑοηῆαδῶα ἀν ἡλεanna βα ῡεαεαητα ι ἡεοῡῖῖαίηη;
 60 ἱρ ῖῖλιοῦτ Ἐέηη το ἀαίτεαδ α ῡαίτεαρ λε ῖῖοίῡτῖβ.

Ἡράτταιρ Ἐύρῖ ἀν ἐύ ἡμιοῖε λεοῡαίη;
 Ἡράτταιρ Ὁρεαίρ, ἱρ Ἐυίμῖλλ να μόρκατ;
 Ἡράτταιρ Ἐοηαίλλ ὁ ῖιηηηα-βῖοῡ Ὑόηηηη;
 Ἡράτταιρ εμαίηηη Ἐύεῡῖῖαίηη ἱρ Εοῡαίη.

- 65 Ἡράτταιρ Διητ να ἡρεαδ το ἐοῡῆεμυ,
 ἱρ Ἐυῖηη το β'αῆαίρ ὡ'Διητ να εοῖόηηηεαδ,
 Ἐοῖηηαίε ῡαε ῡῖε Διητ, ἀν λεοῡαν,
 ἱρ Ἐαίρβῖηε ῖεαίρ ῖαη τῖεαρ να τῖεοῖηητε.

- Ἡράτταιρ ῖεαῡῡῖρ ἐαῖηα ἐπόδα,
 70 Ὑο ἐμυρ Ἀῖβα ι ἡεαηῡαῖλ λε ῖόῡῖα;
 Ἡράτταιρ ἡέῖλλ ῡάρῖ ἡέῖλλ ὡ'αῖ η-ὁῖῖοαίβ,
 ῡά α ῡαε ῖαοῡαίηη, ἐέ ἡμυ ἐόῖρ ὡό.

47. ἀν τόρμιαίη, thus L. 37. Another reading gives: να μόρῖεαδ
 (E. 16).

61. Ed. MS., etc., read ὑπέροτιξ λεοῡηαηα.

- 45 Of O Ceallachain of the white steeds, the helpful,
 Of O Ruairc who behaved nobly to strangers,
 Of O Caoimh of Ealla, of Dromtairbh of the guard
 Of O Seachnusaigh, of O Cearrbhaill the brave.

The stout kinsman of the race of Eochaidh of the great
 battles,

- 50 And of the race of Cas of the spoils beyond the sea,
 Of the race of Pilib, a prop during fight,
 And of Clanna Ruidhri the illustrious, the musical.

The lords of Seanaid, of Daingean, and of Tochar,
 Were in friendship bound to thy life-blood ;

- 55 The earl of the lands of Dun Buidhe and his descendants, .
 And the fair, skilful, valiant Earl De Courcey.

Mac Finghin Mara of Ean Ceanann, the warrior ;
 O Donnchadha of Torc, and of Ross of the great chieftains ;
 O Donnchadha of the Glen, stout in strife ;

- 60 And the race of Cian who lavished his wealth on hosts.

Kinsman of Curi, the stout, valiant warrior ;
 Kinsman of Oscar and of Cuireall of the great conflicts ;
 Kinsman of Conall from the fair mansion of the Boinn ;
 The beloved kinsman of Cuchulainn and of Eoghan.

- 65 Kinsman of Art who went on forays,
 And of Conn who was father to Art the crowned ;
 And of Cormac grandson of Art the warrior,
 And of Cairbre who routed heroes in battle.

- Kinsman of Feargus, the strong, the valiant,
 70 Who brought Alba into union with Fodhla ;
 Kinsman of Niall who did not submit to our clergy,
 Nor did his son Laoghaire, though he should have done so.

64. L. 37 has *brádaigh binne*.

67. *Δις ὃν ἑρῶνις*, B.

71. King's Inns, etc., read *οἱ Δις νό-αις*.

Ὅ το μίονφαινην ἰμ λαοιτίβ ᾗο λεορ ὄνιτ,
 Δέτ α ρίονφιορ αᾗ ραοιτίβ αν εολυιρ

- 75 ᾗυρ τρíoτ-ρα ὄο ρίολμυιᾗ ᾗαδ μόρμυιλ
 Σαν μίονᾗαδ ρο ὄε ρήμῃφλεαδταίβ Σκότα

- αν line μῡᾗτίβ, τμει ᾗεινιρ ᾗαν ὄμειοῦτεαδτ,
 ὀ ίτ mac ὄile ᾗο μῡᾗαδ ἔυ α ὄομῃαίλλ,
 λε ᾗαοιρ ὄο μῡᾗαὄαυι ὑρηαίμ na κορíoμῃneaδ
 80 ὀ ρήμῃφλίοδτ Οίλilλ, Ḳuinn, Ḳonaipe, ιρ εοᾗαίμ.

λε ᾗνίομῃαίτα λυέτῃαία α ἔνιῶ ᾗρ α ἔομῃοᾗυιρ
 Τρíoαδ μῡᾗτε ὄο ἔνιτεαὄαυι κομῃλαᾗ,
 μῃι ρερίοὄαυι αν ρile ιρ λυέτ τμῡᾗρionτα αν εολυιρ,
 Σαν ᾗερίδ ὄά ᾗᾗοιῃτεαυι μῃᾗ μῃυέμυιῃε ρόρ ὄι.

- 85 λαοέμῃ Ḳonnaδτ, ιρ ὄλαὄ ὄα ἔρíoὄα,
 ιρ μίονᾗμῃ μῃμῃαν ὄα ἔμῃατα ι ᾗκομῃλαινν,
 ιρ τρíoτ-ρα ρῃνιῶμεαὄ α ᾗεμυιρλε ᾗρ α μόρμῶδτ,
 ιρ μῃι ὄο μῡᾗαυι ταυι ιομαὄ ὄά n-όᾗαίβ.

- ι λῃμῃαδ λίοᾗ, ι μῃnnce, ι ᾗκομῃμῃτ,
 90 ι μαρῃαᾗᾗεαδτ na n-eaδ ᾗᾗμιοῃε nῃμ ὄᾗᾗόλῃτα;
 αᾗ τόςᾗὄáil ρῃinne αν μῃáιρ αυι ὄóίτμῃβ,
 ᾗS αᾗ καίτεαᾗ ᾗα ρα τμear λε ρόμῃneaυιτ;

- ι n-υαυιρle, ι mbuaὄαδτ, ᾗρ ι mbeoὄαδτ;
 ι ᾗclú ᾗρ ι ᾗcéill, ᾗρ ι n-éipeaδτ ἔόμῃρα;
 95 ι n-eaᾗnaᾗm ι ραυιρeαὄ ᾗρ ι n-eolυιρ;
 ι ὄteaᾗᾗᾗταίβ ι λαὄαυιῃταίβ ᾗρ ι νόρῃαίβ.

- ὄaile ὄi Scυμῃαᾗᾗ ní ρεμῃμῃeann ὄά ὄeoμῃαίβ;
 αν Ḳíllín ᾗn-a mῃíoὄ κοιᾗᾗᾗῃῃε αᾗ ρlóᾗᾗᾗτίβ;
 τῃα αν ὄianaδ αᾗ ὄiandᾗol ᾗαν μῃ-ᾗor;
 100 ᾗS αν Scaypῃín ní ραίλλῃᾗᾗᾗeαδ ρόᾗμῃαρ.

73. This line assumes various forms in MSS. B. reads ὄο μίονφαινην-ρε λαοιῃτε ᾗο λεόρ ὄνιτ; L. 24, ἰμ λαοιτίβ ὄο μίονφαινην ᾗο λεορ ὄνιτ. N. 13, which was written by Διονῃμῃαρ mac ερμῃῃῃῃν, reads: ἰμ λαοιτίβ ὄο ρερίοὄφαινην.

- I would recount a good deal for thee in my lays,
 But that the learned sages know well
 75 That through thee has descended every noble blood
 In this kingdom of the chief families sprung from Scots.

- The line of kings, through whom without taint thou art
 descended
 From Ith, son of Bile, till thou wert born, O Domhnall,
 By wisdom has won kingly homage
 80 From the main descendants of Oilill, Conn, Conaire and
 Eoghan.

- By the many deeds of his race and kinsmen
 There fell in death thirty kings
 As the poet and the learned write,
 At the place which is still called Magh Muchruimhe.
 85 The heroes of Connacht and of Ulster, who were valiant,
 And Munster's kings, who were strong in conflict,
 In thee were united their blood and their greatness,
 And thou hast gained superiority over many of their youths,

- In stone-casting, in dancing, in running.
 90 In riding strong spirited horses ;
 In lifting the race-ring on roads,
 And in throwing javelins in battle, with great power ;

- In nobility, in virtue, and in vigour ;
 In fame, in wisdom, and in worth ;
 95 In prudence, in generosity, and in knowledge ;
 In knowledge of languages, in speech, and in manners.

- Baile Ui Scuraigh does not cease from tears ;
 Nor Cillin where hosts were kept billeted ;
 The Dianach is bitterly weeping without cessation ;
 100 And Scairtin forgets not to make proclamation.

80. In some minor MSS. this line is *om.*, and the following line appears after line 76: *ó n-an cuireadh 'n-a gcóinnib le fórra.*

83. E. 16 reads *luēt cruinnigēe.*

98. *Cóinnibē*: L. 37 has *cruinní*. *Ib.* *rlóigēib*: B. reads *veorabib*, probab y for *veorabōib*, 'wanderers.'

100. *fógnar*: a variant is *fógnar* (O'Curry MS., Maynooth).

Τά Όμιον Όυτάϊζ ζαν υπρα να μόν-φλαϊτ,
 1r Δέαθ Λαοι ζο ρείορμάρι βρόναδ;
 Cnoc na Capiuige 1 ζεριατάιβ λε βρεοιότεαδτ,
 1r Ράτ ζαιρσιόϊζ ζο λαζβρίοζαδ τόιρρεαδ.

105 Ζολ na mbariúionn ó Šeanaio ζο bóena,
 Δ ζclop níοι θεαcαιρι αρι φλεαρταιβ na ζcoπιρénoc;
 Δοιρε 'n-a ριόβριοζ ζο θεοριαδ,
 1r Δοιβεαλ ζο ρείορμάρι 'n-a coínoaιβ.

Όο ζοιλ αιννιρι αρι έαλαθ na bóinne;
 110 1 mbun Raite vo ρεριασασαρι ceolta;
 βριυίγεαν Μαζ Σεanaιβ 1 ζεριατάιβ ζο θεοριαδ;
 βριυζρίοζ ζο ουβαδ έριος, 'r an φειοιρ έοιρι.

1 ζερίοcαιβ Connaδτ níοι ρειυιρεαθ όen mópζol;
 1 ζερίοcαιβ Λαιγεαν βα έιnn μαρι ρceol tu;
 115 1 ζερίοcαιβ Muíhan níοι β'ιομαριca τ'φόζαιρτ;
 1 Μαϊζ Raćain, coir ζλαιρleann, 'r 1 nEoćaίll.

1 nuίb Λaoζαιρε ρείοθ an mópζol,
 1r uί φloinn λuaθ ζο buapíca βρόναδ;
 1 ζCapiuiaζ na Coπιpaθ vo ζοileασαρι ρlóiζτε,
 120 1r βpaoηaća φοla ap a πορcaιβ 'n-a ζcoμίριτ.

Ό'αομίυιζ οpiaoίτε epίce φόvla:
 Cαέβαθ Όpaoi αζυρ λίοζ na mópφλαϊτ,
 ζυρι όίλεαρ oά pρίοmφlioct ζο μόν-έeapτ
 Cίορ αρι φlíoct Cuiinn αζυρ Eoζain.

125 Όο ζοιλ an Λaοι τpί mί ζο ceolmap;
 Όο ζοιλ an τCionainn an λipe 'r an Cρίoιnpεαδ;
 Δn Manζ, 'r an φleapc, Ceann Mapa 1r Tóime;
 Δn φéιλ, 'r an ζnaoi, 'r an Όpυζoeαδ mópι έοιρι.

104. Tόιρρεαδ: B. and others read τόppa.

118. I. 39 reads 1 nuίb φionnλuaθ, which is unlikely.

Drom Duthaigh is without the prop of the great chieftains,
 And Achadh Laoi is in woe and anguish,
 Cnoc na Cairrge trembles with affliction
 And Rath Gaiscidhigh is powerless and sorrowful.

- 105 Fairy maidens are weeping from Seanaid to the sea,
 They are plainly heard on the sides of the round hills ;
 Aoife, in her fairy palace, is tearful,
 And Aoibheal is sorrowful in her strains.

- A maiden wept on the bank of the Boinn ;
 110 At Bun Raite did they make a melodious outcry ;
 The fairy palace of Magh Seanaibh trembles in tears ;
 Brughriogh is doleful for thee and the Nore to the east.

- In the regions of Connacht there has been no rest from
 great weeping ;
 In the regions of Leinster thy loss was sore tidings ;
 115 In the regions of Munster thy death could not be proclaimed
 too widely ;
 In Magh Rathain, by Glaislinn and in Eochail.

- In Uibh Laoghaire did great weeping flow ;
 And Ui Floinn Luadh is troubled and sorrowful ;
 In Carraig na Corradh multitudes wept
 120 Drops of blood, running down from their eyes.

It is admitted by the Druids of the land of Fodla :
 By Cathbhadh the Druid, and by Liog of the great princes,
 That to his chief ancestors was lawfully due
 Tribute from the race of Conn and of Eoghan.

- 125 For three months the Lee wept musically ;
 The Shannon, the Life, and the Croinseach wept ;
 The Mang, the Fleasc, Ceann Mara, and Toime,
 The Feil, the Gnaoi and the great Bride in the east.

125. L. 37 and some others read τῆς ἡμέρας.

126. Life : L. 37 and a few others read ἂν ὕψος.

Ան Քսաճեաճ աջ քսարջօղ չօ Կրօնաճ;
 130 Իր Շաքօեաճ աջ չէմքիւն չօ Կօմքաճ;
 Ան Կօմքեան իր յօմԵԱՅԱճ չօ մօրքիւն;
 Ան Շարքեաճ եւեալաճ, Եւե, աջսր Տրօնքրքիւն.

ԱՅա Չալսա 'ր ան Շսանաճ իրօճ;
 Ան ԵՏիւն յա շիրքա յօ շօմքքիւն;
 135 Ան Շեաննաքիւն լաճ յսԵԱճ յօքաճ;
 Աջ Եւիւնք 'ր աջ Լիւքեաճ 'ն-ա յօքօ-րն.

Չա Շիճ Չանան 'ր ան Շարն աջ Կօմքօղ,
 'Տ ան ՏլիաՅ Քիաճաճ 1 Երանտալ մօքա;
 Քիօնքօճ չօ նիւքեաճ յա Քօճարք
 140 Չօ ՔիօճԵրօճալ Երքիւնք նա ՆԵՕճանաճ.

Ան Եան յօ Եարքեաճ 'ն-ա Լեան ան Լեօճան,
 Չօ Եար Մարք յօ չա շն Կօմքալ;
 Եւք յօ Շարեան իր քիճ իր քիօլքքալք;
 Իր յօ Երօն Չիանա քանք 'են Օր ար.

145 Եւք Լարքեր Կլալ յեն քիօլլ յօ.
 Եւաճ աջսր Կալքաճ, չարք աջսր քիօճաճ;
 Եւք Վեւք յօ չրէլքե մօքա:
 Երքաճաճ իր ճիւքեաճ իր Օլք.

Եւք Քան յօ ա քաք 'ր ա Շօքա;
 150 Չօ շւք Եաքք Կարք ար Օլ յօ;
 Եւք Վալքանք Կարք յօ իր Կօմքաճ—
 Կարքա չարք նա 'ն-արն շն Կօմքալ.

Չօ շւք Տիլ շիօր 'ն-ա յօլ յօ;
 Չօ շւք Լնօ շիւ նա չօլք յօ;
 155 Եւք Նքքնք լոնք քա Քօլ յօ,
 Լե 'ն-ար քիւճալ Եար քիւլլ չաճ մօրքօլ.

130. Կօմքաճ: we take this to be a place-name. Տա շօմ քիւն (E. 16) and 'ն-ա շօմ-Եւն (1st Edition) occur as variants.

- The Ruachtach coldly weeps in sorrow ;
 130 And the Claedeach is lowing as far as Comhrag ;
 The Coirean is sorrowful as far as the ocean ;
 The fitful Carrthach, the Beithe, and the Sron-stream.

- The river Dalua, and the mighty Cuanach ;
 The Siuir has ceased to follow its course ;
 135 The Gleannurach is weak, sorrowful and tearful,
 Bellowing and screaming for his loss.

- Dha Chich Dhanann and Carn weep in unison,
 And Sliabh Riabhach is in great trouble ;
 Fion-scoth in distress proclaims his loss
 140 To the fairy dwellings of the Bruighean of the Eoghan-
 achts.

When our hero was baptized as a child,
 Mars bestowed upon him a spear for the fight ;
 He gave him a sword, a pike, and a satin scarf ;
 And Diana gave him a ring of gold.

- 145 Jupiter gave him a suit of satin,
 Victory, steadfastness, heroism, and valour ;
 Venus gave him great gifts :
 Beauty, loveliness, and youth.

- Pan gave him his staff and string ;
 150 Bacchus gave him power over drink ;
 Vulcan gave him skill in workmanship, and might—
 A martial forge for arms for the fight.

- Sybil gave him tribute in his hand ;
 Juno gave him a reputation in all the provinces ;
 155 Neptune gave him a ship under sail,
 In which all great companies sailed across the sea.

152. *ceapóca* : L. 37 reads *ceapoc* ξαίρημ.

153. *cybil* : in first Edition Δοιβίλλ.

San bpeallpam' b'í teann map Scótur;
 'N-a f'pinnceac' gan cam 'n-a cómtoib;
 1 labairtib 'r 1 oteangtib eoluir,
 160 'S 1 mbeairtib pann oo meabhuiz hómepi.

1 b'puprtaac' oo b'é Solomon róluir;
 'S 1 b'pilióeac' oo cuiri cuirtí ar Onio;
 San neapir tug Sampon rcóp só,
 Le n-ar leas na ratatiz mópa.

165 Monuap, a tizte go rinnil ran b'rógmari,
 Gan ceol cláirpeac, páio ná eolac,
 Gan fleac' gan fíon, gan buíóean gan cóiriri,
 Gan rcóil éizre, cléiri ná óirio binn!

Map a mbíóó gairra ceairpbae cómpoclae,
 170 fíonta fairpunge 1 n-eapcariab óróa,
 Laoéra gairce, 1r buíóean meannmnae móómar
 As pinnce ar halla tize t'atari le ceoltatib.

Map a mbíóó éizre, cléiri, 1r geocaiiz;
 Map a mbíóó oáim, 1r báiro na gcóizge;
 175 1 móizbhioiz t'atari coir Gleannamairi Eoizanae.
 Mo rcóir 'n fáio mairpeao, fé leacatib mo leoizan.

Buíoene óioib nári claoiote ón gcóiriri
 As aítuir gpinne gac líne pómáinne,
 1 rparitib gaoiúilge ar gaoir na leoizan,
 180 Clanna buoircne 1r guill mic mópma.

158. B. reads San f'pinnceac. K. Inns MS. and E. 16, ra b'pinnncir.
 162. Cuirtí, so reads L. 37 and best MSS.; a few have ceirtoíe; and
 the O'Curry MS. has oo rug truis trí Onio.
 163. A variant is oo tug Sampon neapir 1r rcóp só (L. 24).
 164. E. 16, etc., read céim leir leas. *Ib.* mópa: L. 37 has fómhuiz.

In philosophy he was firm as Scotus;
 In French he spoke without a flaw in his idiom;
 In speech and in the learned languages,
 160 And in feats of verse he realized Homer.

In wisdom he was Solomon *solus*;
 And in poetry he disputed concerning Ovid;
 As regards strength Samson gave him plenty,
 By which he overcame the mighty giants.

165 Alas! his dwellings are lonely in the Autumn,
 Without the music of harps, without seer, or learned man,
 Without a banquet, without wine, without company, without
 a festive gathering,
 Without a poetic meeting, without clergymen or
 musicians!

Where there used to be a multitude of talkative gamblers,
 170 Abundant wines in golden goblets,
 Champion warriors, and a high-spirited, courteous band
 Dancing to music in the hall of thy father's house.

Where the learned, the clergy, and strollers were wont
 to be;
 Where the poets and bards of the country were
 175 In the princely mansion of thy father beside Gleannamhair
 of the Eoghnacht.
 My woe while I live, that my hero lies beneath a stone!

Companies of them, not fatigued by the revel,
 Rehearsing the witty compositions of past generations,
 In Gaelic tales about the wisdom of the heroes,
 180 Of Clanna Baoiscne, and of Goll mac Morna.

174. In L. 37 the following line occurs after this: *ḡionta fainḡinge iḡ beaḡuirce aḡ bḡroaib*; and l. 176, as above, is not given. We follow B., which gives a better reading.

176. *ḡuirḡne óíob*: K. Inns and O'C. read *aḡ aicme ḡiaoiḡim*. "This company I mention."

179. *Δḡ cur ḡcarḡa* occurs as a variant (E. 16 and N. 13).

Λυαινέρεαδὲ λεινὸν νᾶ καρταρὶ λε φόρρα,
 ὅσο λυατὸ ἀγῖ μῖτεαδὲτὸ ρᾶ λεακαῖβ ἀρὶ ρεοῦαδὸ;
 ὕσαιρ τρεῖ ρερεαυαῖο ὕαδὲ εαλτα ὅσο θεοριαδὲ,
 ὅ βῆμαδὲαῖβ Μαινγε ὅσο ρλεαραιβὲ Δβανν Μόριε.

185 Monuap̄i a cōmplaḥt b̄rūiōte b̄rōnaḥ,
 1ṛ éaḡcōiṛi ḡall ὅσο τεανν θᾶ μὸ-ρρμιοṛ;
 ḡan ρciaḥ cōṛnaim̄, ḡan ποṛτα, ḡan com̄la,
 Ἀḥt Δṛιτ, 1ṛ é Ἀβραο ὁ cōm̄ḡari!

ἅ ἐὺ ἁ ὀτιḡεap̄ma, ἁ ὀτμαḥt 'ṛ ἁ ḡcom̄ōalta;
 190 ἅ ἐὺ ἁ mbeaḥa, ἁ ὀταṛce 'ṛ ἁ lōc̄man̄;
 ἅ ἐὺ ἁ meṛōiṛi, ἁ nḡmeiṛōean 'ṛ ἁ n-eolur̄,
 ἁ ḡcū λυṛḡ, ἁ n-uṛpa 'ṛ ἁ mōr̄luḥt,

1ṛ tu c̄rēaḥt 1ṛ pēin ὀο νόḥaiṛi;
 ἅ ἐὺ ἁ ρcāḥt, ἁ blāḥt 'ṛ ἁ hōiḡe;
 195 Mōiṛc̄rēaḥt ḡile ρ̄inte 1 ḡcom̄p̄ian̄n,
 Δοῦα δḡur Δṛιτ 'ṛ ἁ μαṛieann beo Ἀα.

Caōiṛio Muim̄niḡ ἁ ὀiōl b̄rōin tu,
 ὅ 1niṛ ḡinn ὅσο Rī-ḥeαḥ Μόριε;
 ὅ βῆμαδὲ uṛce na ḡionain̄ne ρeol̄ta
 200 ὅσο λείμ Con Duibe, 'ṛ ὅσο ἅοι na mōr̄bap̄ic.

Caōiṛio mnā ὀο ἅṛ ὅσο θεοριαδὲ;
 Caōiṛio λεινὸν νᾶ μῆḡαδὸ ὅσο μὸṛi ἐὺ;
 Caōiṛio éiḡre clēiṛi 1ṛ ὀiṛio ἐὺ;
 1ṛ caōiṛeao pēin ὅσο n-éaḡari leo ἐὺ.

205 Oḥ! ἁ m̄ap̄c̄aiḡ m̄iṛi ḥalma ḥpeoṛiaḡ;
 Ἀν τ-οḥ τρεῖ μᾶυαῖο mo ḥeap̄ca-ṛa θεορια;
 Oḥ! ἁ m̄aiṛib̄ ḡan ἀṛeαḡ ὅσο θεο ἀnoṛi;
 ὀp̄maḥ ρeap̄ta len Ἀnam ὀon ḡlōiṛe.

183. ὅσο θεοριαδὲ: λε φόρλυḥt, L. 37.

197. N. 13 and others have caōiṛio here and in succeeding stanza.

The dire ruin of children, which is not restored by force
 Goes in early life under the stone to decay ;
 It is a trouble which makes every tribe bewail tearfully,
 From the borders of the Maing to the banks of the Abhainn
 Mor.

185 Alas ! for his people, crushed and afflicted,
 The injustice of the English forcibly despoiling them ;
 Without a shield of defence, without a pillar, without a door,
 Except Art, who is far away from them !

Thou wert their lord, their ruler, their brother ;
 190 Thou wert their support, their treasure, their torch ;
 Thou wert their delight, their joy, their guide,
 Their tracking-hound, their prop, their great store.

Thou art a wound and pain to thy consort ;
 Thou wert her protection, her bloom, her youth ;
 195 The great ruin of Sile, stretched in a coffin,
 Of Aodh, of Art, and of all of them that survive.

Munstermen will lament for thee, their just cause of sorrow,
 From Inis Finn to the royal house of Mor ;
 From the marge of the waters of Shannon of the sails,
 200 To Leim Con Duibhe, and to Baoi of the great ships.

Women will lament tearfully for thy death ;
 Children unborn will weep for thee greatly ;
 The learned, the bards, and the clergy will lament thee ;
 And I myself shall lament thee until I die.

205 Oh woe ! thou fleet, strong, vigorous horseman ;
 The sigh, through which my eyes give forth tears ;
 Alas ! thou dead, without restoration now for ever ;
 Farewell to his soul, henceforth in glory.

Αν φεαρτλαοι.

Τά ἀν τλαμτάρι ζο τιαόριας ἀς οέαναν cuíñatò,
 210 'S ἀν ζῆμαν τὰ ἀς τιαηζολ, 'r ἀν μαε ρά ρμύιτ,
 1 νοιαιό ἀν ευριαιό εἰαλλῆμαιι το β'έαόταό ζνύιρ;
 Οἰαριμαιο ἀν τριαετιρρα, ιρ λέαν, ραν ὕιρ.

Τά ειαό ἀι na μαρκαιβ 'r ἀι ρ'λείβτιβ ουβα;
 Τά τιαη-φεαρτς μαῖν ἀι na ρρείριβ εἰζαῖνν;
 215 Τά ζλιασθαι ιρ ριαηρα na η-έαν ζο ciúin
 Ó τῆαλλαιρ α Ὀἰαριμαιο ηἰ Λαοζαηε ι η-ύιρ.

Α λεαο ριν ραοι 'ρρῖμῖρ'λίοετ na ρέιννε ρύτ;
 Ταίρε let éoim, cuíñniz ζυρ Phoenix clúñail
 Oe ρ'λεαόταιβ ít b'ile αζυρ ἡέιο Con búirò;
 220 'S ζυρ naρκαό τῆι ρίοζαότα ρέ ζέιλλε ἀν τῆιιρ.

Αν τῆεαρ το ἡαοιόοιμ οἰοβ-ρην, το β'έαόταό ρονν;
 1 ζαότ na Μυιζε, ι νοἰοζαίλτ ἀι Λαοόριαό Μυῖμαν,
 Αῖρε mac Cuínn ελαοιότε εἰιρ τῆαότα ι η-ύιρ;
 1 β'ρλαίτεαρ ρίοζ τῆιόαο 'η-α οέιό, Μac Cúin.

225 Ρλαίτ ιρ ρῖοῖμ οἰῆεαό οά ηζέαζαιβ ρύο,
 Οά ζελαηηαιβ ρῖρὸίλρε, ιρ οά ζαοολαό ὕι;
 Ceap oe ρίολ ρίζτε ρυαῖρ ρέιμ ιρ clú
 Ταίρε, α λίοζ, ρίτ ελαβ 'r ιρ μέαλα ούιnn.

209. In I. 39, and a few of the minor MSS., the first and second stanzas of the Epitaph interchange. M. 14 has an unreliable version of the whole poem with a versified translation. It gives the date as 1735, which, of course, is untenable. That, however, may have been the date of the translation.

THE EPITAPH.

The West is sadly making its moan,
 210 The sun is weeping bitterly, and the moon is under a cloud,
 For the wise champion of the wonderful countenance ;
 Diarmaid, the lordly prop, who, alas ! is in the grave.

There is a mist on the rough meads and on black mountains ;
 The heavens constantly betoken fierce rage against us ;
 215 The song and rapture of the birds are hushed,
 Since thou, O Diarmaid O Laoghaire, didst go to the grave.

O Stone, there is a noble of the chief-race of the Fiann
 beneath thee ;
 Treasure him to thy breast, remember that he is a renowned
 Phoenix
 Of the race of Ith, of Bile, and of Mac Con the pleasing ;
 220 And that three kingdoms were brought under submission
 by these three.

The third of these I mention, wonderful was his ardour ;
 In the battle of the Magh, in avenging the warriors of Munster,
 He sent Art, son of Conn, vanquished into the grave ;
 While Mac Con reigned thirty years after him as king.
 225 A prince and a direct offshoot from their branches,
 Of their true children and of their noble breasts ;
 Head of the seed of kings who obtained sway and fame,
 Treasure, O stone, beneath thy face,—and 'tis a sore loss
 to us.

210. Δὴ ἥλιος ἀπὸ πλανήτου, L. 24.

214. Οὐρανὸς ἐπὶ σελήνῃ, K. Inns. M. vii. (The latter only begins at line 25, and ceases at l. 220.)

221. ἡδονή: ἡδονή, N. 13; πόνος, O'C.; lines 221-224 are omitted in L. 37.

223 ὕμν: τῷ, N. 13.

XXIII.

ԱՐ ԵՃՏ ՍԻԼԼԻԱՄ ՇՍԼ.

Շիւթո ան շիւթ թօ 1 ուստիւն էիւթան?
 Շիւթո ան թմութ թօ ար օւտէար էիւն?
 Շիւթո ան Խիօն թօ ար Շիւթիւն էանլիւթ?
 Շիւթո ան թարիշ թօ շօրիւիշ ին թիւթա?

5 Շիւթո ան տօտ թօ ար թօլտիւն էիշթ?
 Շիւթո թիւ Շիւթեան ան Շիւթանն 'ր ան թիւե?
 Շիւթո թիւ թիւթան ան թիւիշթ թիւանիար?
 Շիւթո ան ուտէաօ թօ ար իմեալիւն Տիւիւ թիւ.

Շիւթո շիւ շիւթ Շան թան 1 ուշիւն,
 10 1ր սիւթ 1 ուշիւթ թօ թիւթ Շան թիւթ;
 Խիւթիւ 1 Շիւթիւթ, ւիւթ 1ր շիւթ,
 Շիւթիւ, թիւ, 1ր Խիւթ Շան թիւե?

Շիւթ ան թիւթ, թիւ 1ր շիւթ,
 Սիւթ Շիւթ Շիւթ թօ թիւ ին թիւթիւթ,
 15 Շիւթիւ թիւ 1ր թիւթ թիւթիւթ,
 Օ'էա 1 թիւթ, 1ր թիւթ թօ Շիւթիւթ.

Խիւթիւ թիւ 1ր թիւթ 1ր թիւթ;
 Խիւթիւ թիւ թօ թիւ Շան թիւ թիւ;
 Խիւթիւ թիւ թիւ 1ր թիւթ 1ր թիւթ;
 20 Խիւթիւ թիւ թիւ 1ր թիւթ ար թիւթ.

XXIII.—This appears to be a portion of a much longer elegy. It occurs in two MSS., one (23139) in R.I.A., the other (M. xii.) in Maynooth. The Academy MS. was written by Con Collins, of Kanturk, in 1770.

XXIII.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM GOULD.

WHAT woe is this in the land of Erin ?
 What mist is this on the country of Eibhear ?
 What sorrow is this in the songs of the birds ?
 What rage is it that has disturbed the heavens ?

- 5 What grief is this on the assemblies of the bards ?
 What makes the Shannon and the Feale tremble ?
 What causes the mighty ocean to roar wildly ?
 What is this despoiling on the borders of Sliabh Mis ?

- What has brought the poets to hopeless durance,
 10 And nobles to dungeons long without release ?
 The friars to straits, the clergy, and the learned,
 Heroes, seers, and bards without a meal ?

- The cause of their tears—harassing is the tale—
 Is that William Gould the fair, of the blood of noble chieftains,
 15 The golden candlestick, the torchlight of heroes,
 Died at Nantes—it is ruin to the Gaels.

- A bestower of steeds and cloaks and clothes,
 A bestower of gold in abundance, without stint,
 A bestower of silks and wines and jewels,
 20 A bestower of silver and arms upon warriors.

XXIV.

DO DONNĀD Ua HÍCIŌE.

Séimfeair rocair glie, foruirta, fíoréadoin, rador,
 Den treib o'fóirfeair gac o'ar o'bolaim na brianta
 ngeair;

Don ir corimail le Solaim i noliže míožadé Dé,
 Gléimeair borbhirt, Donnād Ua híciŋe an té.

- 5 Túir don breair ve fleadtaib bhuain gan éaim;
 U'gairi gneanta garra ciallmair cáio;
 An túr ó Ćar náir Ćar go liad ar lár;
 Cui na bflait náir teairc do mairiāo dāim.

- Ar lár ó'r fíor go rínfeam uile cum báir,
 10 A gíāo mo éuioŋe ŋuit reŋioŋaim go hoilte mo mād:
 Ná ráruiž naioŋe le ŋliže ve fíuotal gan áirŋ;
 Dar lāim mo éoim tá nio náir éuizir le fažáil.

- 'Fažáil rin ažad, mar éuizim, ó Ríž na nžmár,
 1 n-áit náir éuizir na mionna le oírle o'áirŋ,
 15 Beio táinte éioŋar ó fliocŋaib dā madoŋeaim do
 žnāč,
 Žur ériāibtead éuirta éura do fíor i nžābāo.

- 'Sé Donnād réim Ćar céad ir mín áluinn,
 Porra don éleir ir o'éizre éoim éláir Ćuirc,
 Ollaim na réx i žcéill 'r i žcaoimčáirŋoib
 20 Clú fíuirtil na bfaon ir don den fíoráirŋofuil.

XXIV.—The three pieces collected under XXIV. are addressed to Donogh O'Hickey, on the occasion of his leaving Limerick, for England, to avoid "Abpribasion" oaths, in October, 1709, and are taken from a MS. copy of Keating's History by Dermot O'Connor (23. G. 3), dated 1715. O'Connor is the much-abused translator of "Keating." It would seem that O'Hickey fled rather than swear away the lives of some persons who had violated the penal laws of the time; though "abpribasion" may be for "abjuration."

2. The O'Hickeys, as their name implies, were famous for their skill in medicine. This line is unmetrical and probably corrupt.

7. MS. reads ó Ćair.

XXIV.

TO DONOGH O'HICKEY.

A MAN, gentle, of easy manner, wise, sedate, truly mild, and noble,
 Of the clan that relieved each diseased one from the grief of sharp pains,
 One like Solomon, versed in the law of the kingdom of God,
 Blithe and active, proud in his strength, Donogh O'Hickey is he.

- 5 The man had his origin from the faultless race of Brian ;
 An author, beautiful, skilful, of sound judgment, modest ;
 The pillar, sprung from Cas, who did not come back, falling
 in his old age ;
 Of the blood of chieftains who dispensed to the poets without stint.

- Since it is true that we shall all lie down to die,
 10 O beloved of my heart, I write learnedly for thee my maxim :
 Do not injure anyone in law, for the sake of a dishonourable word ;
 I pledge my heart that thou wilt obtain a thing thou knewest not of.

- This thou wilt obtain, as I understand, from the King of Graces,
 Because thou hast not sworn fealty to the high-placed ;
 15 Generations to come from living families will be constantly proclaiming
 That thou wert ever steadfast and charitable in need.

- The gentle Donogh is meek, and lovely beyond a hundred ;
 A prop to the bards, and to the noble learned, of the plain of Corc,
 The Ollamh of kings, in wisdom, and noble friendship,
 20 The strong support of the weak, and one of the true high blood.

12. *lám*, gen. *láime* = 'surety, pledge, guarantee.' *Óar lám* forms a common part of various forms of asseveration. "One of the greatest protestations that they think they can make, and what they hold on oath very sacred amongst them, and by no means to be violated, is *dar lauve mo hardis Criste*, 'by my gossip's hand.'"—Dineley's *Tour in Ireland*.

14. The "Abpribasion" oaths perhaps = the abjuration oaths.

Seinealach uí íciúe sonn.

Seán, mac Seáin, mac Doḡa, mac Seáin, mac Muireadúig, mac Eoḡáin,
 mac Taidḡ, mac Cormaic, mac Séamuir, mac Cormaic, mac Doḡa,
 mac Deaḡaíó, mac Doḡmháil, mac Eiric, mac Mic Liaḡ, mac Íciúe
 (á quo an fine), mac Ainioḡtaíḡ, mac Eiríosa, mac Síosa an Eicḡ buíúe,
 mac Maolcuile, mac Coileín (ó n-abadair Clann Coileín), mac Arḡḡoile,
 mac Doḡḡaile, mac Eoḡáin mac Mic Con, mac Aḡlaoiḡ, mac Fearḡáil,
 mac Carḡáinn (Dearbḡáiríon don Carḡáinn ro bḡeannán ó bḡuill Ó ḡrḡosa),
 mac Cairín, mac Cair, mac Conaill Eadḡuaidḡ, mac Luḡaíúeacḡ Meann,
 mac Donḡura Tíurḡ, mac Fíur Cuirb, mac Moḡ Cuirb, mac Cormaic
 Cair, mac Oilealla Óluim.

cum donḡaḡ uí íciúe.

A cumáinn ḡlaín den fúinnn iníu lé ḡclaioirḡ táin,
 náir b'urraḡacḡ do úinne ar bḡ 1 bḡioirḡnḡoim láin,
 Do b'urur ḡam 1 bḡuim éirḡ 1r ḡíurḡe ḡáil,
 Seinealach do éinḡ-re do rḡioḡaḡ ríor ḡáib.

AR DOḡNḡAḡ UA HÍCIÚE,

as fáḡáil Luimnḡ 1 mí October, 1709, as uil ḡo Sarana, as teiḡeacḡ
 roimḡ móirḡ "Abḡriḡarion."

25 Tríḡ do ḡalaín uirḡair,
 ḡéin ar éirḡe Lunḡaín,
 as rḡaḡaínt móirḡ an aḡḡair
 Do éuir do éirḡ fá bḡón.

30 Cuir do ḡóḡair coimḡeacḡ
 1 ḡCíorḡ, do ḡḡeairna uíur,
 ná ḡaḡair ar beaḡa an ḡraoiḡil rḡo
 An ḡríorairḡeacḡ ḡá 1c éomair.

35 Fíllrḡo ḡia do uíbirḡ
 ḡar éir ḡacḡ iomḡóḡ tíre,
 1r leaḡraíó rḡe do naíúe
 Do éuir tu ar do éóir.

36. ar do éóir; MS. óo éóir. In the MS. this poem is signed
 "Doḡán Ó Raḡile" in a hand different from O'Connor's.

THE GENEALOGY OF O'HICKEY.

Sean, son of Sean, son of Aodh, son of Sean, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Seamus, son of Cormac, son of Aodh, son of Deaghadh, son of Domhnall, son of Earc, son of Mac Liag, son of Icidhe (*à quo* the tribe), son of Ainiochtach, son of Eisioda, son of Sioda of the Yellow Steed, son of Maoltuile, son of Coilean (from whom are named Clann Coilein), son of Artghoile, son of Donghaile, son of Eoghan, son of Mac Con, son of Athlaoch, son of Fearghal, son of Carthann (from Breandan, brother to this Carthann comes O'Grady), son of Caisin, son of Cas, son of Conall of quick steeds, son of Lughaidh Meann, son of Aonghus Tireach, son of Fear Corb, son of Modh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, son of Oileall Oluim.

TO O'DONOGH O'HICKEY.

O pure friend, of the nimble race who were wont to subdue hosts,
 Who acknowledged no superior in true feats of manual skill,
 It were easy for me in exact form, and smoothest verse,
 To write down for thy race their genealogy.

ON O'DONOGH O'HICKEY,

ON HIS LEAVING LIMERICK IN OCTOBER, 1709, GOING TO ENGLAND
 ESCAPING FROM "ABPRIBASION" OATHS.

25' Quit thy native land,
 Approach the London jury,
 To shun the oaths of trouble
 That have brought sorrow on thy country.

30 Put thy deliberate hope
 In Christ, thy beloved Lord,
 Do not give for this mortal life
 The eternity that is in store for thee.

35 God will restore thee from banishment
 After thou hast gone round every land,
 And will overthrow thy enemies
 Who put thee from thy right.

XXV.

TAINNGREACṬ.

Tiocfaḁ ḁon Ṭaingean coblaḁ mói,
 Ṭ'éir ḡéilleaḁ na hollóno;
 An tan iṛ laḡ an tImpiṛe aṛ fṛo,
 Ba neaṛtṁaṛ von Spáinneaḁ 'n-a tṛionól.

- 5 Tiocfaio Spáinniḡ oe ḁuim muṛie,
 iṛ Fṛanncaḡ ṛieam ba líonmuṛie;
 beio Albannaḡ aḡ cóimlíonaḁ a ḡcaṛt
 le coir a bṛiuonṛa ḡo neaṛtṁaṛ.

- 10 Tiocfaio ḡo Cionn tṢáile ḡo ḡiṛo
 Ṭá loṛcaḁ iṛ o'arḡain na tṛie;
 An tan biaṛ Coṛcaḡ fá ṛmaḁt ḡaoiḁeal,
 beio Luimneaḁ n-a tṛeo aṛ linn.

- 15 Béaṛṛaṛ caḁ i bṛeaṛiann Saingil;
 beio ḡaoiḁil ann, Fṛanncaḡ iṛ Albannaḡ,
 Spáinniḡ fá ṛciaḁaib vṛin óiṛ,
 ḡo mbuṛio aṛ ḡallaib i n-aon-ló.

- 20 Míle, aḡuṛ ṛeaḁt ḡcéaḁ, ḡo beaḁt,
 iṛ aon bṛiaḁain vṛeaḡ ḡan aṁṛaṛ,
 Ó o'fuiling Cṛíoṛt páiṛ i ḡeṛiann,
 ḡo vṛiṛt ḡall a hṛiunn.

XXV.—Only in two MSS. has this piece been found. Eg. 158, gives it as the concluding portion of Poem II. ; in H. 6. 7 it is anonymous. Both copies agree in the number of lines, which do not divide evenly into stanzas. This is probably a portion of a prophecy, fathered on O'Rahilly, a proceeding not uncommon among the compilers of Irish MSS. From lines 17, 18 we conclude it must have been written before 1711. At that time and for long years previously, there were composed several pseudo-prophecies, still extant in MSS. To add greater weight to them in the eyes of a credulous people, they were generally set down as the work of

XXV.

A PROPHECY.

THERE will come to Dingle a large fleet,
 When Holland has capitulated ;
 When the Emperor has become weak on land,
 The Spaniard will be strong in troops;

- 5 Spaniards will come across the sea,
 And Frenchmen, the strongest company ;
 Scots will be fulfilling their destiny
 Along with their prince, bravely.

- They shall come to Kinsale soon,
 10 To burn it, and plunder the land ;
 When Cork will be in the power of the Gael,
 Limerick will be a string on a pool.

- There will be fought a battle on the land of Saingil ;
 The Gael will be there, Frenchmen and Scotchmen,
 15 Spaniards with golden-covered shields,
 Till, in one day, they defeat the foreigners.

- One thousand, seven hundred, exact,
 And eleven years without doubt,
 Since Christ suffered the passion on the cross,
 20 Until the expulsion of the foreigners out of Ireland.

St. Colm Cille, St. Patrick, Fionn Mac Cumhaill, etc. The above may have been really composed by O'Rahilly, but one is inclined to be doubtful of his authorship.

6. *Uonmhuire. H. tpeimhuire.*

7. *Tiocfaid Albanaigh, H.*

9. *So sroide, Eg.*

10. *Do-loicad' feda-fonca na c'ice, Eg.*

13. *Do bearran, Eg.*

16. *mhuirio, Eg.*

19. *An eirinn, Eg.*

Ἀν τριόμισθ' ἑὶ τ' Ὀκτωβερὶ πον αἰρ,
 Ὅ-βέαιψαι κατ' ἕαν μί-μοιλλ;
 Ἀρ' ποῖν πυρ' ὅ-βειρεσθ' ἂν νομῶν
 ἢ βειρ' ἕαιλλ' ἢ ἕεαννυρ' ἢ νέηνν.

25 βειρ' ἕαιρὶν ἢ η-α νούνταιβ' ἕαν ὅ-
 'S ἕαν βυαίρῳτ' ὅ- ἑ ἂν τιονόιλ.

23. Ο' ριν, Eg.

24. ἢ ἕεαννυρ' εἰρεανρ, H.

The third day of October of the year,
There will be fought a battle without delay ;
Thenceforward until the end of the world
There will be no foreigners in power in Ireland.

- 25 The Gael will truly be in their strongholds,
Untroubled until the judgment day.

XXVI.

AN BÁS SEARAILT, MAC RIDIRE AN GLEANNA.

Cféad é an tlaót ro ar óeannaisb éiríeann?
 Cféad do beoḡnuiḡ rḡóó na ḡríene?
 Láot Ríflait de rḡíom na nḡríasḡaḡ,
 I ḡclúio ran bḡearit ḡan rḡeab ná éiríeáct.

5 Seabac Muḡan, cupiáó laóóair,
 Seabac ḡleanna, mac na féile,
 Seabac Sionann, Opcari éáótaó,
 Seabac Muḡíneáó Inḡe Féiólím,

Phoenix cḡioṡéḡeal, mín a ḡéaḡa;
 10 Phoenix míre, ḡaoir ba ṡríéṡeáó;
 Phoenix líte aḡur líre, mo méala!
 Phoenix beóóa, cḡíóóa, caomḡiṡit.

Réarila báile na Maḡṡia méíte;
 Réarila Óluana, ruainoḡeáó ḡnéḡeal;
 15 Réarila Síuṡe, ir clú bḡeari nḡíeann;
 Réarila luimḡiḡ, ir ruinnebḡeac Féile.

Ruṡe oiaóa ciallḡari ṡríéṡeáó;
 Ruṡe ḡeáóṡḡari, fearáó, féata;
 Ruṡe arí óolḡaisb ḡoṡma caola;
 20 Ruṡe ḡairce na banba ṡríéne.

XXVI.—The first twelve quatrains of this elegy occur in a scribbling-book, dated 1781, and belonging to Michael og O'Longan, and the entire poem in the only other copy known to us is given in the King's Inns Library. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* sub nomine Fitzgerald, no Gerald, son of Thomas, is mentioned, save a knight of Glin, who made a deed of settlement of his estate in 1672, and was member of King James's Parliament in 1689. His son, Thomas, who was also Knight of Glin, was no doubt father of Gerald, the subject of this elegy. The Knights of Glin were great favourites of the bards. It is probable that XXVI. and XXIV. were written about the same time (1709), as they are the only pieces in his collection on subjects connected with Limerick.

XXVI.

ON THE DEATH OF GERALD, SON OF THE KNIGHT
OF GLIN.

WHAT grief is this that affects the princes of Erin ?
 What has deformed the features of the sun ?
 What but that the kingly prince of the stock of the Grecians,
 Is covered in the tomb without life or vigour ?

- 5 Warrior of Munster, hero in valour,
 Warrior of Glin, son of hospitality,
 Warrior of the Shannon, Oscar of wondrous feats,
 Warrior of the Munstermen, of the Island of Feidhlim.

- Phoenix of the bright heart, of the smooth limbs ;
 10 Phoenix, supreme, wisdom accomplished ;
 Phoenix of the Lithe and of the Liffey, alas !
 Phoenix, sprightly, valiant, and stalwart.

- Pearl of rich Castlemartyr ;
 Pearl of Cloyne, of sober countenance, of bright aspect ;
 15 Pearl of the Suir, and glory of the men of Erin ;
 Pearl of Limerick, and pleasant trout of the Feale.

- Chieftain, pious, wise, accomplished ;
 Chieftain, law-making, learned and bold ;
 Chieftain of the slender keen swords ;
 20 Chieftain of valour, of the brave land of Banba.

1. M. has *créao an t-lár*.

2. *Do beoḡnuig*, a denominative verb from *beoḡoin*, "a wound in the quick."

3. The Geraldines are said to be of Greek descent.

4. K. I. reads *óneab ná éirteac*, "without life or sense of hearing."

7. *Sionann*. MSS., *ruinne*.

8. There appears to be some corruption; *múhan* and *múineac* occur in same stanza. Possibly *maoineac* is the word.

14. *ḡnétea*: *ḡléigeal*, K. I.

17. M. has *ruípe*.

Θιαρ ven ἐρμυτνεαὲτ ζαν ἐοζαλ ζαν ἐλαοναὸ ;
 Χροῖδε λύμυζ ἐνν ὕμυ α ζαοῖτα ;
 Ἐνε πλάτα ἀρ ἐὰς ζαν πέαβαδ,
 Θά νοῖον ἀρ ῥῖμαῖμ, ἀρ βυαῖοιμτ, ἀρ βαιοζαλ.

- 25 Coimneal eolair, mór na hÉireann ;
 Coimneal eolair, lócmann raoirflait ;
 Tapur ciara, ḡman an lae ḡil ;
 Tapur clúmáil, crú nιit laoḡair.

- 30 Fíonúir áluinn, blát na féinne ;
 Fíonúir cinrò na bñionnamac laoḡair ;
 Fíonúir oḡta na ḡConallac réaoac ;
 Fíonúir Calainne, arna na laoḡmað.

- 35 Rór náρ ῖearḡ ḡur ῖearḡ ι n-éaḡaib ;
 Rór na leoζan, cómet ῖpéiie ;
 Rór na míoḡmað b'aoiρve ι nÉμunn ;
 Rór na θáime, ιρ ϖcát na cléiie.

- 40 Narenia Conallac uile ζan don loḡt ;
 Narenia an ḡleanna, θá cαriao ιρ θaoiḡoin ;
 Narenia an θainḡin, ní βearιταιμ-ρe βpέαḡa ;
 Narenia coρnaiḡ ι βρoḡair α ḡpέαθa.

ḡeariait mac Ṫomáir, leannán béite ;
 buinne maβarιta mαria na mbéimeann ;
 Sáit τpí míoḡaḡt ve mḡḡ ḡur éaḡaib ;
 Ṫo βμιρ Δτμopρ ϖnáit α ῖaoḡaib !

- 45 Monuair, mo cαoi, mo mίle ḡéarḡoin !
 páir ḡo θian, mo pḡian an té ϖeo !
 Δḡnuaoḡ bḡóin ιρ veop ι n-éinῖeaḡt,
 ḡeariait ζan pḡeab, pá leacaiβ τpaoḡta !

21. θιαρ; θείρ, K. I. 22. This line is by no means clear.

25-7. In K. I. MS. these lines are given 17-20. That given as 25 above is omitted, and after τapυρ ciapa, etc., we find: τapυρ ϖoιρῖeaḡ mḡcαρ ḡpέαḡaḡ, "a bright taper of the kingly Grecian stock."

Ear of tareless wheat without deception ;
 Heart of mail for the leader of his kinsmen ;
 A coat of unbroken armour for all,
 Guarding them from grief, from trouble and danger.

- 25 Candle of guidance, rose of Erin ;
 Candle of guidance, torch of noble chieftains ;
 Wax taper, sun of the bright day ;
 Illustrious taper, blood of the strength of bravery.

- Vinetree, comely, flower of warriors ;
 30 Vinetree of the race of fair sons of valour ;
 Vinetree, the dearest, of Connello of the jewels ;
 Vinetree of Callan, rib of heroes.

- Rose which shrivelled not till it shrivelled in death,
 Rose of heroes, comet of the heavens,—
 35 Rose of the kings, the highest in Erin,—
 Rose of the poets, and shelter of the bards.

- Rallying chief of all Connello, without fault,—
 Rallying chief of Glin—a sore wound to his friends ;
 Rallying chief of Dingle,—I utter not lies,—
 40 Rallying chief of defence along with his flock.

Gerald, son of Thomas, beloved of women ;
 The flood-tide sea-wave of blows ;
 One fit to rule as king over three kingdoms has died !
 Atropos has snapped the thread of his life !

- 45 My sorrow, my lament, my thousand sharp woundings,
 My intense agony, my pain is he,
 Renewal of weeping and of sorrow at once,
 Gerald, lifeless, prostrate beneath a stone !

42. mapá ; M., bárra.

48. leacáib uadara, K.I. M. stops here.

50 ԴՅ թօ քլանո՞ւ ճալլօ ճաթեալա՛ծ;
 Ըսանն ծաւա՛ծ ո՛րի ճիւսամօ՞ւ տօսա՛ծ;
 Ըսանն Բձ ճանորձ մեծ՝ Բայր Ըսմ յիւրի՛ց;
 Ըսանն ո՛րի Բայրից նե՛ծ մայրից ո՛ր՝ թե՛ծանտ.

55 Դ յայր Բձ ճօրմ մայր ճօրմ նա թթիւ;
 Դ ճանջա միւր Բձ միո՛ծայր 1 ծե՛արմա;
 Դ թիւճա միւր ո՛ր Բի ծե՛անտ;
 'Տ Դ Բիւսօրե թե՛ծանտ, ճարտ, ճալա.

60 Դ լաւն Բի Բայր Բձ ծե՛անտ Դ ծիւսօ՛ծ;
 լաւն նա ո՛րի ծե՛արտ, ծօնար Լե ծանոնա՛ծ;
 Դ ճօմ մայր Լեօճն 1 ճօմի՛ց Լեօճար;
 Դ ճօրիւ Բձ միւր, 'ր Դ ճիւր Բձ ճիւր.

Դ ճ ճան միւր ո՛ր Բայր ուր ծե՛անտ
 Ըսիւր ուր Դ լիւր ճիւր ծե՛անտ,
 Ըսա թալա ո՛ր ուր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,
 Դ մնա թիւ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր.

65 1 ճԸսանիւր ո՛ր Դ ծե՛անտ ճիւր,
 Ըսանն Ըսանն Դ թիւր ճիւր;
 Ըսա, Ըսա, Ըսանն, Դ ծե՛անտ;
 'Տ 1 ճիւր Ըսանն մեծն Դ ճիւր.

70 1 ճիւր Ըսանն ծանտ թիւր;
 1 ճիւր Ըսանն, թիւր թիւր 'ր Դ ճիւր;
 1 ճիւր Ըսանն, թիւր միւր Լեւն;
 1 ճիւր Ըսանն նա միւր ճիւր.

75 Ըսանիւր Ըսան Դ ճարտ Դ ճիւր;
 Մնա Ըսանն 1 միւր ճիւր ճիւր;
 1 թիւր Մոլաճ ո՛ր թիւր ճիւր;
 Մնա լոմա, Դ թիւր Ըսանն 1 ո՛ր ճիւր.

66. Ըսանն, sic MS.

68. ճիւր նա ճիւր Դ թիւր, MS.

- Here is a foreign and a Gaelic scion ;
50 A head of fair locks, who was not morose or stubborn ;
A head that had a gentle way of making peace ;
A head in whose looks none saw despondency.

- His eyes were blue, as the blue of heaven,
His sweet tongue was mild in speech,
55 His fine teeth were well fashioned,
His eye-brows slender, proper, thin.

- His hands in arms it was hard to subdue ;
Hands of generous deeds, well of humanity ;
His waist as a lion's in the strife of valour ;
60 His heart was great, his voice clear and strong.

Because he went unto death, without delay
The four elements burst at once into tumult,
Showers of blood poured forth with vehemence,
And the fairy women of every district were in torments.

- 65 At Kenry, in his own fair land,
Is beautiful Cioban pressing forth tears ;
Una, Aoife, Cliodhna, and Deirdre ;
And in Sidh Beidhbh Meadhbh bitterly weeping.

- At Sidh Cruachna, a downpour from the heavens ;
70 At Sidh Baine, beside the Flesk, and on the Claodach ;
At Sidh Tuirc, beside the margin of Lein,
At Sidh Beidhbh of the ancient pastures.

- A woman confessed his right at Claonghlais,
The women of Cuanaigh were tormented with sorrow,
75 At Timoleague women screamed,
The women of Imokilly and beside the Deel together.

Ο' αὐμῆις βεαν α' ἐαριτ' ἢ α' ἡσολτα
 1 ηθεοαίλλ' ἢ 1 κόιρτεαδα ὁδοια,
 1 οτρίαις ἑί ἢ ἑ ταοιβ' ἑοὺ ἐριπνε,
 80 Κοιρ' Καράιν' ἢ 1 ἡκινεάλ' μβείκε.

Αἰ ἐλορ' τάρκ' 1ῃ βάρ' ἀν' Phoenix,
 ἑυξ' Τονν' Κλίονα βίονταδ' βαογλαδ',
 Ὅο βί' ἑοὺ ἡυιρ' 1ν' ἑυίλ' ἑαδτ' ἑαετ',
 'S ἀν' ἡμινῃς ἡαν' βῆανον ὁά' 1ν' ἢ ἡνέφλιυδ'.

85 Ο' ἑάρκ' ἀν' ἑίτε α' ἡυίτε ἑαοια;
 Ο' 1ομπυίς μαρ' ἡυάλ' ἡνυαδ' 1α ἡῖνε;
 ἡίορ' ἑαν' μεαρ' ἀρ' ὁαίρ' ἢά' ἀρ' ἐαολαδ'
 Ὅο ἐῖρεῖς βανβα' α' καρ' ἢ α' ἐίλε.

Ὅο ἡυαῖμνεαοαρ' κυαντα' 1α ἡῖνε;
 90 Ὅο ἡτρίοκαοαρ' ἡίορ' 1α ἡέαλταῖν;
 Ὅο ἡἑοόδοαρ' α' ἡκλόδ' 1α ἡέανλαίτ;
 Ὅο ἡύκαοαρ' ούίλε' ὁαοννα.

ἡί' βῑυίλ' ἡείμ' ἀρ' ἡίνλεαδ' μαολένοκ;
 ἡί' βῑυίλ' ταῖτα ἀρ' ἐαλαῖν' αολβαίς;
 95 ἡί' βῑυίλ' ἐοὺ 1 μβεολαίβ' ἐανλαίτ;
 Ὅο βάλβυίς κλάιῖρεαδ' βλάίτῃεαλ' ἐῖρεανν.

Ὅο β' ἐ' ἡεαῖαλτ' καρ' 1α κλείρε,
 ἡολλ' μεαρ' ἡόρ' 1α ἡἡλεο' 1α ἡῖαοάδ',
 Κύκυλαῖν 1α ἡελεαρ' ἡ-1ονῃναδ' ὁέαναν;
 100 Κονάλλ' ἡυλβαν' 1ῃ Ορκαρ' 1α μβείμεανν.

Ὅο β' ἐ' ἀν' τύρ' ἡο ἡύίλ' ἑ ἡέῖρ' 1ν;
 Ὅο ἡαο' ἡί' ἑεαρ' 1ῃ ἡεαν' α' κλείβ' ὁό;
 Ὅο ἑυξ' ἡί' ἡάιρτ' ὁό' 1ῃ ἡῖαδ' ἐαρ' ἐάοαίβ',
 Ὅο ἐάρκ' ἡί' ἡείμ' ὁά' ἡῃαοί' ἀρ' α' ἡαοντα.

93. ἡείμ' seems = 'fortune, prosperity': cf. *infra*, 104 and V. 5, ἡείμ' ὁῖαοίθεαδτ'.

A woman confessed his right and his kinsfolk
 At Youghal and in rich Roche's country,
 At Tralee and beside Lough Erne,
 80 On the marge of Casán and in Kinalmeaky.

On hearing the tidings and the death of the Phoenix,
 Tonn Clíodhna gave a start of danger,
 Lough Gur was blood for seven days,
 And the Maine without a drop for two months, though
 wet-faced.

85 The Lithe compressed her noble current ;
 The face of the sun turned to coal-black ;
 Fruit remained not on oak, or on sapling ;
 Her lover and her spouse abandoned Banba.

The depths of the sky grew red ;
 90 The stars sank down ;
 The birds disfigured their form ;
 Human elements were quenched.

There is no prosperity on the pasture of bare hills ;
 There is no produce on the beautiful land ;
 95 There is no music in the mouths of birds ;
 The fair-blooming harp of Erin became silent.

Gerald was the beloved of the bards ;
 Swift Goll, son of Morna, unsubdued in conflict ;
 Cuchulainn in performing wondrous feats ;
 100 Conall Gulban, and Oscar of the blows.

This chief was the hope of Erin,
 She gave him her love and her heart's affection,
 She gave him friendship, and fondness beyond hundreds,
 She tendered concern and her consent for his love.

94. ἀοιβάδ as an adj. seems = 'delightful.'

101. κύρ. MS., κυαρ 104. MS. το ἐάρζ. *Ibid.* γὰ ἡσοντα, MS.

154 ΘΑΝΤΑ ΔΟΘΑΣΔΑΙΝ UÍ RAĆAÍLLÉ.

105 Βα βεας μαρι ιονσναδó í τά θέαναμ ;
 ní μαιβ ní σ'φουλ ίρι ná έιβιρι,
 Τυαδó ná τέαρ αρι ρεαδó na hέιρεαnn,
 Nάρι ρεαζαδó έριó ó μunn ζο μαολτμοιζ.

110 Αρι έλορ ίε ρα έμíc οon βέιε ζλαιν,
 Όο μυζ ρί ειτιμ ιρ ρειννιμ ι n-έινρεαδó ;
 Όο θέαριβυιζ αν βάβ, noó σ'φάρ ι λείτε,
 ζο βριάτ αριρ ζαν λυιζε le céile.

115 Ιρ ιomόa ρλαιε το έαρι αν mέιρπορεαδó,
 Ψυαρι α λεαβα 'ρ α ρεαιβ 'ρ α caomζlac,
 Ψυαρι α μύν 'ρ α ούιλ 'ρ α haonta,
 Όο έυιτ τά coρnaím ι noóαριβμυιτ οδοριεα.

120 'Όζούλ αρι ρεοάδó το έέαρ me,
 ι n-uaim lín α ρinnρεαρι ραοιτóα
 Sínτε ι βρεαριτ ι ζελαιρ ρά βέιλλιc
 Ταοβ le ζαιρce na nζεαριαλταδó ζcaomζlan.

 Αν ταν το βαιρτεαδó 'na leaμβ αν λαοó ρο,
 Ψιονύιρ μίoζαδóτα έυιnn na ζcέαοάετ,
 Τυζ Mercuμυρ μύν α έλέιβ óó,
 Ό'φάιρc ρέ mil ζο τιυζ n-a mέαριαιβ.

125 Όο μιν Μαριρ n-a leaμβ λαοó όε :
 Τυζ τó colζ ζλαν ζομμ ιρ έιρε ;
 Clogαo caoιn τά όion ι nζέιβιnn
 Lúιρεαδó n-a n-aice αζυρ ceannαρ na Féinne,

130 Ψυαρι ρέ ciall ó óia na céille,
 Intleaδóτ, cuimne, míne, ιρ céαοφαδó,
 Meaβaρι, ιρ eolar, beoóαδóτ, ιρ léiζεaνταδóτ.
 Suaimneαρ aιzne, maιpe, αζυρ ρéile.

108. For ρεαζαδó, cf. XXIX. 29. Something seems to have dropped out between 108 and 109.

113. mέιρπορεαδó is Erin here; cf. I. 7.

117. ρεοάδó; MS., ρεóέcυμτ.

105 Little wonder that she did so :
 There was not a prince of the blood of Ir or Eibhear,
 North or south throughout Erin,
 Who was not strained through him from head to bare foot

On the fair woman hearing Ith in the land,
 110 She bounded and started all at once,
 The maiden swore, who grew grey,
 Never again to lie with a spouse.

Many are the chieftains the woman loved,
 Who obtained her bed, her possession, and her fair hand,
 115 Who obtained her love, her desire, and her consent,
 Who fell in her defence into the dire hardship of bondage.

His early going to decay has tortured me,
 Into the family grave of his noble ancestors,
 Stretched in a tomb, in a pit, under a great stone,
 120 Beside the champions of the pure, noble Geraldines.

When the hero was baptized as a child,
 The vine of the kingdom of Conn of the hundred fights,
 Mercury gave him the love of his heart,
 He pressed plenteous honey into his fingers.

125 Mars made him a hero when a child,
 Gave him a bright, sharp sword and armour,
 A noble helmet to protect him in difficulties,
 A coat of mail also, and the headship of the warriors.

He got wisdom from the god of Wisdom,
 130 Intelligence, memory, refinement, and judgment,
 Mind and knowledge, vivacity and learning,
 Peace of soul, beauty and generosity.

118. MS., Δ nuaimlín.

128. MS., na haice. 129. ciall; cáil, MS. 132. aigne may be
 nom. or gen.

156 ΘΑΝΤΑ ΔΟΘΑΣΑΙΝ ΗΙ ΚΑΤΑΙΛΛΕ.

Ῥυαῖρ ὁ Ῥαν ῥαὶ αῖρce β'ῤέιρι
Στάινρε ρτιύριτa cúiz cúize 1 n-éinῤeáct,
135 Céir ῥο ραιῶβιρ cum leiῥir a ἑμέατα,
1ῖ ῥαῶαῖρ τὰ ῥcoῖῤaῖῤ ἁῖ ῶoῶaῖρ na ḃῤaolcon.

Ῥυαῖρ ῤé ῥῤaoi ῥῤan mín ὁ Ḳénuῖr;
Ῥuz Ḳulcánuῖr ῶo ceáῖῤoῶa ἑῤaοῖῤaῶ;
Neptunuῖr cuz long ῶó ἁῖ ρaοῖῤῤuῖr.
140 Δῥur Oceanuῖr ἁῖῤaῶ τaοῖῤaῶ.

Monuαῖρ cῖoῖῤe, mo míle céaῖῤoḲ!
ῤῤeann ἁῖ Riῖῖῖe αῥ ρῖῤeáḲ na ῖῤéaῖῖa!
ῤan ῖῖuῖῤe ceoῖῤ ῥan ῥῤóῖr ḃinn éanῤaῖῤ!
Ḳo cῖuῖῤ a ῤaῥ, a ῤaῖῤ 'ῖ a ῤéῖῤῤeann!

145 Ḳo ḃaῖn a ḃáῖr a ῥáῖῖe ῶ'Éῖῖῖnn,
Ḳ'αῖῖῖῖῖ a ῶaῥ ῥeal ἁῖ ῶaοῖῤaῥ
Siῖῖo lionn a ῖῤúῖr 'ῖ a ρaοῖῤeαῖῖe!
Smῖoῖr a cῖáῖῤ le ῤána ῥῖéῖῖeann!

ῤuῖῖῖm-ῖe ῶo ῤeαḃaῥ na ῤann ῶo ῤéaḃaḲ,
150 ῤῤóῖῖe ῖῖoῖr ῥan ῶíῤ ῥan éῖῖῤnn,
Ḳuαῖ 1 ῥcaῖῖῖeαῖῤ ῤῤaῖῤeαῖρ na ῥῤéῖῖe,
Ḳuz ἁῖ ῖῤúῖῤ ῤeo ἁῖ ῥῖḃῖoῥῥ éῖḃῖῖ.

Ḳuz ῖῤaῖῤc ná ῖcῖῖoῖῤῤaῖ ὁ ῤῖonαῖnn ῥo ḃéaῖῖῖa,
Ḳuz ῶuḃῶaῥ ἁῖ ῤonῖῖaḲ na ῥῤéῖῖe,
155 Ḳuz ῤaḲ ῤáῖῤ ῥo cῖῤáῖῤῤe ῶéaῖῖaḲ,
Ὁ Cῖῖῖn ῤeαῖ ῥo ḃáῖῤeáḲ Néῖῖe.

144. MS., a ῤaῖῤ.

145. This line in MS. is: ῶ'αῖῖῤeáḲ a ῖaοῥῤal a ḃῖῖῖn ῶeῖῖῖnn, "which is difficult to cure." The following have been suggested as emendations,

He got from Pan every possible gift,
 A staff to direct five provinces together,
 135 Wax in plenty to heal his flock,
 And dogs to guard them from the mischief of wolves.

He got a fair, smooth complexion from Venus,
 Vulcan gave him a greedy forge,
 Neptune gave him a ship on the open sea,
 140 And Oceanus a brimful vessel.

My heart-ache, my thousand tortures !
 Glanaruddery shedding tears !
 Without a musical starling, without the sweet voice of birds,
 Its fortune, its good, its star has fallen !

145 His death took away her laughter from Erin,
 Her bright colour has changed to chafer-black,
 Her nostrils and her noble eyes shed their humours,
 The marrow of her bones she lets waste away.

I beseech for the sword-breaking warrior
 150 Eternal glory, without loss or blemish,
 Above, in the society of the sunny heavens,
 Who brought this sorrow on the noble mansion of Eibhear.

Who wrought irreparable ruin from Shannon to Beare,
 Who coloured black the brightness of the sun,
 155 Who made the lands of Fál sad and tearful,
 From Carn in the south to Aileach of Neid.

and the number could be indefinitely increased: *Ó'airtuirig ar fáoigal
 b'raonac éireann, and Ó'airtuirig a rúob ar b'raon oub éire.*

146. MS., a baic geal 147. MS., síleab líonn

- Μονυαρ χοιοθε, μο μίλε céαρθό !
 Οέλάν ιρ τρειζοεάν ι η-έιηφεάτ !
 Δόβαρ βιόιν ι ζκόιζις έιηεανν,
 160 Ονύ μύλλαιζ αν έραιην βυηηαιζ το λείηρεμιορ.

Λίλε ιοιη ρριύηαιβ, ιυβαι ηάρ έραοβέαρ,
 Όη ηα ζευηαθ άζυρ ευηαθ ηα λαοέηαθ,
 Όεν μίευναιη το β'υαιηλε ι ηέηηηηηη,
 Ηάρ ζαβ ρεανηηαθ ι ηγλεό ηά ι ηβαοζαλ

- 165 Όο βί λεατ ήηοζα ζο τηοη άζ έαο λειρ,
 Τηέ η-α ηαίτεαρ ται ηαίτις ήλιοετ έιβηη,
 Ηαρ βάρη ηα ρεατ ρεαιρτε ό έέηλε,
 Ζο ηυτ α έλί ζαν ρμύιτ 'ρ α έηέητε.

- 170 Ζλέηηαε Ριοηηε Σιοναηη ηα ραοηβαιηε,
 Ιοηέηυτ ζαέ ρηι έ ο'ήυηλ ηα ραοηήλαιτ,
 Χοιοθε ηάρ έυη το ύηλ ζαέ αοη ηεαέ,
 Βηοηηητόηη βεαέτ το λαζαιβ έιηεανν.

- 175 βα ευηατα α ζήυαθό ι η-αη βυαιθέαιρτα ιρ βαοζαλ
 βα ζεαλ α έχοιοθε, 'ρ α έλί, 'ρ α έέαορφαθ,
 Α ηέηηηη ζαν ηηορραιρ, 'ρ α ηηοταλ οά ηέηη ρηη,
 Ζαν τέλαέτ ηά ταρ ευηηηηε ι ζρεαηζαλ οεν ηέηο ρηη.

Αη ρεαηελαοιό.

- Α ηαηηβλεαε βιοέάηο, ρηη τάηη ρύτ η-α λυηζε
 Ααηα ηα ηβοέτάν βυηηεάν ύη βα ζήοιοθε,
 Ηεαηεέυηαθ ηα λεαηηάη, ευηεέάηο ο'ύηήυηλ ηίοζ,
 180 Ζεαηαλτ μαε Τομάηρ, οέλάν ούη! ράτ έλί.

Ράτ έλί ατά τάηηλαζ Ζεαηαλτ Ζηέαζαέ,
 Ρήήλαιτ 'ρ ράηο ηυζ βάρη ηα βήλατα βραοβηαέ
 Σαοι ηάρ τέηηηζ έυη έάηη ζυη έαιτ α ήαοζαλ
 'Σ Χηίορτ οά ήαζαίλ ζαν έάηηοη η-α ήλαιτεαρ ηαοηέτα

164. Scannηαθ, *sic.* MS., but the line is unmetrical. Perhaps ρεον-
 is the correct word.

- My heart-ache, my thousand tortures !
 Woe and pain together !
 Cause of grief in the provinces of Erin,
 160 The ruin of the topmost nut of the noble tree !
- Lily amongst thorns, a yew not branch-tangled,
 Gold of champions, champion of heroes,
 Of the princely family, noblest in Erin,
 Who were not panic-stricken in fight or in danger.
- 165 Leath Mhogha was greatly envious of him,
 Because of his goodness above the chiefs of Eibhear's race,
 As the choice of the flowers—separated from one another,
 His fame ran unclouded, and his virtues.
- The fair son of the Knight of Shannon of the noble ships,
 170 The envy of every man, of the blood of noble chiefs,
 A heart not hard whom all loved,
 A true benefactor to the weaklings of Erin.
- Firm was his brow in time of trouble and danger,
 Bright was his heart, and his breast, and his mind,
 175 His mind without malice, and his spirit in like manner,
 Without raillery or contempt in connexion with these.

THE EPITAPH.

- O death-stone, ever high, there lowly beneath thee is lying,
 The beloved of the poor, the noble, valiant branch,
 Strong champion of the favoured, gentle-shaped, sprung
 from the noble blood of kings,
 180 Gerald, son of Thomas—oh, bitter woe !—beneath thy breast.
- Beneath thy breast, Gerald the Grecian is lifeless,
 Royal chief and prince who excelled the keen chieftains,
 A noble who was faultless until he had spent his life,
 And may Christ receive him, without delay, in His holy
 heaven.

167. This line is obscure; *marbhar na rgarat*. MS.

169. *glé*. MS. *lé*.

XXVII.

μαρβὴνα ἀν ἀτὰρ σεαῖζάν μακ μείρηζε.

Ὅ'έας ἀν ραζαριτ cneapτα cρῶιῃτέαδ,
 buacaili p̄an ba m̄ait l̄áime
 Solur m̄óri ba m̄ó-m̄ait c̄áile,
 Réilteann eoluir, p̄ól n-a m̄áiotib̄.

5 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν τ-uβαλλ cuim̄ia x̄p̄áom̄ar,
 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν cρann 'r ἀν p̄lanoa bl̄áct̄mar,
 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν p̄ionúiri caoin, p̄ionn, p̄áir̄teaδ,
 Ὅ'φειῖς x̄éας p̄ailime ó p̄ar̄p̄ēar ál̄uinn.

10 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν τεαηζα n̄ári p̄earib̄ i m̄áiotib̄,
 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν τεαῖταipe ó p̄l̄ait̄ear vo é̄áin̄iz,
 Ὅ'φειῖς ἀν buacaili ouap̄ac veáx̄t̄ac
 To bíoð aζ cap̄nam na b̄peacac ó S̄átan.

15 Ὅ'φειῖς Mercuriur, túri le n̄ám̄aio,
 Lóc̄p̄ann pobuil x̄an p̄oc̄all ná c̄ápuioe,
 Ἀν x̄aðari luīx̄ ba é̄upað le h̄áēar,
 'S ἀν oam̄ t̄peab̄ēta x̄an é̄eal̄z oá m̄áix̄ir̄tir̄.

20 Ὅ'έας ἀν p̄iax̄uiōe p̄ial̄c̄p̄oiōeac̄ p̄áil̄teaδ,
 To lean learīz ir̄ beaēta naoin̄i p̄áop̄uīz.
 Ἀν τOp̄car̄ muax̄m̄ar uap̄al oána,
 To leaζ p̄iōr ἀν Oíomar̄ l̄án̄meap̄.

Ὅ'έας ἀν x̄oll vo b̄oll̄x̄lic l̄áioiri,
 To é̄uiri ἀν τ̄x̄ain̄nt le p̄aill 'r a c̄áip̄oe,
 Ὅ'έας ἀν p̄al̄mac̄, oal̄ta vo Ōáib̄ið
 N̄ári p̄m̄úin̄ Ōp̄úir̄ 'r i oT̄nút̄ n̄ári é̄árl̄aioð,

XXVII.—Of this poem we have seen only the copy in the Royal Irish Academy. Three or four lines at the end are difficult to decipher. For some account of the family of Mac Inery, see "Topographical Poems," edited by O'Donovan.

XXVII.

ELEGY ON FATHER JOHN MAC INERY.

HE is dead—the priest, mild and pious,—
 The servant of Pan, whose surety was good,
 A great light, of truly good qualities,
 A guiding star, a Paul in his maxims.

5 Withered is the fragrant, lovely apple,
 Withered is the tree and the blooming plant,
 Withered is the gentle, fair, loving vine,
 Withered is the palm-bough from beauteous Paradise.

Withered is the tongue which was not bitter in speech,
 10 Withered is the messenger from heaven that came,
 Withered is the excellent, virtuous servant,
 Who was wont to defend sinners against Satan.

Withered is the Mercury, the tower against the enemy,
 The torchlight of the people, without corruption or cunning,
 15 The tracking hound, who was a joyous champion,
 And the plough-ox, without deceit, to his master.

Withered is the huntsman, generous-hearted, hospitable,
 Who followed the track and the life of St. Patrick;
 The Oscar, host-scattering, noble, bold,
 20 Who overthrew full-lusty Pride.

Dead is the Goll who was so skilful and strong,
 Who sent Avarice with his kinsfolk adown the cliff;
 Dead is the psalm-chanter, the disciple of David,
 Who thought not of Lust, and was not found in Envy.

2. *buacáil* *ḡan*, 'the servant of the Most High.' Pan is sometimes used as a name for the Deity by English writers. *láimhe*: cf. XX. 12, and XXIV. 12; perhaps *láimhe* is the word here.

12. The last word in this line is illegible in MS.

14. MS. reads *na captaí*.

20. *Óiomar* = 'pride, contempt for others.' The priest is represented as routing the seven deadly sins. 24. *ṛmúin*: cf. XXII. 16.

- 25 Ἐμφορ νίον ἴεαρς ἀν ἴεαρ το μάρδαμ λιβ.
 Ὅο ῥμαῖτσιζ α ἔοιρ ὅν ολε ζο βάρ τό,
 Ὅ'ῥμαῖτσιζ ἴεαρς, νίον ἔεανζαῖλ le πάρτε οἱ,
 Ὅο μωαῖς ῥέ ἀν λειρce ται λειρς le ῥάναρῶ.
- 30 Ὅο β'έ ρο ἀν ζαιρτσιῶεαῖ neapτῆμοιῶεαῖ ἄλυνν,
 Ὅο β'ἴεαρμια ραν ζαῖτ ῥά ἴεαῖτ 'νά Διαx,
 Ὅο β'ἴεαρμῖ é ἀρ ἔλαιῶεαῖ ῥά ἔρῖ 'νά ἀν ῥάρῥλαῖτ,
 Δεξανθερῖ ὁ Maceoon τάμνιζ.
- 35 Céile Muipe, cé ἱρ ἱρε ὁό ἱρ μάταιρ;
 Mac oíl Íorα Cρίορτ, le ζῥάῶ ὁό;
 Λαῖμανν coῖμιαῖc, coῖμαo Πάρμῖταιρ;
 Captaén Dέ, nó don τά ζάμνoα.
- 40 Λιαῖς ἀν ἀνμα ῥεαῖτῶαῖς ὁοῖλάντε,
 Λιαῖς ὁο Ἐρίορτ, τά ἔδοιμῖb βάνα,
 Λιαῖς ἀν Ἀῖαρ, οon ῥεαῖτῶ ἀνῆρῖαῖβῆεαῖ,
 Λιαῖς na n-οῖαρ ἡγοιρτιζῆτε ζῥαῖρῶτε.
- Tiompán binn ἰ Λαοιῖb Ὁάῖβῖῶ,
 Cláirῥεαῖ hálḷa na n-αινζιολ ba ζῥαῖῶμαρ,
 Λιαῖς léρῖ cneapaῖḷ ἀρ ζuineaῖḷ le Sátan,
 Ziollḷa Muipe 'r α ζunna ἀρ ἀν mbeáμnuin.
- 45 Λιαῖς ὁon οcῥαῖ ἑῖοcῥαῖ ἔάμνοῖτ,
 Λιαῖς na noáll ἰ n-am α ηζάβῖαῖḷ,
 Λιαῖς na λας 'r α mbiaτῶαῖ ῥεάῖτῶ,
 Λιαῖς na βῥεαρ, na mban, na ηζάμῖλαῖ.
- 50 Máiziρτῖρ luinge ζαν uipeapβαῖḷ cábla,
 Tpe múρῖr bῥéige ἀν τῥαοζαῖλ βάῖḷῶτε,
 Scῥioρτῶῖρ Achepon, capḷa na oτámlaζ.
 Ὅο cúρῖ na oeaḷmaῖn ἰ ζceanζaῖl ἀρ ῥάῥαῖ.

35. MS. Λαῖμβ ἀν coῖμῖαῖς.

43. MS. reads "Keῖr le cnapaῖb oο ζοῖn ρatan." Perhaps the reading is Caῖαρ le cneapaῖḷ oap aῖρζαῖn sátan, "City for the cure of all who have been despoiled by Satan."

25 The man I portray to you loved not Gluttony,
He disciplined his body from evil until he died ;
He hated Anger, nor joined with it in love,
He put Sloth to flight out of the way adown the slope.

A champion was he of stout heart, comely,
30 Who was in battle seven times better than Ajax,
At the sword he was thrice better than that famous
chieftain,
Alexander, who came from Macedon.

The spouse of Mary, and she is his mother ;
The fond son of Jesus Christ, through his love for Him ;
35 The gauntlet of battle, the guarantee of Paradise ;
Captain of God, or one of His guard.

Physician to the sinful, sickly soul,
Christ's physician, for His white sheep,
The Father's physician, for the impious sinner,
40 Physician of the sick, wounded, and tormented.

A melodious timbrel for the songs of David,
The harp of the hall of the angels, who was pleasing,
Physician who cured all who were wounded by Satan,
Mary's servant and her gun in the breach.

45 Physician to the hungry, the ravenous, the naked,
Physician of the blind in their time of need,
Physician of the weak and their battle-standard of protection,
Physician of men, of women, and of babes.

Captain of a ship that wanted not a cable,
50 Through the false sea of the submerged world,
The spoiler of Acheron, the beloved of the feeble,
Who tied down the demons in the wilderness.

45. Assonance is wanting.

49. MS. cable.

55 Easnuide focairi mar Soloman tárla,
 Bhríogmar bleadctmar barḡeal váilteac,
 Soema roineanta roitím n-a cáilib,
 Meannmnae muinte clúmuil rámhóreac.

60 Stuanmóa mearaimóa geannmnae ḡáimeac
 Uaill ná díomur tirió ní fárcann;
 Fíhéan naomhta véaricac o'fár o'fuil
 Na mbrianae ḡcalma ḡceannarae láioim.

Ar tig Ċinn Coraó ḡan focal vo éainig,
 O'fíorfuil níḡte cníce fáilbe,
 De fíleacetaib laetna, Ċair na láinóreac,
 O'ronḡ na nDanaí vo rcairaeo éar fáile.

65 Aatá an pobal ḡo voimib n-a véaio-ḡan;
 Aatá an t-aerí n-a véio ḡo cniáioite;
 Aatá an talamh ḡan tarao ár a bántaib;
 Aatá an t-uirce n-a muioe ḡan fáilriḡe.

70 O'fóḡairi tuae ḡo luac a bár-ḡan;
 Oo ḡoil Sol le rriotaib fáile;
 Oo rcéio an Daoil marí oíon fá bántaib;
 Ár utiḡearina uile tug rinne ḡo cármār.

75 Aatá an maḡctamnae ḡann fá báinlic;
 I ḡcár na laḡ 'r é an tAcairí Seáḡan;
 Ár n-éiruḡe ó Éibhí o'fár-ḡan;
 Ir Dia óa ḡairim ḡo fíaitear ḡan cáirioe.

54. barḡeal: MS. béarḡeal.

61. Ceann Coraó, lit.= 'the head of a weir'; it is situated near the town of Killaloe.

63. Lachtna was great-grandfather of Brian Borumha, and traces of his royal residence, 'Grianan Lachtna,' are still to be seen within a mile of Killaloe.

67. ḡan tarao = ḡan torao, for purposes of metre.

A philosopher sedate like Solomon,
 Strong, fruitful, white-handed, bestowing,
 55 Quiet, peaceful, gentle of disposition,
 High-spirited, accomplished, of good repute, peaceful of
 mien.

Demure, esteemed, pure, affable,
 Nor vanity nor pride does he show ;
 A righteous man, holy, almsgiving, who sprang from the
 blood
 60 Of the O'Briens, the stalwart, the ruling, the strong.

Of the house of Kincora without corruption did he come,
 Of the genuine blood of the kings of the land of Fáilbhe,
 Of the race of Lachtna, of Cas of the abundant spoils,
 The race who scattered the Danes across the sea.

65 The congregation is doleful at his loss,
 The air is troubled at his death,
 The earth is without produce on its plains,
 The water in the sea runs red.

The country immediately proclaimed his death ;
 70 Sol wept briny streams ;
 The Deel overflowed as a covering along the plains ;
 The lord over us all has troubled us.

The strong one is beneath the grey tombstone :
 As regards the weak, this was Father John ;
 75 Descended from Eibhear, has he come ;
 May God call him immediately to heaven.

68. The last word of this line is practically illegible in MS.

69. Perhaps *ṡuac* is a place-name.

72. MS. illegible.

73. *Δη μαξδαήναδ: μυιγδαήναδ*, MS. The word *μαξδαήναδ* means 'a bear.' The MS. here is almost illegible. It is impossible to do more than guess at its reading. Perhaps the reference is to the MacMahons, who, like the MacInerys, are of the race of Cormac Cas.

XXVIII.

TARNḠAIREACṬ OúINN FÍRINNE.

An triaḡ lib-re faolcain an éitig 'r an fill ouib
 aḡ muḡairt na cléire ar dá léiréur fá óaoirre?
 Monuar-ra ḡo tréitlaḡ mac Séarluir ba ní aḡuinn,
 1 n-uaiḡ curṫa in' donar, 'r a fáorṫalṫa ar oíbirṫ!

- 5 1r triuailliḡṫe, claoimmar, 'r 1r tréarpon von oruing uile,
 Ciuadómionna bṫéige fá féala 'r fá rcríbirinn,
 'ḡa mbualao le béalaib ar ḡcléire 1r ar raolṫe,
 'S náir óual vo clóinn tSéamuir coróin traror na
 vtrí míoḡaṫa.

- Staoṫarṫ an tóirneac le fóirneairt na ḡréine,
 10 1r rcairfirṫ an ceo ro ve pórrṫleaṫaib éibir;
 An clmpṫe beirṫ veorac 1r flónoriar fá óaoirṫaṫ,
 'S an "bṫicléir" ḡo moṫmarac 1 reomṫa míoḡ Séamur.

- Beirṫ éire ḡo rúḡac 'r a vúnta ḡo haeriac
 1r ḡaeóilḡ 'ḡa rcrúaoṫ n-a múraib aḡ éiririb;
 15 béarla na mbúr nouḡ ḡo cúṫail fá néalṫaib,
 1r Séamur n-a cúirṫ ḡil aḡ ṫabairṫ cōḡanta vo
 ḡaeóealaib.

Beirṫ an bíobla rin lúṫair 'r a óubṫeaḡarc éitig,
 'S an buirṫean ro ṫá cionntac ná humluḡeann von
 ḡcléir éirṫ,

- 'ḡa noibirṫ ṫar triúcaib ḡo neuulano ó éirinn;
 20 An laoirṫac 'r an ṫṫionnra beirṫ cúirṫ aca 1r donac!

XXVIII.—Donn was a celebrated Munster fairy supposed to haunt Cnoc Fírinne, near Ballingarry, County Tipperary. He holds much the same rank in the fairy world as Clíodhna and Aine. He is a kinsman of the Donn, son of Milesius, who is supposed to haunt the sand-banks known as Teach Doinn, and to whom Andrew MacCurtin made complaint of his grievances. There is a copy of this poem in the British Museum, and two copies in the Royal Irish Academy, of which one is in the MS. copy of Keating's *History* that contains the pieces on O'Hickey (23. G. 3). It has been printed by Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii.

4. Here *oalta*, evidently = 'son,' and not merely 'foster-child.'

6. The poet refers to the Acts of Parliament passed settling succession on William and Mary, but chiefly to the alleged suppositiousness of the son of James II.

11. *oaoirṫaṫ*: B. Mus. has *ḡaoirṫaṫ*.

XXVIII.

THE PROPHECY OF DONN FIRINNE.

ARE ye moved with pity because the lying wolves of black
treachery

Are scattering the clergy and bringing them to complete
servitude?

Oh woe is me! the son of Charles who was our king is
lifeless,

Buried in a grave alone, while his noble son is banished;

5 It is foul and evil, it is treason in that wicked race,

To brandish audacious perjuries, sealed, and in writing,

Before the faces of our clergy and our nobles,

That the children of James have no hereditary title to the
noble crown of the three Kingdoms.

The thunder will be silenced by the strength of the sunlight,

10 And this sorrow will depart from the true descendants of
Eibhear:

The Emperor will shed tears, and Flanders will be in dire
bondage.

While the "Bricklayer" will be in pride in the halls of
King James.

Erin will be joyful, and her strongholds will be merry;

And the learned will cultivate Gaelic in their schools;

15 The language of the black boors will be humbled and put
beneath a cloud,

And James in his bright court will lend his aid to the Gaels.

Luther's Bible and his false dark teaching,

And this guilty tribe that yields not to the true clergy,

Shall be transported across countries to New Land from
Erin,

20 And Louis and the Prince shall hold court and assembly.

12. μοῦθημαρὰς: B. Mus. μόβαρ.

12. μπυκλέρι. In the copy of this poem in the MS. of Keating's *History* bearing date 1715, (and also in 23. M. 11), this word is glossed thus: .i., πριονηρα Séamur mac Donn Dáira Séamur bí ionpráiríste n-a mac tabairta Δ5 an μπυκλέρι. In a poem on the "Coming of the Pretender to Scotland," in the same MS., this subject is dealt with in strong language:

"να γάλλεβρυε το θέαριβυξ γο νιορόραδ
ζυρ δαρταρο τυ νάρ γρεαβδ ο'φουλ αν ρίοξ έρπόδα
γο ηφαiceam-na le harmaib na ηδαοιόλ εοξαιη
να ζαριβευρε 'n-a ρραοαλειβ ι νοραοιβ βοέαιρ."

XXIX.

inḡean uí ḡearailt.

- A péarla ḡan rcamal, do léiríuim me i ḡcaṭaib,
 Éirṭ liom ḡan fearḡ ḡo n-innṡeao mo rceol;
 'S ḡur faobṡac do éairṡ ḡaeṡe aḡur vearta
 Tṡém éréaṡta n-a ḡceṡaib, do mṡll mé ḡan tṡeoir;
 5 ḡan bṡeasṡaḡ do maṡainn doṡ éigirṡ taṡ calaḡ,
 'S ḡo hṡirinn ní éarṡainn coirṡce doṡ vṡoin;
 Aṡ tṡéanṡuim aṡ talam, i ṡḡéibinn, i n-aitear
 Mṡir léan liom beirṡ iṡ aice coirṡ inṡe ḡan iṡró.

 1ṡ cṡaobac, 'ṡ iṡ caṡta, iṡ vṡéimṡeac 'ṡ iṡ vṡaṡac,
 10 1ṡ néamṡac 'ṡ iṡ leabṡaṡ a vṡaioṡe maṡ oṡ;
 1ṡ péarṡac a vearta, maṡ mṡlteann na maṡone,
 1ṡ caol ceairṡ a maṡa, maṡ rṡriob pinn i ḡclóḡ;
 Scéimṡiut a leacan aolṡa maṡ iṡneaṡta
 ḡo haeriaṡ aḡ caṡmaṡtṡe tṡé líonṡaḡ an rṡoir;
 15 ṡṡḡ Phoebyṡ n-a mṡṡaib éaṡ beirṡib vṡot aṡmaṡc
 1ṡ a éaṡan aṡ laṡaḡ le vṡoḡṡaṡ vṡot élóḡ.

 1ṡ ḡléḡeal a mama, maṡ ḡéirṡib coirṡ calaḡ;
 A haolṡuipṡin iṡneaṡta iṡ faoileanno iṡnóḡ;
 Ní féirṡi a maṡtear do léirṡuim i bṡmaṡainn
 20 Caoṡlile éneaṡta aḡur mṡṡcoṡ na n-óḡ;
 1ṡ cṡaoriaṡ a balṡam, a vṡeio ḡeal ḡan aṡirṡ,
 Do faoṡfaḡ óṡ ṡḡalaṡ na mṡlte vṡem iṡoirṡ;
 Saorḡuṡ a teanḡan léiḡeanta do rṡaṡaib
 Beirṡ tṡéanṡuic éaṡ beanṡaib le mṡṡeacṡ a ḡlóirṡ.

XXIX.—There is a copy of this poem in the 69th volume of the Renehan MSS. Maynooth College. The piece has already appeared in print in *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. We have followed O'Daly's text, with some changes from the Renehan copy. The subject of the poem was celebrated in countless poetical effusions during the early part of the eighteenth century. Her name was Lucy Fitzgerald. She lived at Ballykennely in the County of Cork. For another poem in her praise, *vide* aṡmṡain iṡaṡaṡ mṡc ḡearailt, p. 54.

12. rṡriob pinn. O'Daly aspirates b, which is wrong.

XXIX.

THE GERALDINE'S DAUGHTER.

O PEARL without darkness, who hast led me into sorrow,
 Listen to me without anger, whilst I tell my story;
 Seeing that thou hast keenly shot shafts and darts
 Through my wounds in showers, which have ruined me,
 without strength;

- 5 In sooth I would go to Egypt across the sea,
 And to Erin I would never willingly return;
 On the strong sea, on land, in bonds, and in joy,
 I would not grieve at being near thee by a river's side
 without disturbance.

- Branching, plaited, in long folds, in clusters,
 10 Brightly shining, and limber, are her locks like gold;
 Pearls her eyes, as the star of the morning;
 Right slender her eyebrow as a pen-line in form;
 The beauteous appearance of her cheek, lime-white as the
 snow,
 Struggling gaily through the effulgence of the rose,
 15 Which caused Phœbus to rush to behold thee above all
 maidens,
 While his forehead was aflame through love for thy beauty.

- White her breasts, as swans beside the sea-shore;
 Her lime-bright, snow-white body of beauty like the
 sea-gull;
 Her goodness cannot be all put on parchment;
 20 The fair mild lily and gentle flower of virgins.
 Bright red are her lips, her white teeth without a blemish,
 Which would save from disease thousands such as I;
 The noble speech of her tongue learned in histories,
 Brought stout bucks over mountains by the sweetness of
 her voice.

16. R.: 'S ΔΕ ΕΛΘΑΝ ΑΝ ΛΑΡΑΘ ΛΕ ΟΙΟΓΝΑΙΡ ΟΑ ΕΛΟΘ. O'Daly: 'S
 τ-έλθαν αν λαράθ λε οιογναιρ οοο ελόθ.

18. O'Daly reads: Δ ησολέορρ μαρ ρνεαέτα. The subject of this
 poem has been called "ρσοιλεανν ησορρδα βεαρδ βαναιμιλ," by
 Domhnall na Tuile (*vide* Δηρδαν ριαραιρ ηις ζεαραιτ).

21. μαρ βελραμ, O'Daly. R. is followed here.

23. Οο ρταρταιβ. O'Daly reads ζαν ρταρταιβ.

- 25 Phoenix ο'φ'νιλ ἔαρηαιτ, ἑμέαζαιζ αν ἐαλαῖο,
 Σέμηφιύρι το ἐλanna mίleaδ na πλόζ,
 Λαοόμαδ ζαν' ταίρε τμαοῦτα le ἑαλλαῖβ,
 ζαν τρέινε ζαν ταλαῖη ζαν μίοςῆρος ζαν πτόρι;
 ζαν ἑμέαζναδ ζυρι ραζαδ παορηαιζ ιρ βαρηαιζ,
 30 ιρ τρέανδoin ὕun καίτε τμήοτ-ρα πά τό;
 Νί'λ ραοιφλαῖτ ná ομαζαν ve πρέμῃ ἐλoinne ἑαριλ
 ζαν ζαοῖ leip αν αἰμμηι μιονλα ζαν ρμόλ.

- Νί λέρι ὀam α ραῖνυλ ι νέριυνν ná ι Sacpαιn,
 ι n-είρεαδτ, ι bpeappαιn ι n-ιncleaδτ 'ρ ι ζclόδ;
 35 αν βέ ἐλιρτε ιρ ρεαρηα τρέιτε αζυρ τεαρταρ
 'νά helen λέρι caίlleaδ na mίlte ρan ηγleo;
 Νί'λ αon ρεαρι n-a beaḱaiδ ο'φέαδραδ αρι μαῖοιν
 η-a héaυan ζαν μῖαιηζ ná ρεαοιλρεαδ α ἑμῖον;
 Mo ζείβεανν! mo ὀεααῖρι! ní ρέαυaim α ρεαḱaim
 40 Τμήm néalaῖβ, im αῖρλινζ, ιρτοιόε, ιρ ve λό.

37. αρι μαῖοιν = 'just now, at any time henceforth.'

38. ná ρεαοιλρεαδ, *sic* R.; O'Daly, ná ρεείζρεαδ.

- 25 A Phœnix of the Geraldine blood, Grecians of the coast,
The mild cousin of the children of Milesius of the hosts;
Heroes crushed without mercy by the English,
Without strength, without land, without princely mansion,
without wealth.
In sooth the blood of the Powers and the Barrys,
30 And the strong heroes of Bunratty has been twice
strained through thee ;
There is no noble chieftain or warrior of the stock of the
children of Cashel,
Who is not akin to the mild faultless maiden.
- I know not her peer in Erin or in England,
In wisdom, in personal charms, in mind, in form ;
35 The accomplished maiden surpassing in virtue and fame
Helen, through whom thousands perished in the fight ;
There is no man living, who would look at morning
On her face without sorrow, whose grief she would not
dispel ;
O my bondage ! O my hardship ! I cannot avoid her
40 In my slumbers, in my dreams, by night, or by day.
-

XXX.

epitalamium DO TIGEARNNA CÍNN MARA.

Δάϊο εἶρε ἀρὶ νὰ ρρῖλλῖς ἀς λέιμνῖς σο λῦτῖμαρ,
 Τά ἀν τ-έclῖρρ ζαν ρῖνταρ ἀς ἰμῖεαῖτ;
 Τά ῖoebur ἀς μῖρcaῖτ, 'ρ ἀν τ-έαρca σο ciuῖnglan,
 ἱρ éanlaṭ na cúige σο ρoiṭnḡ.

5 Τάιο ρcaotḡ beacḡ ἀς túṛḡḡḡ ἀρὶ ζέαδαῖβ ἱρ ṽṛḡḡar,
 Τά ρéar ἀσυρ ὀρῖṭτ ἀρὶ νὰ monzaῖβ
 Ó'ρ céile ḡon mbṛṽṽac ἱ Réilṭeann na Muṁḡan
 'S ζaol ζαρ ḡon Duiṭ ó Cíll Cíonnḡ.

10 Τά bíotḡaḡ ἱ ηζacḡ támlaz, ἱρ ζṛoiṭeḡnuic σο láioṛ,
 'San ηzeṽṽpeaḡ tiḡ bláṭ ἀρὶ ζacḡ bíle;
 Cíll Cár ó táṛlaṛ ἱ ζcuṽḡpeacḡ σο ζṛáḡḡḡar
 le Ríḡ Cílle hÁṛṽne ἀρὶ ζCuṛaḡ.

15 ḡí'ḡ éaḡcóiṛ ḡá luaḡ aḡuṽṽ, tá ρaotḡó aḡe tiṛaḡaḡḡḡ,
 Óṽ ρcéal nóḡ ρo luaṛḡṭeap le ḡṛongzaḡḡ,
 Ἀρὶ ἀν bpéarḡa óḡ mná uaṛḡle (Δ ḡé, Ó, taḡap
 buaṛḡ ḡí!),
 Den cṛapeḡ ḡṛḡa ἱρ uaṛḡle ó Cíll Cíonnḡ.

Τά ἀν Ríḡḡaṭ n-a ζáṛḡaḡḡ ἀρὶ ἱṛḡḡ 'ρ ἀρ ḡṛaḡḡḡḡ,
 'S na míḡṭe ḡá bṛáṛṭiuḡaḡ le muṛṽṽṽ;
 Τά ἀν taoiṛe σο hÁḡḡḡapacḡ, ἱρ coill ḡḡar ἀς ṛáṛ ann,
 20 ἱρ ζḡaoṛ ἀς teacṭ ἀρὶ bántaḡḡ ζan mílleaḡ.

XXX.—This poem is printed in O'Daly's *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. There is a copy of it in the Royal Irish Academy (23. D. 8), which gives the title as follows:—

epitalamium ḡon tiḡeapna bṛṽṽac Cínn Mara ἀρ n-a ṛóṛaḡ le hṽḡḡḡ corṽḡél buṭléṛṽ cṛille car.

The poem was composed to celebrate the nuptials of Valentine Brown, third Viscount Kenmare, and Honora, daughter of Thomas Butler of Kilcash. The marriage took place in 1720, when Sir Nicholas Brown, Valentine's father, had died, and the son was at last in possession of his property. The distinguished lady celebrated in this poem died in 1730,

XXX.

EPITHALAMIUM FOR LORD KENMARE.

THE fish in the streamlets leap up with activity,
 The eclipse is departing without a struggle,
 Phœbus is waking, and the moon is calmly bright,
 And the birds of the province are joyous.

- 5 Bees in swarms cluster on boughs fresh and green,
 Grass and dew are on the meads,
 Since Brown has espoused the Star of Munster
 The near in blood to the Duke from Kilkenny.

The languid are becoming vigorous, and the great hills
 are strong,

- 10 In winter every tree puts forth blossoms,
 Since Kilcash has been united lovingly in bonds
 With the Prince of Killarney, our champion.

We are giving vent to no grievance, the wretched have a
 respite

Because of this news which is spreading among the crowd,

- 15 Concerning the fair young pearl of ladies (O God, grant
 her success !),
 Of the golden branch, the most noble in Kilkenny.

The princely chieftain is a protection for the high and the
 lowly,

And thousands are welcoming him with love,

The tide is favourable, and a green wood is growing therein,

- 20 And fields are growing bright without destruction ;

of smallpox. Her father, Thomas Butler, was grandson of Richard Butler, only brother of James, the first Duke of Ormond.

2. *ḡiúntar* = 'struggle'; cf. *múcao ná milleao a bḡiúntar mar tād.* —*Aodh Mac Curtin.*

15. *Δ ὅε ὅ :* We have ventured on this correction for metre's sake. O'Daly has *Δ ὅε ὅι :* *Ο ὅε ὅι τὰ βαίη βυὰ ὅόις*, D. 8 and E. 12.

16. *Δη ἔραοβ ἐυβῆα ἱρ υαίρτε ἰ ῥεῖλλ ἐοινηῖς*, O'Daly. *ἔραειβ*, metric for *εραοιβ*.

17. *'να ῥάριταιβ* for *'να ῥάριτα*, *sing.*

20. *Δη ὀάνταιβ :* *Δη ὀάνταίρε*, D.

Τάιο εuanτα, βα ḡνάεαδ ρά buanpuiym ḡránna,
 ḡo puiáinnead ó éarilaió an pnuirómeaó,
 Τά enuaptau an tpaíz 'ḡuinn ná luapcann an ráile,
 Ruacain ip báirniḡ ip tuileapc.

- 25 Τάιο uairle éill áinne ḡo puiapc aḡ ól pláinrióe
 ip buanbít na lánamán i ḡcumann;
 Τάιο puaipuipt na noánta oá mbualao an élarriḡ,
 ḡad puaipoipt an áilleaét 'r an binneaét.

- Τά claoéclóó an épuaióceipc, 'r an t-aon éóip aḡ
 buaóéant;
 30 Τά ḡné nóó an ḡpuaoñnaiḡ ḡad nouime;
 Τά an ppeír móip an puiamint, 'r an pae fóip ḡo
 puiáinnead,
 ḡan claoéceó ḡan ouaipcan, ḡan tuile.

- Τά pceím an ḡad puaióteaé naé péioip vo puaoéan,
 Ó léimloé ḡo bpuad Cille éomniḡ
 35 Ρά'n paoplaít oul uainne vo éeaét ar ḡad cpuaioceipc;
 n-a méim éipc ḡupa buan a béap aḡainn.

24. Sin puscain, D.

29. buaóéann, O'Daly.

30. nóó, metric for nuao.

Heavens, wont to be disturbed by ugly long-lasting storms,
 Are calm since this alliance took place ;
 There are gathered on the shore, undisturbed by the sea,
 Cockles and limpets, and dillisk.

- 25 The nobles of Killarney are merrily drinking healths
 And long life to the wedded pair in love ;
 Lulling melodies of songs are being struck on the harp,
 Each lulling melody the loveliest and the sweetest ;

- Each hard trouble is overcome, and justice alone triumphs ;
 30 There is a fresh colour on the cheeks of all men,
 There is a sound of joy in the great heavens, the moon
 also is peaceful,
 Without blinding mist, downpour, or flood.

- 'There is a comeliness on moorlands which yield not to
 tillage
 From Loch Lein to the borders of Kilkenny,
 35 Since the noble prince who left us, has come safely from
 every danger ;
 In his own patrimony may he be long with us.

32. *gan tuile*: *gan uaille*, O'Daly, which stops here, the four additional lines are given in D. 8 and E. 12.

33. *ruarótead*; MS. *ruarinteac*; *ibid.* *ruarócan*, MS. *ruacán*.

36. MSS., *buán é beap*.

XXXI.

treise le cromuelli

Τρειρε λεατ, α Ćromuelli,
 Δ ηί Ćποτνουίς ζαĉ ρζολός,
 Ιρ λετ λινν ρυαμαμαρ ρυαμίνεαρ
 Μιλ, υαĉταρ, ιρ ονόρη.

5 Ιαρημαμοιο ζαν Καοιμάναĉ,
 Νυαλλάναĉ, νά Ćινηρεαλαĉ,
 Βύρεαĉ, Ρίρεαĉ, νά Ρόιρτεαĉ,
 Ο'ράζαίλ ρόιο το Ćυο α ρίηρεαρ.

10 Ιαρημαμοιο Ćromuelli βειτ ι η-υαĉταρ,
 Ρί'υαρελ Ćλοιννε λόβυρ,
 Τυζ α όόταιν ο'φεαρ να ρύηρτε,
 Ιρ ο'ράζ ρεαρ να ούιτĉε ζαν "nothing."

15 Ιαρημαμοιο α βρυιλ ραν τεαĉ ρο,
 Δρ μαίτ αζυρ αρ μαοιν,
 Βειτ ηί βυρ ρεαρ ηλιαόαιν ό ινωιυ,
 Ιρ ζαĉ νεαĉ βυρ μαίτ λινν.

12. ζαν, 'nothing'; used as an equivalent for the Irish phrase "ζαν δον-ρυο," 'without anything.' The 'o' of 'nothing' is lengthened for the metre.

XXXI.

MORE POWER TO CROMWELL.

MORE power to thee, O Cromwell,
O king who hast established each rustic,
It is with thy coming we obtained peace,
Honey, cream, and honour.

5 We ask that nor Kavanagh,
Nor Nolan, nor Kinsella,
Nor Burke, nor Rice, nor Roche,
Ever get a sod of their ancestor's portion.

10 We ask that Cromwell be supreme,
The noble king of Clan Lobus,
Who gave plenty to the man of the flail,
And left the heir of the land without "nothing."

15 We ask that all in this house,
In goodness and in wealth,
Be better a year from to-day,
And everyone whom we like.

XXXII.

ΔΕΤΑΝΝΑ ΔΟ ΡΙΝΝΕΔΩ Ι ΒΡΑΡΛΙΜΕΝΤ ΧΛΟΙΝΝΕ
ΤΟΜΑΪΣ.

Αν ρεαδὸ βιαρ ἔιηε φύινη φέιν
ἢ βέιμιδὸ ι βρέιν δο ῖνδᾶ,
Cuirrimíδὸ ρίορ αν σεαρτ,
Αν ρεαδὸ βιαρ αν ρμαᾶτ ι η-αρ λάιη.

5 Δο ριιόεαμαρ ι βράρλιμεντ,
Ὁ Χιονν τΣάιλε ῖο βινην ἔαυαιρ,
Ιρ ἐυζαμαρ ι η-ιννεοιη ράυρμυῖς,
Βεῖτ 'ηαρ ῖεάιρνε αῖ α ἔειλε.

Τυζαμαοιδο ονόηι νοη ρεολόῖς
10 Ιρ μό ρέαρὸς ιρ μαοιη,
Ιρ νειρεαδὸ ριιότε νοη βρλεαρσεαδ,
Ἐαρσεαρ ῖο οτί αν τ-εαρμιαδ αν τ-ιη.

Δεταμαοιδο αρ οτυαρμιατ
Λά ρυαρ αῖυρ τε,
15 Δεταμαοιδο αρ η-εαυαδ
Δο ρέιρ ἔειλλε αῖυρ οηρ.

XXXII.—This piece, as well as the preceding one, is taken from the satire, "Parliament Chloinne Thomáís," and contains the enactments and resolutions come to after deliberation by the rustic race of Clan Thomas. In this satire the author ridicules chiefly the Cromwellian settlers of low origin and coarse vulgar manners, but the Irish who helped them to oppress their own countrymen are by no means spared. They hail Cromwell as their special patron. The metre of XXXI. and XXXII. is free and easy. These pieces vary considerably in different MSS. XXXII. is of considerable interest, as the poet makes the Parliamentary lights of Clan Thomas speak, in the rustic language of his time, about farming and other occupations suited to their state of servitude. The MSS. used include L. 39,

XXXII.

THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CLAN
THOMAS.

WHILE Erin shall be ours alone,
We shall not be in constant pain ;
We will ordain what is right
While authority is in our hands.

5 We have sat in Parliament
From Kinsale to Beann Eadair ;
And we have resolved, in spite of Patrick,
To be friends one to another.

We honour the rustic
10 Who has longest beard and most wealth ;
And to sit in the last place to the churl
Who stores butter until the spring.

We enact that we get our wages
The cold day and the warm,
15 We enact that our clothes be regulated
According to sense and right.

H. 15, and K. 20, in R.I.A., with variants from a Trinity College, Dublin, copy (I.), and from one made from a MS. of 1705, by Mr. P. Stanton (P.). H. 15 is important in connexion with O'Rahilly, as it is the only MS. which gives an author for the satire. In this MS. the *eadctas* is attributed to O'Rahilly. The MS. was written in 1773, by *Ríghní mac Rághnail*, of Castle-townroche.

3. *ceapc*, T. *neáct*.
8. *'nár gcóirne* ; T. *gnáómar* ; L. *beir oileap oá céile*.
12. *cairgear go ceapc*, L. ; *oo éneargapac ar mbuioean*, H.
14. L., *lá teit agur ruar*.
16. *beir oéanta go móp*, L.

Δέταμασοιο ἀν ν-έδουδὲ κυρρ
 Μαρ ἀτά ανοιρ το ξηδέ,
 Ξεαρρηαδατὰ μίν ουβ
 20 ἱρ βηίρτε ορκαίλτε βλάτ.

Δέταμασοιο ρρuiρ ἱρ ρριαντα
 Δγυρ υιαλλαιτε νεαρε,
 1 η-άιτ να ηξαρβδάρταρ ρα λόιρτε
 Το βίοδ δγ λόβυρ ἀν ραιρτε.

25 Ρίβουδὲ 1 ηξὰδ δον βαίλε
 Λε καίλε ζορμ μαρ ἐείλε;
 ἱρ ρεαρμανν ραδα ραιρρηνγ
 Το βείτ αίγε ζαν δον ρυο.

Δέταμασοιο ζαν υίβε ιμ νά ρεοίλ
 30 Το ιτε δέτ ραν οιοῦε
 Μεαρμδουρα ἱρ μαίρτιν
 Το βείτ 1 νοορμυρ ζὰδ τιγε δγαιβ.

Δέταμασοιο ζαν ἀν ναρμ λεαβα
 Το βείτ δγ δον το ῥλοινν ῥομάιρ,
 35 Ὀ'εαγλα βηάιτρε νά ραζαίρε
 Βείτ δγ ταρρμαινγ ἐυμ βυρ μβοτζάιν.

Δέταμασοιο ὀ'φεαρ ἀν όιρ
 Τορὰδ μόνα ἱρ βριανδαίρ,
 1 ζοομάιρ ζο ὀτιυβηαδὲ conζναμ
 40 Ὀον τί ἱρ τύιρτε το-ξνί ζιρφαδ

20. οργυίλτε βλάτ: ργαοίλτε δβυρ ἱρ ἐάλλ, T., H.; the reference is obviously to breeches cut and buttoned at the knee so common in the eighteenth century.

23-24. Δγυρ ρρuiρ Δ η-άιτ ηξαρβδάρταρ ριζίν
 Το βί δγ ῥλοινν λόβυρ ρα τρoισ, H.

We enact that our body-clothes be
 As they are usually now ;
 A low, smooth, black hat,
 20 And breeches spliced and beautiful

We enact the use of spurs and bridles
 And pretty saddles
 Instead of the uncouth halters that were kept
 In the cabin by the violent Lobus.

25 That a chief-bodach be in every village
 With a dark-visaged hag for his wife,
 And that a farm long and wide
 Be his for nothing.

We enact that nor eggs, nor butter, nor meat
 30 Be eaten save at night ;
 That a cur dog and a mastiff
 Be at the doors of all your houses.

We enact that no spare lodgings
 Belong to any of Clan Thomas,
 35 Lest friars and priests
 Should frequent your cottage.

We enact that the man who has gold
 Should have the first of turf and fallow,
 So that he may give assistance
 40 To him who first grubs his land.

26. É beic do péir a céile, L.

27-28. Δεταμίσω αν παρ ποιν beic παρ όν βφαίρε: μαρ μαίρε αρ
 na pceala, L.

Sinn uile beit o'donfocal leir
 1 n-aimriri ar sceangail;
 Aétamaoio an fear ro
 Do fadonad ón bfaire.

- 45 Dá bfaid rib eadbaio ná tráglaet,
 Ná buir ríor as uil i ngiorraet,
 Ar éor ná díolfao rib buir bfaida
 Cuirió buir gcuro ar láim buir gcloinne.

- Aétamaoio an uile aéiann
 50 Dá mbeio eadbaioinn nó ciorraíl
 A méioeac go mó-éara
 Le diai ro éloinn Tomáir.

- Aétamaoio gan mac veaéaer
 Duine uaral ná díomaoin,
 55 Do beit i mearc na bfeareac
 As véanaim bfaiair ná gníomuióeac.

- Aétamaoio pórao díbalta
 Do méir díéaer ir meacéa,
 Do mac-ra asam' ingin-re,
 60 Ir t'ingion-ra asam' mac-ra.

A mbeit trí bliadna as a céile
 Go méio ir go fairring,
 Gan fíor a bó ná a éaraeac féin
 Do beit as éinneac aca an fáio rin.

- 65 Aétamaoio an uile ffeareac
 Noe véanfar malairt nó maraíl
 Diai ro beit ro láaer
 O'fírflioet éloinne Tomáir.

55-56. P., do beit 'na éomnuige amearg clanna ffeareac ná neam-
 éruinn. T. has boeac for ffeareac, and line 56 reads: "aimriri bfaiair
 no gfaid."

We must all agree with what he says
 While bound in his service
 We enact that this man
 Be let free from watching.

45 If you fall into want or difficulty,
 Or your means become reduced,
 In order that you may not pay your debts
 Put your property in your children's hands.

We enact that every dispute
 50 That may happen between us, and every wrangle
 Be very speedily settled
 By two of Clan Thomas.

We enact that no son of a respectable father,
 No nobleman, no idler,
 55 Be amidst rustics
 Working fallow or at any labour.

We enact double marriages
 According to hereditary custom and law,
 Thy son to marry my daughter,
 60 And thy daughter to marry my son.

That they live for three years together
 In contentment and plenty,
 While during that time, neither of them
 Can distinguish his own cow or sheep

65 We enact that when any churl
 Makes exchanges or bargains,
 There be two present
 Of the true race of Clan Thomas.

- 1 γῶρ ὁά μβεᾶὸ 1 η-αιῖρεᾶῶρ,
 70 ὅο ηῖρεῖβαὸ 1 η-εῖτεᾶῶ,
 Cum ᾶ ῶοᾶ ὁ'ῖαῖᾶίλ τᾶη η-αιῖ
 Le "by this Book ηῖ ηῖρεᾶς ῖηη."

- Οῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὁο ῶῖητ Σῖηηηᾶη,
 ῶῖητ Seneῖῖᾶίλ, νό Quarter Session.
 75 Ἀῶτ ῶῖητ ὅοῖᾶῖῖ νό ὅᾶῶῖῖᾶῖῖ
 Ἡᾶ ὁῖᾶηῖᾶὸ transgression.

- Ἀῶτᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ᾶη ηῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖᾶῶ,
 Ἀη ᾶ ᾶῖῖ ῶῖᾶᾶ ὅῶῖῖῖῖῖῖ,
 ῶῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῶᾶῖᾶᾶ ᾶ ῖῖῖῖ Ἡῖῖῖῖ,
 80 Ὅο ὅῖῖ ᾶῖῖῖ ῶᾶ ὁῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Ἀῶτᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ 1 η-ᾶᾶ ὅᾶᾶᾶ,
 1η ῖᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ᾶῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ
 Ἀῶτᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ᾶᾶᾶ ᾶᾶ ῖῖῖ
 ῖῖῖῖᾶ ῶᾶῖᾶ ᾶ ᾶῖῖῖ.

- 85 ῶῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὅᾶᾶ ᾶῖῖᾶῖ,
 1 η-ᾶᾶ ὅῖᾶᾶᾶῖ ηῖ ᾶῖᾶᾶ;
 1ῖῖ ῖῖᾶ ηῖ ὅᾶᾶ ὁῖῖᾶᾶ
 Ἡᾶῖ ὅῖᾶῖ ᾶῖ ὅῖῖ ῖῖῖῖᾶᾶ.

- Ἀῶτᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ὁά ῖῖῖῖῖᾶ
 90 Ὁ ὅᾶᾶᾶᾶ ὅο ῖῖῖ ὅῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ,
 ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖᾶᾶ ῖῖῖῖᾶᾶ,
 Ἀη ῖῖᾶ ᾶᾶῖῖῖῖ ᾶη ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

69-72. L. and H. read:

1 γῶρ ὁά μβεᾶὸ ᾶῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ᾶῖῖ
 ὅο ῖῖᾶῖᾶᾶ ᾶ ὅῖᾶῖᾶῖ ᾶη ῶῖῖῖ,
 ᾶᾶῖ ὅῖῖ ᾶῖᾶ ῖῖ ᾶ ᾶῖᾶῖ
 τᾶῖ ῶῖῖῖ ῖῖ "by this book."

70 So that if he be sorry
 He might swear falsely
 To get his goods back again
 Saying "By this book that is a lie."

75 We renounce the Sheriff's Court
 The Senechal's Court and Quarter Session,
 Only the court of a *bodach* or churl
 Who would do no transgression.

80 We enact that every churl
 Who has charge of a tent—
 The skin of a Michaelmas sheep
 He should have for a mitten.

We enact, in the time of reaping,
 Hairy butter and meat ;
 We enact for any other season
 Narrow entrails of cattle.

85 Five pence without question
 In the time of fallow and turf
 This is the least that is due to us
 For being scorched.

90 We enact two pence
 From November to Brigid's Feast ;
 Three pence in the spring
 While seed-sowing lasts.

73-76. These lines occur only in L.

82. P. 1m cáire agur rpollda.

83-84. H. reads : 17 árán caoin cnuirte, do héit agaim go ró-éóir.

- Δέταμαοιο le céile
 O ḃinn Éadairi go Cionn tSáile,
 95 Má'r Sacpanac má'r Éireannaac
 Cui leir an té bui láirpe.

- Δέταμαοιο teangmáil le céile
 Uim féil mícil ir Máirt Cárca,
 Go gcuimíir ríoir beairta
 100 Na haise me reo bíoir dáir gcáibleac.

Δέταμαοιο rógrac na féile mícil
 Do tabairt do éeann gac baile,
 O'ronn go mbiaó ré i muiníin
 Go bfaigmair an fearann.

- 105 I n-am gíarac do bui otigearnaíde
 Bui n-iarinaíde beir bhirte,
 Bui n-úgaim ir bui gcéacra
 Ir bui rlaḃnaíde 'na ngríac.

- 110 Áimriri tarbuiḡte nó buana
 Bíoc bui gcora go leointe,
 Folaac air bui rúile,
 Nó bui láma ceangailte le córa.

- Δέταμαοιο an uile níó
 Do réiri glicair ir ciónnaac,
 115 Air otigearnaíde beir ceangailte,
 Agus rinne do beir rcaoilte.

96. H., ríe mairra an dá éaire.

97. H., ar a céile.

102. T., a gceann.

We enact all together
 From Beann Eadair to Kinsale:
 95 Be he English, be he Irish,
 To support the stronger side.

We enact that we meet together
 At Michaelmas and Easter Tuesday,
 That we may put down the deeds
 100 Of this set who oppress us.

We enact that the Michaelmas warning
 Be given to the chief of every village,
 So that he might be in hopes
 That we should get the land.

105 In the time of grubbing for your lords,
 Let your implements want repair,
 Your tackling and your plough
 And your traces in bits.

110 In the time of harvest or reaping
 Let your feet be sprained,
 Your eyes blindfolded,
 Or your hands tied by a string.

We enact every thing
 According to prudence and wisdom,
 115 That our lords be tied down
 And we let loose.

103. T., 50 mβιαδόμεσιρ.

113. H. reads "ἀέταμασσιονε uile."

XXVIII.

marbōna mīc cārreṭaiṣ na paīlīse.

Aca rnuic ran rpeir ir rhuoc ir fearg nimneac,
 Ir outear neill go leir fa bhrataib caointe,
 An mhumain le ceile tpuocra marb claoirte,
 Tpe pmonna saeoeal ir Reiltcan Clanna Miliu.

5 Míleacó náir élaioíte i n-am cairmeaircá an gíleo,
 Sinreap na ríogíac, a taca 'r a rcoirp,
 Brímhíleac na ríoinnte agus tearmonn ríog,
 Agus fíréneac san fuigíleac na banba, ir bhoín.

IO ʙrónaio bíougaio ríomná inre éilge,
Coir bóinn, coir ʙrúio, coir ʙaoi, coir ʙife ʙr éinne,
Coir lóg, coir ʙaoil, coir ʙoine ʙr Sionna i n-éinfeacht,
i ngleo ʙr i gcoimearcar caointe i gcoinne a céile.

Le céile ατά εἶπε ἀα ἰ πολύττυπρε
 Ὁ λέιτγλινν γο ὕμείρνε ἰρ γο ciuñaiρ Όρuiinne
 15 Coir fēile αγur Sléiñhe Mἰρ τὰ liuḡa ruḡais,
 ἰρ ὁ ὕέαrpa γαν τραοαḡ γο Cúise ulaḡ.

XXXIII.—The Mac Carthys built four castles on the edge of Lough Lein, and the River Laune “to stop all the passages of Desmond,” as Carew put it. “The tract of country lying along the banks of the Laune,” says Windele, “and at the mountain’s foot to some considerable distance is still called MacCarthy Mor’s country, as containing the ancient residence of the chief of that name. The Castle of Palice, or otherwise Caislean Ua Cartha, stood a naked ruin on an eminence a little to the north of the lake and in view of the Laune Bridge. A few scattered trees point out its site. The green field in front is still called Park an Croha, the gallows field, that being the place where MacCarthy executed his justice on delinquents.” Of this poem there are two copies in the British Museum (Eg. 110, Eg. 158) and one at Maynooth (R. 69). Also a copy (C.) in the Crawford Collection of Irish MSS., in the possession of Mrs. Rylands, Manchester, has been copied for us by the late Professor Strachan.

XXXIII.

ELEGY ON MAC CARTHY OF PALICE.

In the heavens there is mist and storm and furious wrath,
And all the land of Niall is in robes of mourning ;
The whole of Munster is prostrate, lifeless, subdued,
Because of the Prince of the Gael and the Star of the Sons
of Milesius.

- 5 A champion, unscathed in the time of the conflict of battle,
First heir of the sons of kings, their stay, their glory ;
Foremost descendant of the great families, the defence of
hosts ;
The very ruin of Banba, alas, and naught left behind.

- The fairy women of Inis Eilge grieve and start,
10 Beside the Boyne, and the Bride, and the Lee, and the
Liffey, and the Erne ;
Beside the Lough, the Deal, the Aoine, and the Shannon, all
together
Are they in conflict and in contest of lamentation one
against another.

- They have put all Erin into intense agony
From Leighlin to Brefny and to the verge of Drung ;
15 Beside the Feale and Sliabh Mish there comes a running
wail,
And from Beare without pause to Ulster.

1. ῥρέιρ ῥραοὺ ἡμῶν ἢ ῥεαῖς δεῖννεςαὶ, R., C. ; Eg., ῥρέιρ ἡμῶν ῥραοὺ.

8. Eg. na banba ; Δ ἡρόν! of Banba ; alas ! which may be the true reading.

9. ῥίοςβαν, M. Ib. ἡνιρ, M.

11. Ὀδῆ, a river that flows into the Laune.

"Fast by the Laune's and Lo's fair currents meet
Circle the plain and murmur at his (Dunloe's) feet."

—*Poem on Killarney*, A.D. 1776.

12. ἡ ἡσούησας, R. αἰσῆρς, Eg., Δῆ ἡσέο ῥας αἰσῆρς, αἰσῆρς.

13. ὁλῆτῆρς ἡρόν, R., C. Eg. ἡ alone gives the correct reading of this stanza.

14. Drung, a high hill in the barony of Iveragh, County Kerry, over 2,000 feet above the sea-level.

ՏԻՆ ՍԼԱՅՈՒ ՄԱՐ ԸՈՆՆԱԾՏԱՅՑ ԶՕ ՍՈՒԾԱԾ ՎԵՐՊԱԾ,
 Օ ՄՍԻՐՈՒՄԵ ԶՕ ԶՍԼԲԱՆ, ԶՕ ԸՍԻՆ ԽՐՈՆԱԾ,
 ԱՐ ԶԸՐՈՒԼԱՆՆ ՇՍՄ ԸՄԱՐ ՈՐԻՄ Ի ՆՈԼՈՒՇԸՈՒՄԻԱԾ;
 20 ԻՐ ԸՐԻՐ ԽՐՈՒՄԵ ԶՍԻԼ ԶՕ ԽԻՄԱՐԿԱԾ ՆԱ ԶԸՐԻՑ ԶԸՐԻՑԵ.

ՏՕՐԻ, ՄՍԻՐԵԱՐ ԻՐ ՕՐԻ-ՇԻՐԵ ԼՍԵՇ ԶՆԱԾՇԱՐԻՄԻԼ;
 ԼԵՕՃԱՆ ԼՍԻՐՑ ՈՒՇ-ՇՐԱՅՈՒ ՆԱ ԽԱՐՑԱՐԵ;
 Օ՛ՐՈՒՍ ՇԻԼԼԵ ԲԱ ՈՒՇ-ՇՐԱՆՆ ՇՄ ԱՐ ԼԱՐԼԵԱՐԱ;
 ՕՈՒԽ ՍԻԼԵ ԻՐ ԶԼԵՕ ԻՐ ԽՆԱՐԻՐ ՎՕ ԷԱՐԸ ՄԱՐԽ.

25 ՄԱՐԽ Օ ԷԱՐԼԱ ԼԱՄ ՎԵԱՐ ՄԱԸ ՈՒՑ ԶՑՍԻՆ,
 ԱՐ ԼԵԱՅԱՅՈՒ ՎՈՆ ԽԼԱՇ ՆԵԱՄՈՒԱ ՆԵԱՄԸՍԻՐԵԱԾ,
 ԻՐ ԸԵԱՐՆԱՅՈՒ ՎՈՆ ՎԱՄԻ ԲԱ ԶՆԱԾԱԾ ԵԱԼԱՅԱՆԸ,
 Ա ԷԱՐԵԱԼ ԶԱԾ ԼԱ ԶՕ ԸԼԱՐԻ ՆԱ ՔԱՆԻՐԵ.

ՏԱՆ ԽՔԱՆԻՐ ՎՕ ԷԵԱՆՑՄԱՅՑՈՒՐ ԸՈՄՓԼԱՇՇ ԸՐԱՆՆ,
 30 ԻՐ ԶԱՆ ԽԱՇԻՑԵ ԱԸԱ ԱՐ ԸԵԱՐՆԱՅԻԼ ՈՐՈՒՄ ՎՐՈՆՑ ՆԱ
 ԽՐՈՒՆ,
 ԱՑ ՔԱՐԿՈՒՄ ԱՐ ԽԱԼԼԱՅՈՒԽ ԶԱՆ ԱՄՐԱՐ ԽՐՈՒ
 ԻՐ ԱՑ ՄԱՐԿԱՅԵԱԾՇ ԱՐ ԵԱԾՔԱՅՈՒԽ ՄԱՐ ԽԻ Ի ՎԵԱՄԱՐ
 ՆԱ ՈՒՑ.

18. Mushra, a mountain near Macroom, County Cork. Gulban, in Sligo. Eg. reads ԶՕ ԸՍԻՆ ՍՈՒԽՐՈՆԱԾ. C., ԶՕ ՍՈՒԽ ԽՐՈՆԱԾ.

19. Eg., Ի ՆՈԼՈՒՇԸՈՒԼԱ, probably for ԸՈՒԼԱՆՆ.

20. Eg., ԶԱՆ ԽՈՄԱՐԿԱ. ԽՈՄԱՐԿԱԾ = 'a haughty person.' ԽՐՈՒՄԵ ԶՕ ԽՈՄԱՐԿԱԾ, C.

21-22. It has been found necessary to change altogether these two lines. Eg. 110 reads:

ՏՕՐԻ ՆԱ ՄՍԻՐԵԱՐ ՄԱՐ ԸԻՐՈԵ ԽՐՈՒ ԶՆԱԾ Ա ՎԵԱՐՈԵ
 ԼԵՕՃԱՆ ԼՍԻՐՑ ԸՐՈՒԼԼԱՆՆ ՆԱ ԽԱՐՑԱՐԵ.

May. and C. read:

ՏՕՐԻ ԸՐԻՑԵ ՆԱ ՄՍԻՐՈՒՄԵ ՄԱՐ ԶԻՐՈԵ ՎՈՆ ԽՐԵԱՅՈՒ,
 ԼԵՕՒՄԱՆ ԼՍԻՐԷՑ ՆԱ ԶԸՐԱՐՈԵ ՆԱ ԽԱՐՑԱՐԵ ԻՐ ԵԱԾԸ.

Both Ulstermen and Connaughtmen are doleful and in
tears

From Mushra to Gulban, calm and sorrowful

Our Cuchulainn in force of strength in the thick of the fight ;

20 'Tis the cause of excessive, woeful weeping to the five
provinces.

The delight, support, and golden treasure of constant
wanderers ;

Tracking hero of brave knights of renowned valour ;

Heavy is the blow to the Church's orders, that thou liest
in the middle of a mound ;

To them all it is strife and misfortune to hear that thou
art dead.

25 Since the right hand of the sons of kings is lifeless,
As the celestial extraordinary flower has fallen
It is distress to the poet, ever skilled in his art,
Who repairs daily to the plain of Palice.

At Palice a numerous band were wont to assemble,

30 Who did not practise churlishness towards tribe or host,
Merry-making in halls they were wont to be,
And riding on horses, as at Tara of the kings.

All the MSS. are defective. The conaclonn is broken, and there may be some lines omitted.

23-24. In Eg. 110 'so éárc marb' and 'cu ar lár leara' interchange. To 23, May. adds *raon*; C., *ir leun*. To 24 both add *raon*, and begin the next stanza with the same word.

28. Δ οταρσοιλ, Eg. 110.

29. complaét: campa, Eg. 110; campuioe, C.

30. ceapnaigil noim; ceapnuig noim, Eg. 110, which here stops suddenly.

31. ahrur le: eapnaim ar biaó, M.; eahrur, C. The copy in Eg. 160 is practically illegible.

Ρίμας Κάριταις α λεας άταιρ, μαρ έαιρε ράτ όιον,
 Λάινερεας να βλάρηαν ηρ έαιριλ να ρίος,
 35 Cρεας τάντε, cρεας ράιθε, cρεας ρλατα ραν έιλλ,
 ηρ κά οτραέταιμ, ό'ρ κάρημαρ ί θανθα ας cαι.

ηρ cαι cόιγε αν ηί cπόδα ό'ρ οεαρηέτα ι ζεριατό,
 αν ηί cόρηταιρεας ο'ρ όύλα αςυρ ο'ρεαρηανθαιβ όρηαιη
 ηρ ηί-όινθιο αν έορόιηη έεαρη ζαν ταέας ιτ όιατό,
 40 'S ηρ τινη ο'όρηθαιβ να οτρηον τυ ζαν ζαιρημ 'ρ ηρ cιαέ.

36. ό'ρ κάρημαρ ί, *sic* May. ; ό ηρ αν, C. ; αρ λάν λα(ς) αν b, Eg. 160.

37. May. and C. read, Σεαθ cαι αν ηίς cόιγε ρο, έπόδα.

O happy grave-stone, thou hidest as a treasure the king
MacCarthy,

The full ruin of Blarney, and of Cashel of the kings,

35 The ruin of peoples, of bards, of chieftains, lies in the
churchyard ;

And what need be further said since Banba is dolefully
bewailing him ?

It is the bewailing of a province, since the valorous king
is indeed laid in the clay,

The true King of Fodla and of the plains of Brian ;

The true crown is as a helpless idiot since your death,

40 And it is sickness and sorrow to the ranks of the brave
who are unhonoured.

40. 'r ir cīdē, *sic* Eg. 160 ; May. 50 τρέιτ ; C., πασι γμύιτ.

XXXIV.

μαρβὴνα σεοιν ἡσσίαθ.

Κρεαδὶ ἱρ κρεαδὶ ἀρὶ ρεαδὸ νὰ ρίοζαδτα,
 Θιανέκρεαδὶ βρῖοιν ραν ζCόιζε Μυμῖνεαδὶ,
 Κρεαδὶ ἱρ εἰαδὶ ἱρ θιαδαῖρ νυμῖνεαδὶ
 Σεον ὅζ ἡαρρετ ζαν ἀιρεαζ ραοὶ λίοζαῖβ.

XXXIV. The subject of this elegy is John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, Co. Kerry, who died in 1709. We have thus the date of composition fixed with certainty. He was the second son of John Blennerhassett, who was ancestor of the Ballyseedy branch of the family. The last-mentioned John was also son of John, son of Robert, who was the first of the family to settle in Ireland. According to Burke (*Peerage*, p. 230, 1910 ed.) "Robert Blennerhassett settled in Kerry, and between 1611 and 1628 obtained various grants of land, including the Castle and lands of Ballyseedy." In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1904 ed.) it is also stated that "Thomas, with his son Robert, from Flimby, Cumberland, obtained a part of the Earl of Desmond's large possessions."

John Blennerhassett, for whom O'Rahilly composed the above elegy, was, according to Burke (*Landed Gentry*), "M.P. for Co. Kerry; *m.* Margaret, dau. of Crosbie of Tubrid, and had (with a dau. Agnes, *m.* Robert Rogers, of Ashgrove, Co. Cork) five sons: 1, John, his heir; 2, Arthur *d.s.p.*; 3, Thomas; 4, Pierce, *d.s.p.*; 5, William of Elm Grove, *m.* Mary, dau. of Alderman John Morley, Mayor of Cork, 1718, and had issue, William, who succeeded to the estates." For the designs of Blener Hassett and his son-in-law, Rogers, on the Kenmare Estate, see Introduction.

Miss Hickson states that either he or his brother, Arthur, represented Tralee in the Parliament of 1661. And, again (*O. K. Records*, 1st Sr., p. 15), she says that in the Jacobite Parliament of 1689 attainders were issued against five of the Blennerhassetts of Ballyseedy and Killorglin, if they did not surrender before 10th August. The Ballyseedy branch did not take sides actively with either party. They were connected with the Crosbies, and Sir T. Crosbie was a High Churchman and Jacobite, with a commission in King James's army.

To his Jacobite leanings we may perhaps refer what O'Rahilly says of him in lines 21-24, and again lines 89-92. We had the good fortune to discover his will among the Prerogative Wills preserved in the Record Office, Dublin. The following is the text in its entirety:—

In the name of God Amen. I John Blener Hassett of Ballyseedy in the County of Kerry Esqr being of sound and perfect Memory but weak in Body doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner following hereby making void all former Wills by me made this 24th Day of January 1708/9.

Imprs. I Bequeath my soul to Almighty God my Creator and Redeemer hoping that by his death and sufferings I may have and enjoy life everlasting.

XXXIV.

ELEGY ON JOHN BLENNERHASSETT.

A SPOILING, a loss throughout the kingdom,
 A swift sorrowful spoiling in the Munster Province,
 A spoiling, a misfortune, a sore trouble
 Young John Hassett lying beyond restoration, beneath a
 stone.

(2) *Item.* I give and Bequeath unto my eldest son John Blener Hassett all my Reall Estate and Personal Estate, Goods and Chattles, Debts and Creditts whatsoever that it has pleased God to give and bestow on me Except what is hereafter Excepted.

(3) *Item.* I Give and Bequeath unto my dear Wife Margaret Blener Hassett a full third part of all my Househould Goods and Plate within and Without Doors, and the other two parts I give to my said Eldest Son Jon as afforesaid.

(4) *Item.* I Give unto my said Wife my two Coaches with all their Harnesses and Necessaries to them belonging as alsoe I give unto her Twelve Bay Draft Horses for Coaches &c. young and old.

5. *Item.* I Confirm the Jointure to my said Wife Margaret which I made to her on her Marriage with me and I doe give and Bestow on her during her life as a further Addition to her Joynture the following mentioned Lands, viz. the Lands of Currrens ye Lands of Urroghogale and the Lands of Curraghmore, and in case my said Wife Margaret shall marry after my Decease I doe appoint that then and from thence forth the aforesaid Lands of Curraghmore shall be taken from her and given to my said eldest Son John for ever.

Item (6). I doe appoint that in case my said Wife Margaret shall not have the benefitt of renuall of the Lease of the Lands of Kilmurry that then she shall have in lieu thereof per Annum the Sume of Sixty Pounds ster. by way of Rent charge on my whole Estate and that dureing her life.

Item 7. I doe appoint that dureing the time that the Mortgage shall stand due to George Bastable on the Lands of Currrens that in case my said Wife Margaret do not receive the Sume of Sixty Pounds ster. per Annum as afforesaid thereout dureing her life, that then she shall have a Rent charge on the Rest of my Estate to make the same good to her but the Mansion house and Lands of Ballyseedy is to be Exempted from the aforesaid Rent charges.

Item 8. *Item.* I give and Bequeath as Portions to all my younger Children as followeth, viz. I give unto my son Arthur Blener Hassett the sume of Six hundred pounds Ster.

Item 9. I give unto my Son Thomas Blener Hassett the full sume of ffour hundred pounds Ster.

Item 10. I give unto my Son Piercy Blener Hassett the sume of ffour hundred Pounds Sterling.

Item 11. I give unto my Son Robert Blener Hassett the Sum of Four hundred Pounds Ster.

Item 13. I give unto my Son William Blener Hassett the Sume of ffour hundred Pounds Ster.

- 5 Κρεαδὸς να μβεῖτε μαοριόα μιοντα;
 Κρεαδὸς να η-ινζεαν μυημνεαδὸς ριόζοα;
 Κρεαδὸς να βφανηλας; τεαηνέρεαδὸς ραοίτε;
 Μόριερεαδὸς ἐρεαν να κλέιηε ἐοιόε.

Item 14. if my said Wife be now with child and that she be Delivered of the same I do give to such child as portion and maintenance the Sum of four hundred Pounds Ster.

Item 15. I do appoint that al the afforesaid Portions and Sums appointed for my said younger sons and children as aforesaid shall be raised and Advanced on my Estate by my Executors appointed in this Will as soon as my sd. son John Blener Hassett or the heire to my Estate then in being shall come to the age of Twenty and one years and in case my said Son John shall marry and have an Heir before he the said John shall come to the age of Twenty and one years that then if my said son John shall die before he Comes to the age of Twenty and one years the heire of my said Son John Shall be obliged to advance and pay to my aforesaid younger Children the afforesaid Portions and Sums on Demand of my Exects. and in Case my said wife Margaret shall dye before my said Son John Blener Hassett shall come to the age of Twenty and one years I do then on the death of sd. Margaret appoint that my Exects. shall raise on my Estate all the Portions of my said younger Children if my said son John do not pay all & every part of the same then as afforesaid.

Item 16. I do give & Bequeath unto my son in Law Robert Rogers my Bay Padd Gelding and my Yallow Padd Mare.

Item 17. I give and Bequeath unto my Sister Ruth Blener Hassett Twenty Cowes and a Bull at the Discretions of my Exects to be Chosen for her.

Item 18. I Will and Appoint that my Son John Blener Hassett shall Pay and Discharge all Debts and Sums properly due of me.

Item 19. I do appoint that in Case any of my younger children shall die before each or any of them do Come to the Age of sixteen Yeares that then the Portion or Portions of Such younger Children or Child soe dyeing or what he or She has left thereof shall revert to my said eldest Son John Blenerhassett or the Heir in being then intituled to my Estate.

Item 20. I do appoint that Edward Denny senr. Esqr., Edward Denny junr. Esqr., William Crosby Esqr., Thomas Blenerhassett Attorney, Ffrancis Bernard Esqr., and Robert Blenerhassett Esqr shall be Executrs. of this my last Will and Testament untill my said Son John Blenerhassett or the Heir then in being shall come to the Age of Twenty and one yeares.

Item 21. I do appoint and it is the intent in the Fifteenth Item in this my Will that in Case all the aforesaid Portions of my aforesaid younger Children or any of them be not paid and Discharged by my said Son John Blener Hassett within Six Calendar Months next before he shall come to the age of Twenty and one yeares that then at the time of Six Months before his Coming to the age of Twenty and one years my Executors shall raise on my Estate all the Portions of my said younger Children as aforesaid to be paid and Discharged to my said younger Children. (Signed) Joⁿ Blenerhassett (*loc. sig.*)—being present at signing sealing and delivering hereof and when the Twelfth Item was struck out, and when the word *life* was writ in the fifth Item, and when the words *per Annum* were Interlined in the Seaventh Item, and when the word *he* was writ in the 17th (? 19th) Item and when the words *or any of them* were writ in the 21st Item. John Richards; Eusebius Chute; R. Denny; Robert Rogers; Tho. Crosby.

- 5 A loss to stately amiable maidens,
 A loss to loving princely young ladies,
 A loss to the weak ; a severe loss to the learned,
 A very great loss for ever to the bards.

Whereas, I John Blenerhassett of Ballyseedy in the County of Kerry Esqr. did this 24th Day of January 1708/9 make my last will and Testament before this Instrument was signed sealed and published by me : unto which said will I doe further add and appoint as a Codicill vizt. that my said eldest Son and Heir Jonⁿ Blenerhassett and his Heirs shall be obliged to pay unto my son Arthur Blenerhassett ye lawfull Interest of Eight Pounds Ster per Cent per Annum for his portion of Six Hundred pounds ster, to commence from the first day of May next ensuing for his support and maintenance untill he shall have and Receive from his said Eldest Bror. John Blenerhassett his the said Arthur Blenerhassetts full Portion of Six hundred Pounds ster mentioned in the aforesaid Will. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale this 24th day of January 1708/9 Jonⁿ Blenerhassett (*loc. sig.*) Signed sealed and published in the psence of us when the said John Blenerhassett was of perfect sense and memory, Eusebius Chute ; Robt Rogers ; Joseph Rogers ; Ruth Blr. hassett."

Probate of the will was granted on the 9th May, 1709. It must have been on the father's death that John, his eldest son and heir, was elected M.P. for Co. Kerry, though still a minor. To quote again from Miss Hickson (*O. K. Records*, p. 23), "In the year 1692 John Blenerhassett, of Ballyseedy, represented the borough of Tralee in the first of a long succession of Irish Parliaments whose watchword and guiding maxim was *vae victis*. This John Blennerhassett was probably the husband of Margaret Crosbie, and the father of John, who was returned for the county in 1709, when he was yet under the age. According to an article on the Parliamentary Representation of Kerry, in the *Kerry Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 172, he continued to represent Kerry or one of its boroughs until 1769 (his son and grandson being also members of the House), and was popularly known as the "Father of the Irish House of Commons." (See too *O. K. Rec.*, ii., p. 219.)

It will be of interest to trace the succession to the estates of Ballyseedy to the present time. John Blennerhassett of the poem was succeeded by his son, John ; he by the eldest son John, and the latter again by his eldest son John (the son and grandson mentioned by Miss Hickson above). The last mentioned John was succeeded by his brother Arthur ; both died, unmarried. With them the senior line of the family became extinct, and the succession devolved on William, son of William, the youngest son of John of the poem. To William succeeded his eldest son John, who died unmarried, and who was also succeeded by his brother Arthur. The latter was succeeded by his son Arthur, and he by his eldest son Henry Deane, who again died unmarried. Henry Deane was succeeded by his brother Charles John Allanson Winn, whose son Arthur has been (since 1859) the owner. For further information the reader is referred to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, p. 46, and Walford's *County Families*, p. 101.

The poem has been found only in one MS., R.I.A. 24. L. 14. The heading is that of the MS., which gives the form of the surname used by speakers of Irish, namely, *h̄ar̄ias̄*, and sometimes, though in error, *ó h̄ar̄ias̄*. O'Rahilly, as will be seen from the first stanza, used the form *h̄ar̄ret*, which is still a usual contraction of the surname. In the will, above reproduced, the surname is usually written in two words

- Բիանօրեաճ Ծօժտ օօ Ծօժտայն շիւր;
 10 Օօրօրեաճ Լեան, Իր Եանալտիան շլճօրօժե;
 Շրեաճ յա յճալլ, Ե շքեանն 'ր Ե յօշիքարճ;
 Շրեաճ յա յճեօժալ թան թօշալ թիօրիօճ.
- Լեօշան Եա շիւսճաճ, թիւօճ, թիւօճար,
 Շիօժ, շիւլլար, թիւստաճ, շօմիշլիւ,
 15 Քիօշօճ, Եսաճ Եսանիւր, Երիօշար,
 Շօրստաճ, շիւսիժեաճ, ճլւսն, ճօսն.
- Օրեաճ օօ Ե'քարօճ 1 շքարիւր Լե յանիւն;
 Օրեաճ շան իւրիւ, Եա շիւր Լե թիւօժ;
 Օրեաճ Եա թիւստա, թիւն Լե թօշի;
 20 Օրեաճ մար ճիւքալ Ե ճիւրմ ճի Եիւր.
- Շրեաճ օճ մարեան 1 յշարայն շիւս լի շիւ,
 Են շ-ան Ե յարիժար թօժա յա Եիւն;
 Են յրեան Եա թարճ օժ ճիւրմ շան թիւքար,
 իօր իւլլ օճ Երիւքաժ շիւ Ե ճար Իր Ե յիօշար.
- 25 Շիւ մօ յիւլան, օժաճ մօ յիւն-ր;
 Թիւ շօ մօ օօ թօլ մօ շիւքաճ;
 Շիւս յար Լեօնտ 1 շօմիւս յանիւ,
 Շան թիւ շան շիւր 1 շօմիւսն թիւ.
- Լօմօճ Եարիւնն շօ շօժ օճ շօմեաճ,
 30 Օ իւր յա Շքալ շօ Շիւլլն յա թիւլլ,
 Լար օւնճ շան մարիժալ թօժա յա իւր
 1 յիւր շան ճիւքալ, 'ր Ե Լեան շան ճօր շիւ.
- Օոն իւսան Իր թարճ յա Եսար մօ Լօնտ:
 իւր յա Ե'լաւքար շիւ Լարսար թիւճա
 35 Օր շօնն Ե իւր Լե իւրիւ Եօն.
 Տիւ Լե Եիւսայն շօ յ-անիւս թիւ.

11. յօշարճ: MS. յօշօրեաճ; perhaps յօրեաճ is the correct reading; *vid.* 70 *infra*.

17. յանիւն, *prond.* յանիւն; *vid.* 59 *infra*.

20. Ե ճիւրմ, thus MS.; perhaps Ե ճիւրմ.

22. թօժաճ, MS.

24. Ե ճարճ յիօշար, MS.

An utter loss to the poor of the land,
 10 Ruin to children and oppressed mothers
 A loss to the Foreigners of their leader and their chief,
 A loss to the Gael for everlasting time.

A warrior who was princely, fleet, fierce,
 Valiant, wise, temperate, prudent,
 15 Kingly, proud, of mighty strength, powerful,
 Protecting, devout, beautiful, delightful.

Countenance which was manly in fight against enemies,
 Countenance without frown, which took pity on the poor,
 Countenance which was pleasing and frank with the learned,
 20 Countenance like an angel's, his fame on the bench.

Thou art a loss to all that abide in Tralee prison,
 When the party's offences are being proved ;
 When those who knew, besought thee without delay,
 Thou wert not slow to help them, O friend and trusted one.

25 My inward trouble, my burning of heart,
 A pain that has scalded my breast exceedingly ;
 That a chieftain, unscathed in conflict with the foe,
 Should be lifeless, powerless, stretched in a coffin.

Many a lady sorrowfully laments him,
 30 From Skellig's rock-wall to Galway of the lights,
 In undoubted sorrow that the hawk of Inch
 Lies, beyond restoration, in the grave while his child is still
 in his nonage.

Munster knows that my words are not false,
 That the thirty walls of Heaven were lighted up
 35 Above his corse with senseless frenzy,
 Hoping that he might see its outlines charged with flags.

27. $\eta\alpha\iota\eta\eta\theta\epsilon$: MS. $\eta\delta\omicron\iota\theta\epsilon$, which gives pretty exactly the pronunciation.

32. This line confirms the statement of Miss Hickson, given above, that he was still a minor at his father's death.

34. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\delta\omicron$, MS. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\delta\alpha\tau\tau$.

33-36. Curious and obscure.

- Phoebur mór n-a cóirte ríogóda
 Aḡ teacét i ḡcoimáirí a cóirirí ruiótear;
 Aolur eus reótan ḡaoite ari,
 40 Ir léi oo báitead ḡan éairíoe a foillre.
- Nepeur, le roḡar an cóimearcarí,
 Leigear an muiir ḡo tiuḡ fá éiríeab;
 Lúna aḡ ḡolḡairt le roḡiom taoiríoe;
 Ir fuaim na Sionainne ari buile óá éaoimead.
- 45 Crió Maírí oeairíbḡar in' ariḡ ḡo ríocmáirí
 Feolmáe máiríb ḡo fairiríng n-a éimceall,
 I noeoiró a óalca beir máiríb, aḡ ríorḡol:
 Seon harret fuairí baíríá bḡear Muimneac.
- 1 nḡleann na huaiḡe ba buan an ríorḡol;
 50 I rna Dumcaib búirḡol aoirí;
 I nḡoríe an tSléibe ir léiri na mílte
 Aḡ ḡol 'r aḡ éiḡeam ḡo héaoimáirí ríorḡmáirí.
- Súil náir élaon le élaonad ari ríoribocét;
 Súil ba ḡluiríe 'ná an criorḡal ba óaoiríoe;
 55 Súil ba muiiríe 'ná oruiríoe na ḡcoillḡtib;
 Súil an treabhaic ḡan ainimíe laoi ḡil.
- Lámí ba éiréan aḡ oéanaím cóimearcarí;
 Lámí ḡan éealḡ, ba rcariríteac rcaoirḡte;
 Lámí ari ariḡ ná reacaó óá naímíob;
 60 Lámí na n-oiríbeairt, b'foillur ḡan maoríoeam aon.
- Críú na Sacran n-a leacain aḡ cóimearcarí
 Le lonniríad rneacḡa, ran treabac ba haoiríoe;
 Ba éumḡa a óealb; ba meannmáe a intínn;
 Túiríu naímáiríoon anaciríac íreab.

40. Ir léi oo báir.

49. ná huac, MS.

55. ḡan ainimíe alaoi ḡil MS.

48. MS. éseón.

Great Phœbus in his royal coach
 Is seated, coming to his wake ;
 Æolus sent a zephyr against him,
 40 By which means his lights were put out without delay.

Nereus, at the noise of the conflict,
 Let the sea flow profusely over the land ;
 Luna weeps in unison with the noise of the tide,
 And the sound of the Shannon in fury laments him.

45 Mars' spear is proved to be an angry weapon,
 Lifeless flesh being scattered wildly around him ;
 He constantly laments that his favourite has died :
 John Hassett the chiefest of the men of Munster.

In Gleann na hUaighe constant was the weeping ;
 50 In Dumhchaibh was heard the low cry of the aged ;
 In Gort-an-tsleibhe are seen thousands
 Weeping and lamenting enviously and bitterly.

An eye which never turned away in contempt for the poor ;
 An eye which was brighter than the most precious crystal ;
 55 An eye which was quicker than the starling's in the woods ;
 An eye like a hawk's, without blemish, in the broad daylight.

A hand which was strong in battle ;
 A hand without deceit, that scattered and freed ;
 A hand which, holding a weapon, never yielded to its enemies.
 60 The hand of noble deeds, which were manifest without
 boasting.

In the cheek of this noblest hawk, the red-blood
 Of the Saxons contended with the lustre of the snow ;
 Shapely was his figure, high-spirited his mind ;
 A tower against an enemy for the lowly and the persecuted.

59. *lám ar nairm*, MS.

60. MS. *Δ bpol'ur*.

62. MS. *ḡru lonnraō*.

- 65 Επὶ δὲ ἀν μβάρ, ἢ γυῖοννα γυῖονμαρτα—
 Αἰγυῖον οὐράς ἀν λάμ να τοοινη—
 Το γυγ λε γὰνα βλάτ να τίμη,
 Δ γεοανν γαν ἐάιμ, ῥ α n-ἀρμυρ οῖονα.
- 70 Δ γυῖατ, α γεογασ, α γεογῖονμ ῥ α n-ἰμπρη;
 Δ οτιγέαινα, α γολυρ, α βρορτα ῥ α οτιγέαινα;
 Δ οτιματ, α γεογῖονμ, α n-εοέαιμ ῥ α γί ἐιπ;
 Δ ηγυαν, α βρολλὰς γοιῖν ὀοέαι ῥ α γεογῖονματ.
- 75 Δ γεοανν βαγαιμ, α ηγεατ ῥ α γί-ῖοιμ;
 γάλ α μβεατὰς ῥ α μβαίτε ῥ α μαοινη;
 Δ γυῖατ γοιῖν ἀνγῖατε μαγία αγυρ τοοινη;
 ῥ α μβυατὰς γαγτα γαν ματὰ ἐν ἢτ οἶοε.
- 80 Δ γεοιμῖν γεο γῖονμ ἀν ἡμῖν γὰς ἀν γίος ἐν;
 Δ γεοῖ ἐν ταγῖν γο γὰνα ἢ ηγὰς τῖμῖα;
 Δ λόν γαν εαγῖα ῥ α μβεατὰ ῥ α μβυῖοματ;
 Δ ηγῖονμ, α n-ἀρπαλ, α οταγῖονμ ῥ α γεογῖονμ ἐν.
- Δ γεῖν λυγ, α n-υγῖα ῥ α n-ἰντῖα;
 Δ βρονν ῥ α βγῖονμ ῥ α οτιμα λε βῖοῖμα;
 Δ γεῖν ῥ α γεογῖονμ ῥ α n-ογῖονμ ῥ α μῖμα;
 Δ βγῖονμ γαγ, ἡγῖονμ ἡγῖονμ ὀοε ἡγῖονμ.
- 85 Δ γεογῖονμ κατὰ ῥ α μβγῖονμ γαν γγῖονμ;
 Δ γεῖν ῥ α οταγῖονμ ῥ α οταγῖονμ οῖονα;
 Δ γεῖν γογῖονμ, α γεῖν γῖονμ ῥ α n-οιμ;
 ὀγῖονμ α μαγῖονμ γε γῖονμ να γῖονμ.

66. na nooioine, MS.

70. α οτιγῖονμ, MS.

76. This line is an allusion to an interesting custom of the period, which no longer exists.

- 65 A torment on Death, of the vilest deeds
 The despoiler that has overthrown the human race,
 That has taken off the flower of the land,
 Their chief without flaw, their sanctuary.
- 70 Their shield, their helmet, their right, their emperor,
 Their lord, their light, their support, their leader,
 Their prince, their defence, their key, their true king,
 Their sun, their champion against loss, their spear.
- Their threatening staff, their gate, their chief stronghold,
 The protecting wall of their crops, of their homes, of their
 treasure,
- 75 Their defence against storm of sea and tide,
 Their watchman in the cattle field at night wert thou.
- Thou wert their protector, when called on in the king's
 market,
 Their sail for travelling far in every devious way,
 Their food without stint, their support, their gratitude,
- 80 Their glory, their apostle, their joy, their love thou wert.
- That thou wert their tracking hound, their prop, their
 strategy;
 Their delight, their shelter, their tower against an enemy;
 Their guard, their knight, their Oscar, their warrior,
 Their prince, it was well for thy people.
- 85 Their fighting cock, their unyielding standard,
 Their fame, their treasure, their sanctuary of protection,
 Their unassailable retreat, their watch-tower, their eminence
 Above all the English living in the kingdom.

80. ηγλόη: peol, MS.

82. Δ' οτάρ ηίυb, MS.

83. mīlicc, MS.

87. colgcead, MS.

Ա լոնց ար քարիցք, Տ ռ-սոսմ 'ր Տ մսոսմ,
 90 Ոճի սմնսւց Բրեւծ յօ չլսծո, ու մսօսոտէ;
 Ան օրօնց Բ ծսմսնտ, ր օսարն յօ րսօսլեծո,
 Շոն քոծար ար Բարրս ոսար ծսցծ ար Բրք.

Ոճրցօլ օսծծ ճց Տոնտսն Շլօծոն;
 Բսն ռս Լսմսն ծծ քրեցսր 'ր Տ ոսօսմ;
 95 Քսնտծ մսրս ծծ օքրքսր քծ ծսօրօ;
 Ա շարք քծ րսմսն 'ր սն տսն ծծ ծսօսմսծ.

Բս չնծ ռ-ս շարք չլ րնցրսծ ճց րսօսն,
 քօն տար րնլլնսր, Լօնտս ար չլս,
 Բրսնտս ր րսրք 1 օտար ռս Բքսօլս,
 100 ր տլքսրնս մսնտ Շոն րնսր ռ-ս ծմծսն.

Բս չնծ ռ-ս Խլլս քր Զսրսն ծծ ծօմօսսծ,
 Շլար ր քսրքս, քլսծս ր Բօսսն;
 Շօլ ռ-ս ծսծսն ծծ րքրեցսծ Շօ Խսօնն
 1 Բքլկր քարքն սն տՏսրսնս Ոսսննս.

105 Ոսսար! մօ Լսն! մօ մսլս ծօրօ!
 Ա Լստ օ'էսց ար Տսրսր րօցծ!
 Ար րսրք տրսն քսար Շլլսծ ար Բրք;
 Տսլօմօն րսօր 1 Շսլլ 'ր 1 ռ-նտլսծ.

Ոսսար! Տ շլս ճց էլքսն 'ր ճց րօրցօլ:
 110 Ան սսրս մսօրծս Բսրսծ մօնլս;
 Ոս ռս Լսծ ր քրսն ռս րլքէ;
 1 ռ-սսլքսր, քսծ, Շօ օտօր ծծ ծսօսմսծ.

92. See lines 21-4 above.

95. Քսնտծ, perhaps a place name.

100. Աօ ծմծսն, MS.

Their ship on sea, their life, their wealth,
 90 Who never stooped to accept bribes—no surprise—
 It is well known that he set free the condemned,
 Without injury, from bonds when he came on the bench.

Clíodhna's wave weeps deeply and gloomily ;
 The mouth of the Laune and its people answer ;
 95 The coast lands are being sunk beneath the tide,
 His court is clouded and his country laments him.

The learned were wont to revel in his bright mansion ;
 There was wine from beyond the sea, ales bursting,
 Brandy and sugar in the beginning of February,
 100 With the lords of Munster pleasantly about him.

Englishmen were wont to visit at his house,
 Poets and bishops, princes and viscounts ;
 Music, in showers, was played delightfully
 In the hospitable mansion of the Munster Protestant.

105 Alas ! my sorrow ! my eternal grief !
 How untimely the death of our royal Cæsar !
 Our strong knight who was hearkened to on the bench ;
 A Solomon, noble in judgment and mind.

Alas ! for his spouse, crying aloud and ever weeping :
 110 The stately, polite, gentle lady,
 Descendant of warriors, branch sprung from kings,
 Lo, she goes into solitude to lament him.

104. The circumstance that Blener Hassett, for whom O'Rahilly composed this elegy, was a Protestant, affords a proof of his popularity and liberal opinions. It is, of course, possible to take *Saranao Muinneac* as "Munster Englishman."

'Οιῖνε, α ὀάλτα 'ῖ α λεανῖ, 'ῖ α ὀίοῖμαρ,
 Δῖ λεαῖαὸ ῖο κατὰς τρέ η-α ἀτὰι, ῖ οῖε λινν;
 115 Ὁ ἀῖμαίμ, αῖτῶιμ ῖαν ὀεαῖς ἀν ἡαοιῖρριομαῖο,
 ῖο ῖραῖαμ ἐ αῖ λεαναῖμαῖν λεαῖς α ῖιηῖι.

Τρεον βα ἑρεον, ῖρ μόιῖρεαὸ μαῖβ ῖιντε;
 Λεοῖαν βα λεοῖαν οε ῖόμαῖβ Saῖran αοιῖοε;
 ῖόρ οε ῖόμαῖβ εῖόῖα ῖανβα ελαοῖῖτε;
 120 Seon mac Seoin ῖιic ῖeoin ὁ ῖαῖτε Ὁ ῖίῖοα.

114. In this line the first word looks like ἀλόῖῖ; and that of 115
 Οῖῖηῖιμ.

120. Seon mac Seoin, the MS. reads, Seon ιο' Seon. ῖαῖτε for

His heir, his darling, his child, his trusted one.

Moves our pity as he weeps dolefully for his father

115 As I adore, I sincerely ask of the Holy Spirit

That he may follow the track of his ancestors.

A hero who was a hero, it is a great spoiling that he is
stretched dead ;

A warrior who was a warrior from the original stock of high
Sacsá ;

One of the valiant root-stocks of Banba overthrown ;

120 John, son of John, son of John of Ballyseedy.

báile, in deference to the double consonants in mairb, sacraib, and banba. báile ó síoda = Ballyseedy. For the form "Balltiseedy," see Appendix, Document H.

XXXV.

ΘΟΗ ΤΑΟΙΣΕΑĆ ΕΟΪΑΗ ΜΑĆ ĆΟΡΜΑΙĆ ΡΙΑΒΑΙΪ
ΗΗĆ ĆΑΡΡΕĆΑΙΪ.

Κνεαο αζυρ νοΰαη νο ζοιητιζ μο Ćέαοραιο,
 1η ο'ράζ με ι μβιόν λεμ λό ζο η-έαςραιο,
 Όο ημυρ μο Ćιοιόε ιρ με αζ Ćαοι ζαη τηαοΰαο,
 Όο Ćυιη μο ηαΰαης ζαη ηειόη ιρ η'είητεαΰ.

XXXV.—The subject of this, the finest of all the poet's longer compositions, is the downfall of Eoghan, son of Cormac MacCarthy Riabhach, who held the Lisnagaun and Carrun na Sliogach estate from Lord Kenmare. Lisnagaun is now called Headford, and is in the neighbourhood of Killarney and Glenflesk. The family of MacCarthy at present residing at Lisnagaun are not the direct descendants of Cormac Riabhach. In the satire on Cronin, the poet speaks of Eoghan, son of Cormac Riabhach, as being defrauded by his "receiver ciosa."

In the "Blennerhassett Pedigree," written about the year 1733, we have the following reference to Cormac Riabhach and his descendants:—"Anne Reeves, third daughter of James Reeves, and Alice Spring, married Turlough O'Connor, the proprietor of Ballingowan, before 1641, and had issue one daughter, Alice O'Connor, a good-natured, well-bred gentlewoman, who had by her husband, Captain Eoghan MacCarthy, of Lisnagaun and Carrun na Sliggagh in the County Kerry, left issue one son called Daniel and a daughter Anne MacCarthy. Daniel, only son of Captain Daniel (*recte* Owen) MacCarthy and Alice O'Connor, married Winifred MacElligott and left issue, with others, a son by name Justin well entitled to the estate of Lisnagaun, if he do qualify himself by becoming a Protestant, by which means, and no other, he will recover his right, and defeat the secret management of Garret Barry of Dunasloon, father-in-law of Florence MacCarthy, the said Justin's uncle. This youth will be lost in his pretensions to the estate if he do not become a Protestant or be supported by Lord Kenmare, whose ancestor Sir Nicholas Brown (by the name of Nicholas Brown, gent.) did by a small deed of Enfeoffment in Latin grant the said estate to Captain MacCarthy's ancestor named Cormac Reagh, at two shillings per annum and suit and service. This Latin Deed of enfeoffment I delivered, anno 1717, to Mr. Francis Enraught, attorney, to serve upon a hearing of Captain MacCarthy's cause, and defence in the Exchequer, where the titles of MacCarthy (*quae vide*) are set forth. On the death of Alice O'Connor, Captain Owen MacCarthy married secondly Margaret Lacy of Ballylaghlan, and left a son Florence of Lisnagaun above-mentioned."—*Old Kerry Records*, 1st series, pp. 84, 85.

Eoghan MacCarthy who held a small estate by deed from Sir Nicholas Brown seems to have lost his land temporarily when Brown's estate was consigned to the mercies of the Forfeited Estates Commissioners. A person whom our poet calls μμυιη (possibly Maurice Hussey) took

XXXV.

TO THE CHIEFTAIN EOGHAN SON OF CORMAC
RIABHACH MAC CARTHY.

A SIGH and a mishap that have wounded my mind,
And left me in sorrow during my days, till I die,
And broken my heart, while I mourn without ceasing,
And made my sight useless and my hearing.

possession of Lisnagawn and of the tucking mill which it then boasted of. He brought in some of the Egar family, and feeling ran high between them and Eoghan's party, and a fight seems to have taken place between them in which Seaghan (a brother or kinsman of Eoghan's) lost his life and two of the opposing party were slain. (Poem ll. 109-116.) As a consequence Eoghan was banished, and the poet laments his banishment and spoliation in a strain as sad and tender as if he were bewailing his death. Our present knowledge does not enable us to fix the date of Eoghan's banishment, nor can we say precisely what part MacCraith and some of the other persons mentioned in the poem played in the transaction. The Eamon so sarcastically alluded to seems identical with Edmond Griffin who resided at Killarney, and was kinsman and executor to Murtagh Griffin. From the Exchequer Bill (filed 13th May, 1718, Appendix, Doc. J.), which we print elsewhere in this volume, it appears that Griffin got Lisnagawn in 1708, on lease from Asgill. On Griffin's death in 1717, Eoghan, his sister Grainne and his son Florence took forcible possession of Lisnagawn, and hence the Exchequer lawsuit. In 1713, according to "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh," Eoghan was possessed of six ploughlands, and had Eoghan Dubh O'Suilleabhain as "receiver ciosa." It is plain from Eoghan's will, which we give below, that he got over all his difficulties, and was able to settle a good portion of his estate on his son before his death. It is to be regretted that so many of the allusions in this truly beautiful poem are still obscure. The text of Eoghan's will is as follows:—

Whereas I Owen McCarthy of Lisnagaune In the County of Kerry Gentle. do, being some what infirm, am free and willing to dispose of my Interest In manner and form following :

Imprimis. I leave and bequeath unto my wife Margrett McCarthy the sum of twelve pounds per annum during her life, that to be Paid by two gales yearly out of the lands of Scronedirragh.

Secondly. I leave and bequeath unto my grand daughter Margrett Keeffe, the sum of Sixty Pounds ster., out of the lands of Scronedirragh or any other part of my Interest that I have not disposed of before the date hereof.

3rdly. I leave and bequeath unto my Daughter Anna McCarthy, alias Moriarty, The sum of six pounds per annum out of the lands which Daniel Croneen holds from me, The said sum to be paid by two gales yearly untill she is paid ye sum of Forty Pounds Sterl.

- 5 Եւ յօմ շիշ յօ շուր բձ նճալիծ
 Լաօճ մեար շանդի, շանդ նա իօրիփալէ;
 Ըօմիւ յին յօմ շլօմն ճո տէ իրն;
 Լօն ճ մեծ, ճ մեծիշ 'ր ճ ն-էրճաշ.
- Գ շլօշաւ շիւսիւ, ճ յշաշ 'ր ճ ն-էրօ;
 10 Գ իւիւ շօրնալի իօմն յօլիւր նա Երօլշօն;
 Գ շօրնալ Երօլի շմ իւրալի 1 Երլիւ շու;
 Գ շիւսաւ բձ իւմեալլ յօ իօր շոն Եմ շու.
- Գ իշլաւալիւ շիւր 1 ն-ւշ ճո Երօշալ,
 Գ շԸււլալի յօ շիւր շմ իւրօշիշ,
 15 Գ շօմալի 1 մեարնալ իմաւ շօ շիւն շու,
 շէ շիւր շիւր Ե իւրալ ճո շիւշ.

Item. I leave bequeath and order that Arthur Herbert Esq. may be paid the sum of eight pounds sterl. and Daniel O'Donoghue the sum of eight pounds sterl., the said sums to be paid out of my said Interest. I likewise order that Richard Galloway of Killarny may be paid the sum of four pounds sterl.

I likewise order that Micahel Morrrough of Corke may be Paid the sum of one Pound fifteen shillings and fourpence out of my said Interest. I likewise order that Dennis Slattery and Conner Slattery of Corke may be paid the sum of Four Pounds eighteen shillings Sterl. for wch I past my bond.

Item. I order ten Pounds for my funeral Expenses, and the sum of ten pounds for charitable uses, to be disposed of as my overseers shall think proper.

Item. Whereas I have upon Articles of Intermarriage between my son Florence McCarty and Garrett Barry's daughter, have settled and confirmed the Plowland of Lisnagaune Leameiglignane, Rossagru (?), as is mentioned In Articles perfected between said parties I do by this, as being my last will and testament, Confirm ye same.

Item. I have assigned a Lease perfected by the Lord Kenmare to me of the three plowlands of Lisnagaune and Caranesliggach &ca. unto Charles McCarty of Rathduff Gentle., The said Lease bearing date the twenty seventh day of September one thousand seven hundred and twenty for a valuable consideration & in trust for my children; if he pleases when he is paid the sum of one hundred pounds sterl. is paid of (?) and Discharged with the Lawful Interest thereon. I do likewise recommend unto Charles McCarty to pay a reasonable part of my Debts and Legacys before mentioned which I hope he will perform, as I take him to be my best of friends, and that as my yearly Income will allow it.

Item. I order that after paying all the aforesaid Debts Expences and Legacys or any other Debts that I do not at present recollect, that all the Lands of Scronedirragh BarrroughDuffe, Lisbabigh, Knockanaroo and Knockihighane, the said Lands to be left to my son Daniel McCarty and his issue meale Lawfully begotten (subject to ye rent that I was to pay), and for want of issue meale In Daniel McCarthy that the said Lands Shall come to my son Florence McCarthy and his issue meale and for

- 5 It was from my house that there fell under a cloud
 A nimble, mild hero, the head of noble chieftains ;
 A door of protection for my children was he ;
 The store of their food, their vigour and their power.
- Thou wert their helmet of steel, their axe, and their armour,
 10 Their shield of defence against the growl of the wolves,
 Their threatening staff with which to stand in the contest ;
 Their rick covered for ever without blemish ;
- Their warrior wert thou in the breast of danger ;
 Their Cuchulainn to invoke as a peacemaker ;
 15 Their protection in the gap of the enemy with might ;
 Though thou hast fallen by means of Muiris the liar.

want of Issue meale In any or Either of them that it shall come to the right heir of any or either of them. I do further order and desire and bequeath that the Lands of Lisnagaune which I formerly settled upon Florence McCarty shall come to Daniel McCarty and his issue meale for want of issue meale In Florence McCarty my son. I doe hereby revoke all wills and settlements that I formerly made as far as ye law will allow. I do hereby Likewise Impower Daniel McCarty my Eldest son to raise one hundred pounds for each of his daughters upon ye above Lands or upon the whole, if ever it comes In his power. And I doe hereby Likewise impower my son Florence McCarty to raise the sum of two hundred Pounds for two of his Daughters If any he should have.

Item. I leave my wife Margrett McCarthy my sole Executrix, and if my Lord Kenmare pleases to be so kind as to be one of my overseers of this my last will and Testament I doe hereby desire ye favour of Daniel O Donoghue and Garrett Barry of Derryleagh to be overseer of my will likewise. witness my hand and seal this sixth day of November 1724 four Owen McCarthy. In the prents. of us, Dennish O'Keeffe, Jam. Barry, Daniel Rahily, Michll. Rahily.

Probate of the above will was granted on the 6th of April, 1738.

Eoghan's kinsmen at Lisnagaun, to quote Miss Hickson, "won and retained the good-will and esteem of men of all creeds and parties."—*O. K. Rec.*, vol. ii., p. 127, note. Indeed the reputation of this family in our own day for large-hearted generosity makes us enter into the poet's feelings in speaking of Eoghan's benevolence towards his children. There is a copy of this poem in Eg. 94, and another (incomplete) in R.I.A. 23. C. 21.

2. A. reads 1 mbrón go seo.

3. A. reads so bñir mo éli ir mo époithe.

5. In this and following lines the poet refers to the downfall of Eoghan MacCarthy Riabhach.

9-16. Δ in these lines refers to cloinn in 7. In these two stanzas Eoghan is described in various military terms as the defence of the poet's children.

12. cnuad fadai rcemeall, a rick with its heap like a pent-house; the rcemeall is the portion jutting out.

16. It was Muiris got Eoghan's lands, but who he was is uncertain.

- Δ μβαρις ῥ α μβάο ῥ α η-ἀριτάς ρέιν τύ,
 Δ λεοζαν ῥ α ρεαβας Δ ζσεανν ῥ α βρέιννεαο,
 Δ λονηιαό ρολαιρ ι ηοοιρδέαδτ ρλέιβε,
 20 ῥS α οτριατ σεαρτ ῥ α μεαρ ταρ έιρινν.

Δ ζσατμίλεαο ηεαρτβυιόεανηαρ, ραορδα,
 Καλμα, κάηρθεαήαιλ, ράιυεαήαιλ, ραοβηας,
 Κυριατα, κηόδα, μόηδα, μαοηδα,
 Ρίζεαήαιλ, ηεαδτμήαρ, ηατμήαρ ηέιμεαδ.

- 25 Ριορδλιζτέαδ, ροηαρτα, ροηιτιλλ ζαν αον λοτ,
 Soema, ροιλβηρ, ροκαιρ η-α έρειτίβ
 Cλιατμήαιλ, ριονταμήαιλ, ραοιτέαμήαιλ, βέαρας,
 Ουηεατα, οιαδα, αιαλλήαρ, ρέιηήλις.

- Οατμήαιλ, ορκαρδα, cumαρας, τρέαηηαρ,
 30 Ο'άξ ηα βρεαρ ρυαιρ σεαννυρ έιηεανη;
 Οε ρλεαδταιβ εοζαηη μόηρ, ιρ έιβηρ,
 ιρ έαιρ ηις έοηης, ι ηγοιλ ηάη ηηαοάο.

- έιηεαήαν ηα ηεαδτ, ιρ Δονζυρ,
 Δ βηάταιρ μοζα, αζυρ Conn ηα οτρεαηαδτ
 35 Δ ηιας-ραν Δητ ρυαιρ σεαννυρ έίλζε
 Καηηβε, ιρ Καρ, αη ρλαιτ, ιρ ηέιλλ Ουβ.

- Δ βηάταιρ Ρεαρζυρ αλμα κηέαδταδ,
 ιρ ιυγοηηε μόη αη λóηηηε λέαηηαρ,
 Cealladán έαιριλ οο έαηαοαρ ηηέιηηε,
 40 ιρ Οηιαη λέρ ηηεαρρηαδ Cλanna Τηηζέριυρ.

19. ρλέιβε έυ, A.

20. μεαρ, perh. "fruit," hence "heir."

22. κάηρθεαήαιλ, A. ceárhoaήαιλ.

22-29. Some of the adjectives in this list may seem to contradict one another, but there is no real contradiction between ριονταμήαιλ and ραοιτέαμήαιλ, etc. It is not to be expected that such lists are grouped in regular order according to meaning. Assonance and alliteration have more to do with their position than the sense.

30. Ο'άξ: B. ο'φάιξ, A. ο'φάιξ.

Their bark, their boat, their prosperous vessel art thou ;
 Their hero, their warrior, their leader, and their champion ;
 Their blaze of light in the darkness of the mountain ;
 20 And their true lord, and their esteem beyond Erin ;

Their noble warrior of strong companies,
 Gallant, friendly, ingenious, keen,
 Valiant, brave, proud, stately,
 Princely, commanding, fortunate, powerful ;

25 Of just laws, grave, strong, faultless,
 Quiet, cheerful, steady in his virtues,
 Stout-hearted, fond of carouse, philosophic, polite,
 Manly, pious, sensible, of calm wisdom ;

Handsome, Oscar-like, able, mighty,
 30 With the valour of the men who obtained the headship of Erin ;
 Of the progeny of Eoghan Mor, and of Eibhear,
 And of Cas, son of Corc, who was not subdued in bravery.

Eireamhan of the laws and Aongus,
 His kinsmen, Mogha, and Conn of the strong battles,
 35 Art, his son again, who obtained the sovereignty of Eilge,
 Cairbre, and Cas the chieftain, and Niall Dubh.

Fergus was his kinsman, strong, wounding,
 And Iughoine Mor, the afflicting breeze,
 Ceallachan of Cashel, whom they turned back for a time,
 40 And Brian, by whom the children of Turgesius were laid low

31-40. The kings here mentioned belong to the highways of Irish history.

33. *eiromhan na n-oir, A.* 35. *éilge: féile, A.*

39. The subject of *éiríochas* is *clanna Turgesiuir*, that is, the Danes. For an account of Ceallachan's wars with the Danes, see O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii., pp. 213 *et seq.* Also *Tóruigheacht Cheallachain Chaisil*, Ed. Buggé, and Keating, vol. iii. (I. T. Soc.). For a discussion on the name Turgesius, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, Introd. liii.

Երձէար չաօլ ոօ թրիօն ու լաօջարե,
Տեօջան առ տօմար թիօժար ղեճտայճ,
Աօծա միւ Շւոնն յար լաօիօթօ 1 յ-աօն ռսլ,
Ոօ յսչ ա Բուօթան տար տւոնն 1 յ-էմթեճտ.

- 45 1ր թիօր լե յ-ամար 1 յ-անալաճ Էրեանն,
Շար տս առ օթ յե թլեճտայճ տեօջօնոյճ;
Շրաճ յա Մաւոջե առ Շարաոնն 'ր առ ՏԼէիԲե,
Օն ռձ Շիճ Շօ թիօրայճիճ ՏԼէիԲե Մար.

- Ա երձէար ուր յա մԲարաճ ղեճտաճ,
50 ու ՇոնԵԲար թար լւլ լե տօնոնաճտ,
ու Օմոնալլ յար լեօնաճ ար աօն շօր,
1ր ու Քարե լւմար յա լւրեաճ յՇԼէիջեալ.

- Երձէար չար ոօ մաճ ու յեւլլ տս,
Երձէար չարս ու Շեալլայճ 'ր ա շեւե,
55 Երձէար շլն ռօն թրոնոնրա Տեմար,
Ոօ թէր մար օանտար 1 Տալտար յա թօրթլաւ.

- Երձէար Օմոնալլ շրօն օ Բեարիա,
1ր Շաճնա ՏուԲե ոօ Բի յ-ա լաօճայճ,
Օմոնալլ Շաւ յար թլլ օ աօն շաճ,
60 1ր Օմոնալլ շրօն, օանն տրեաճ Էրեանն.

Երձէար ռ'արթլիօճ ու Քեօջան,
Երձէար թր Շեանն Տար յա չաօլտ,
Երձէար Օւիճ յե թլիօճ յա յՇաօրտ,
1ր Միւ Բոնոյն ոօ Բ'թիօրաճ մ' աօնար.

41. թրիօն for թրեան, as often.

45. յ-ամար: յ-աւթար, A.

46. տեօջօնոյճ: տեյ-յօնայճ, B.: տեօջայճ, A.

53. յեւլլ: Եօջալ, A.

56. The Psalter of Cashel is meant; cf. XIV. 71.

57-60. This stanza refers mainly to the O'Sullivans: the principal branches were—O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron, the O'Sullivans of Beare, of Capanacoise, of Ardea, and of Tomies. The MacGillicuddys were also a branch of the O'Sullivans. Aodh Dubh was common ancestor to the

A kinsman in blood to the stock of O'Leary ;
 Of Seaghan an Diomais, the fierce, the mighty ;
 Of Aodh son of Conn, who was not overcome in any struggle ;
 Who took his troops together with him over the sea.

- 45 It is plain to be seen in the annals of Erin,
 That you are the head of the noble generous families ;
 The lord of the Maine, of Corran, of the Sliabh,
 From the Two Paps to the borders of Sliabh Mis.

- Noble kinsman of the mighty Burkes ;
 50 Of O'Connor, who got fame through humanity ;
 Of O'Donnell, who was not ever wounded ;
 And of O'Rourke, the famous, of the bright armour.

- A near kinsman to O'Neill art thou ;
 A near kinsman to O'Kelly and to his wife ;
 55 A kinsman in blood to Prince James ;
 As is sung in the Psalter of the noble chieftains.

- Kinsman of Domhnall Cron from Béarra ;
 Of Clan Sweeny who were warriors ;
 Of Domhnall Cam who never retreated from battle ;
 60 And of Domhnall the great, the direct sovereign of Erin.

Kinsman of the high family of O'Regan ;
 Kinsman of the nobleman of Kanturk of the marshy plains ;
 Kinsman of Dubh of the family of the Valley ;
 And of Mac Finneen who was a unique true warrior.

O'Sullivans and MacCarthys. Domhnall Cam bravely defended his castle of Carriganass against Carew in the reign of Elizabeth. The Domhnall groidhe here mentioned seems to be Domhnall Mor, father of Giolla Mochuda Caoch.

51. For an account of the O'Regans, see O'Donovan's edition of *Topographical Poems*, note (411).

63. It is not certain what Dubh is meant. $\eta\delta\ \eta\gamma\alpha\sigma\iota\epsilon\tau\alpha\colon\ \eta\alpha\ \gamma\epsilon\alpha\sigma\iota\epsilon\tau\alpha$, A.

- 65 bṛáṭair fial do niall na ṡcaoleaḁ,
 1ṛ na naoi nṡiall do muar ar éirinn,
 bṛáṭair vian na mḃrianaḁ aorṡa,
 míc ṡriair 1ṛ Tiṡearna na n'Óeirḁ.
- bṛáṭair fine míc muiur ón mḃéillic,
 70 1ṛ an Riourie ó coir Sionann na ṡcaolḃaric,
 míc mḃailmuaṛo na ruaz ba éreanmair,
 1ṛ uí Óonnḁaḁ an Ruir fuaṛi tuirim taob leat.
- bṛáṭair móir von Róirṡeaḁ féim tu,
 bṛáṭair ṡairio an Ḃairiaṡ 'ṛ a ṡaolṡa,
 75 bṛáṭair ṡearailṡ ve mairib na nṡréaṡaḁ,
 bṛáṭair reḃaṛic Ḃunriaṡe na nṡléṡa.
- bṛáṭair fíoir uí Ḃaoim ṡan aon loḁṡ,
 bṛáṭair buaḁaḁ na Ruairḁaḁ nṡléiṡeal;
 uí Ḃeallḁáin Ḃluana b'uaṛal tréite,
 80 1ṛ Clanna ṡuaire úaṛiṡ ḁeariaṡ.
- bṛáṭair Ḃonrí finngil laoḁṡa,
 1ṛ míc Amḁaṛib na leaḃairreṡiob éaḁṡaḁ,
 Ṳaṛṡ ṡan éaim do báḁaḁ ran tréanṡriuir,
 1ṛ Ṳaṛṡ míc Cáiriṡaṡ ó Ḃláir luiric éibir.
- 85 Ṳaḁṡ Ó Ceallaiṡ ó Eaḁṡruim éaḁṡaḁ,
 1ṛ Ṳaḁṡ an mḃullaiṡ fuaṛi uiraim ó éiṡrib;
 ṡaḁ Ṳaḁṡ bí ṡaṛḃreḁ ba ṡaol vuit,
 a bṛáṭair oṡṡe Ṳaṛṡ míc Séarṡa.

69. The Fitzmaurices of Lixnaw.

70. The Knight of Glin.

72. uí Óonnḁaḁ: B. míc Óonnḁaḁ, which is perhaps a mistake;
 tuirim = 'nursing, fosterage.'

76 ná nṡléṡa. A. reads na ṡcaol-eaḁ, 'of the stout steeds.'

78-79. B. reads:

Do ruṡ buaṛo ón ruḁṡaḁ ṡléiṡeal;

uí Ḃeallḁáin uaṛail Ḃluana an réiṡṡiṡ.

'Who came victorious from the bright Roughty;

Of noble O'Callaghan of Cluain of smoothness (Clon-meen).'

- 65 Generous kinsman of Niall of the slender steeds ;
 And of the nine hostages, who ruled Erin ;
 The vehement kinsman of the ancient O'Briens ;
 Of Mac Ferris, and of the Lord of the Decies.
- Kinsman of the race of Fitzmaurice from Belick ;
- 70 And of the Knight from beside the Shannon of the slender
 ships ;
 Of the son of Maolmhuidh of the routs, who was valiant ;
 And of O'Donoghue of Ross who was in fosterage with thee.
- Great kinsman of the mild Roche art thou ;
 The near kinsman of Barry and his relatives ;
- 75 Kinsman of Gerald of the Grecian princes ;
 Kinsman of the warrior of Bunratty, of bright spears ;
- The true kinsman of O'Keeffe without a fault ;
 The victorious kinsman of the illustrious O'Rourkes ;
 Of O'Callaghan of Cluain, of noble qualities,
- 80 And of the descendants of Guaire the generous and charitable.
- Kinsman of Curi the fair, the heroic,
 And of MacAuliffe of the long stretches, the able ;
 Of Tadhg the faultless who was drowned in the strong
 current,
 And of Tadhg MacCarthy from Clar Luirc Eibhir.
- 85 Tadhg O'Kelly from Aughrim, the mighty,
 And Tadhg of the Mullach who was esteemed by learned
 men ;
 Every Tadhg who was of much account was thy kinsman,
 Thou kinsman of the heir of Tadhg son of Geoffrey.

80. Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the hospitable, was King of Connaught in the seventh century. A. reads *ṛlusaḡad̃, ṛéap̃cad̃*. Lines 81-120 are missing in A.

82. Mac Auliffe of Duhallow.

83-84. It is not easy to identify the Tadhgs mentioned here. There are several of that name in the pedigree of the Clancarty family.

88. O'Donoghue of Glenflesk.

- βιάταιν ὀύρραιζ λύβαιζ ἐάταιζ,
 90 ἱρ τιζεαῖνα μύρραιζε ἀν ὀύιλ βυῖθε πέαρλαιζ,
 Τιζεαῖνα ḡlinne ἀν ὀύιρμ ρυαῖρ μέιμεαρ,
 ἱρ τιζεαῖνα ἀν ὀαῖαινν ἱρ ὀαῖρβυῖζ ταοῖβ λεατ.

- ἱρ τρυαζ ὀο ὀαλαῖν ἀγ ὀλαννα na ḡαοῖαδ,
 ὀο μάλιμζ εατοῖα 1 η-αιρῖο ḡαν εῖρῖε,
 95 Στείρḡ ρά η-α υἱλινν ὀέ ἀγ Μυῖρῖ ἀν βῖέιθε,
 Στείρḡ na τυβαῖρτε ὀ Μυῖρῖ ὀε ἀγ Ἐαμονν.

- Τύῖρ mo μύιν ἱρ ουβὰδ 'ῖ ἱρ ὀέαῖαδ,
 Τρύῖζ ἱρ ὀύῖρ τῖέρῖ ὀιονηρῖαιρ ἐαο λειρ;
 Τῖέ βῖρρεαῖ na ραοῖτε βῖοῖῖαιρ ὀτῖέῖτεαδ,
 100 Ουῖρῖο na ὀινν ρῖν λῖνν "ἱρ βαοḡαῖ ὀό."

ὀο ḡνῖοῖ Σεοῖρρε μῖρῖρεαδ ἀοῖαιρ,
 Μαῖ μῖαῖ Cuḡaill 1 ὀύῖρ na ρέιννε,
 ὀο ḡνῖοῖ Μυῖρῖ le ὀλιḡῖῖβ ἄ ὀαοῖαδ,
 ἱρ ḡῖῖῖ βῖνν ὀά ḡcuḡῖρεαδ ἀγ Ἐαμονν.

- 105 Ἀν μέῖο náρ ρῖονναῖ le ḡῖμῖρτ na μέῖρῖεαδ,
 ὀο ḡρεαδ Μῖαῖ Cῖαῖτ ἀῖ ḡῖαιρ ὀεν τῖέαοα,
 le ḡῖῖ ἀν ὀιαβῖαῖ ὀά μῖαι ḡαν ὀαοῖνναδτ,
 'S ἄ*ῖῖῖ ḡο οῖβῖαῖτα ὀά εῖλεαῖν.

- ἀν τέ βῖ ἀα ἀνυῖαῖο 1 ḡcuḡῖρ na τῖέῖνε.
 110 Δτά 1 mbliaḡna ἀγ ἱαῖρῖαῖο ὀέῖρῖε,
 ὀο ρύḡεαῖο ὀῖρ ὀά mbuḡῖῖν ḡαν ἀοῖ ῖῖρεαβ,
 ρῖαῖ ἄ ḡcῖοῖῖε 'ῖ ἄ ḡclí ὀά ταοῖραῖο.

91. MS. ἀν ḡlinne.

93-96. Having excited sympathy for Eoghan by recounting his virtues, and tracing his high lineage, the poet turns with bitter scorn to the adventurers—men who dealt in sheep and frieze, who had come in for his lands—and draws a ludicrous picture of Muiris and Eamonn portioning his estate amongst them as if they were cutting a sheep into chops.

93. ὀαλαῖν: MS. ὀαλα; the sense and metre point to ὀαλαῖν as the true reading.

Kinsman of De Courcey the supple, the mighty,
 90 And of the lord of Muskery of the yellow plaited locks,
 Of the lord of Glenachruim who obtained sway ;
 Of the lords of Corran and Carbery beside thee.

It is pitiful that sheepmongers should have thy land,
 Which fell to them without payment, without an eiric ;
 95 A steak of it under his elbow held by Muiris of the frieze ;
 An unfortunate steak of it from Muiris held by Eamonn ;

The origin of my story is sad and tearful,
 The reason and cause why you began to be jealous of him ;
 On account of the breaking of the proud accomplished nobles.
 100 Those masters will taunt us with "he is in danger."

George used to carry off unique spoils
 As the son of Cumhall in the front of the warriors ;
 Muiris condemned him by laws,
 And sweet the voice of Eamonn as he put them in chains.
 105 As many as were not destroyed by the contrivance of the
 vagabonds,
 M'Grath robbed all who survived of the flock,
 By means of the devil's gold which he dispensed without
 humanity,
 While he sought to double his dues.

He whom they had last year in the authority of power
 110 Is this year begging for alms ;
 Two of their company were left without any stir of life ;
 The blood of their hearts and breasts pouring out.

97-100. In this stanza, which is obscure, *cuirpíó linn* perhaps = *cuirpíó oráinn*, 'will injure us.'

101. *Seóipre* ; Who George was does not appear ; there was a George Eagar constable of Killarney early in the eighteenth century. *Óo gnióó*. MS. has *óo gnióó*.

108. *Δ fír* : transcript, *Δ fír* ; in any case the metre of the line is defective. *fír*, is the English word "fees," often used in the sense of "rents, dues."

Cailleadmáin Séadgáin, nár rτán ó bhréaduib,
 Do éuir Eoγan γo veo paoi néaduib,
 115 Na víbearéaig fíorlaγa tpaócta,
 'S a rτigcte n-a rmuóa bhuíγcte ar don ball.

ba mímic n-a úntaib uγoair aopca,
 Opaoite, ir θáim, ir báir, ir éigre,
 Fílióe ir cliair θá mair le θaonnact,
 120 Ir Eadlair Ćríorp ve fíor θá n-éileam.

Δ Όια τά ar neim θo cluin na pceálca,
 Δ Rí na bpeapc ir Δ Δταir naomta,
 Cpéao p'ar fúilngir Δ ionao aγ béapuib,
 Δ cíop aca, ir é rinnil in' éadmuir !

125 Do éaoiθ Sol γo oóct an t-éirleaθ,
 luna γoileap ppocta véapia,
 bopeap cpuaio aopuaio aγ péioeaθ,
 an fáio τά Muirir i γcumap 'pan taoθ po.

Ar víbir Eoγain γo tóirpeaθ tpiéitlaγ,
 130 Do γuilleapaoar oóct ppoctanna paopia,
 an Máig 'r an leamain pann γan paepcam,
 an Ćáptac, an tSláingc 'r an Ćlaopaθ.

Abainn Ćill Cpuaθ ba éian Δ caolpcpeao,
 aγ píorpól 'r aγ caoineaθ Δ céile,
 135 bpuac na lice ar buile 'r an féile,
 'S an γáile aγ θáil γuil n-a haonap.

113. Who John was is uncertain; he may have been brother to Eoghan.
 121. neim, old dat. of neam, is required for metre. A reads Δ Όια na bpeapc.

122. Δ Rí na pcact, B.

123. Δ before ionao is lost in pronouncing the line, and is not given in MS.

126. In B., between this and next is inserted an extra line, "aoθ mac cuinn nap cloiθeaθ le paθap," 'Aodh son of Conn who was not over-

It was the death of John who yielded not before untruths,
 That put Eoghan for ever beneath a cloud ;
 115 And made the banished very weak and subdued ;
 And their houses crushed together into soot.

Often were aged authors in his mansions,
 Druids and seers, and bards, and learned men,
 Poets and bands of rhymers dispensed to, with humanity ;
 120 And the clergy of Christ ever visiting them.

O God, who art in heaven, who hearest the tidings
 O King of miracles, and Holy Father,
 Why hast thou suffered his place to be held by bears,
 That they should have his rent while he is straitened for
 want of it !

125 Sol wept bitterly for the ruin,
 Luna wept streams of tears,
 The severe Boreas is blowing from the north,
 As long as Muiris holds sway in this region.

On the banishment of Eoghan, afflicted, and enfeebled,
 130 Eight noble streams wept,
 The Mague, and the Laune, weak without respite,
 The Carthach, the Slaney, and the Claodach.

The river of Cillcriadh, long was her slender moan,
 Bitterly weeping and lamenting her lord ;
 135 The margin stream of Lixnaw was raging, and the Feale,
 And the Galey weeping forth in loneliness.

come by weapons.' It makes no sense here, and is most likely a scribe's mistake.

129. τóιπρεάδ = τειπρεάδ. B. reads βρεόριε.

129-132. The rivers in this stanza have been all mentioned in XXII.

133. Δβαινν Cill Criaδ seems to be the river flowing beside Headford, called the Quagmire River, and locally Δβαινν uí Criaδ. A. reads Δβα Cinn Criaδ.

135. βρυαέ na lice refers to the River Brick, flowing near Lixnaw.

An ḡaoi ḡo tubac 'ran tSiuir aḡ ḡéimniḡ,
 Aḡur Sionainn cloinne loirc na ḡcaoieac,
 An Mlainḡ ḡan rláinte rá na rceálaiḡ,
 140 Coir Laoi 'r an ḡrúieac ḡo léanmaḡ.

Fionnarpuic 'r an flearc ar earbair céille,
 Abainn Tarḡlan faoi rcamallaiḡ ir Éirne,
 Abainn Daluac 'r an Cuanac triacóc,
 'S an Deairba ḡo faoéumac ic úeir-re.

145 Níoi fás an Cróinreac veoir ḡan rpréacac,
 Faoi áiraiḡ bóena bómaḡ Deairra,
 An Ruacac ḡo buairdeirca ir í aḡ ḡéimniḡ.
 Abainn Dá Cíc 'r a daoine tréiclaḡ.

Ní raib Sióbean ríob i mbéillic,
 150 Ó Dún Caoin ḡo híócara Éirne,
 Ó Inir bó ḡo teorainn Éireann,
 Náir léis veora móra ar don ball.

Ar teacṫ Muiuir eug uile n-a céirto éir,
 Ba élor ḡáir aḡ mnáib ar éaob Tuirc,
 155 Ir dá éaob Mlainḡe dá rreacḡairc ḡo héaommaḡ,
 Ir ba élor uaili ar uacṫar Sléibe Mír.

Bean trióe an Ruir aḡ ríleaḡ véara,
 Ir bean trióe bán na bláirnaann eaob muot,
 Bean trióe an ḡleanna i n-a labhairt éanlaic
 160 Ir reacṫ mná ríóe ar an ḡCíc ḡan triacóc.

140. A. reads ḡo héaommaḡ.

143. The Cuanach is mentioned also in XXVI.

145-8. The Croinseach is mentioned also in XXII.

The other rivers mentioned are well known. See Index to Place Names.

149 *et seq.* After the rivers have been made to lament the ruin of Eoghan, the *mná sidhe* take up the doleful cry; see *Introḡ.*, sect. IV.

The Gaoi was sad, and the Suir screamed,
 And the Shannon of the descendants of Lore of the stout
 steeds,
 The Maing without health, because of the tidings
 140 The margin of the Lee and the Bride afflicted.

The Fionn Sruith and the Flesk deprived of their senses ;
 The stream of Targlan under clouds, and the Earne ;
 The river Dalua and the Cuanach are oppressed ;
 And the Barrow in long mourning for thee.

145 The Croinseach did not leave a drop but it scattered
 Throughout the kine-frequented headlands of the sea of
 Beara ;
 The Roughty is troubled, and moans ;
 The river of the Two Paps and her people are weakened.

There was none of the banshees in the huge rocks
 150 From Dun Caoin, to the lower end of the Erne ;
 From Inisbofin, to the boundaries of Erin ;
 Who did not shed great tears in one place.

On the coming of Muiris who brought everything under his
 proper trade
 A scream was heard from women on the side of Torc ;
 155 While the two sides of the Maine replied enviously ;
 And wailing was heard on the top of Sliabh Mis

The banshee of Ross was shedding tears,
 The white banshee of Blarney beside thee,
 The banshee of the Glen in which birds are vocal,
 160 And seven banshees on the Paps without pause.

150. Dún Caoin is to the west of Dingle.

153. *tug uile n-a céirio éirte* is a difficult phrase.

154. *ar tsob enuic*, A.

155. *go léanmaí*, A.

156. This line and the preceding interchange in A.

Ὁο ζῆιλ Ἐλίοῦνα τρῖο na ρεάλαιβ;
 Ὁο ζῆιλ ὕνα ι nῶύρλαρ ἔιλε;
 Ὁο ζῆιλ Δοίρε ι ρρῶβροζ Φέρῶλιν,
 Ιρ οο ζῆιλ Δοίβιλ ρρῶβαν λείτῆρμαζ.

165 Ὁο ζῆιλ ζο τρμαζ αν Ρυάεταό, αολβαν;
 Ὁο ζῆιλ ἄνε ι n-ἀρμυρ Σρένε;
 Ὁο ζῆιλεαοαρ οότ n-οόταρι αρ αον λοό;
 Ὁο ζῆιλεαοαρ αιννιρε αν Ἐαρμινν 'ρ αν τσλέιβε.

βαν τρῖοε Ὅύνα Ζῆιλ αζ ζέαρζολ;
 170 βαν τρῖοε ι οτεαμῆαρι αρ εαρβαῖο 'ρ ι céαρτα;
 βαν τρῖοε ι n-εοόαιλλ ρór ζαν ραερεαμ;
 Ιρ βαν τρῖοε ι ζεαπαό Ἐυνν na nῶείρεαό.

βαν τρῖοε ρór ζο νεορμαό έαομῆαρ
 ι mβαίλε οὐι Ἐαρηρε, αιννιρ οετ ραορρῆιοότ;
 175 βαιρλεαόαν ι ζερεαόαιβ βάιρ ράτ ρεάλαιβ
 'S αν τέαν ριονν ι οτεαννταίβ έαζα.

Ὁο ζῆαο ραννταρ ορεαμ αν βέαρλα,
 Ὁο ραοιλεαοαρ ζο βρῖλλρεαό αρῖρ έυζαινν Séαμυρ,
 Αν ταν οο ρερεαο αν λεαο ράτ ρεάλαιβ,
 180 Αν λια ράιλ n-α λάρ αζ ζέιμνιζ.

Ὁ'είρ ζυρ έαοιόεαοαρ κοίλλτε ιρ αολτα,
 Ὁο λοίρε mo έρμιοε, οο μῖλλ 'ρ οο céαρ me,
 Αν βραιζινοζεαλ ό ραιόριβ na ραορρῆλαίτ,
 Ὁο βείτ αζ ζολ ζαν ρορ n-α ηαοναρ,

162. Eily O'Carroll included some baronies in Co. Tipperary.

164. Τρῖο αν λείτ-έρμαζ, A.

165. αολβαν; some MSS. αοίλλε; and also Hardiman, who gives this stanza. αοίλλε='land,' is given in O'R.'s and O'Brien's dictionaries.

174. It is here suggested that a family tie exists between the banshee of a great family and the members of that family.

Clíodhna wept because of the tidings ;
 Una wept in Thurles of Eily ;
 Aoife wept in the fairy mansion of Feidhlim ;
 And Aoibhill, the banshee of Carriglea.

165 The Ruachtach, graceful lady, wept piteously,
 Aine wept in the dwelling of Grian ;
 Eight times eight wept together on the same lake ;
 The fairy maidens of Corran and of the Sliabh wept.

The banshee of Dun Guill was bitterly weeping ;
 170 A banshee at Tara in want and tormented ;
 A banshee at Youghal also without respite ;
 And a banshee at Cappoquin of the Decies.

A banshee, besides, tearful and envious
 At Baile Ui Chairbre, a maiden of thy noble race ;
 175 Baisleacan in the tremors of death at tidings of thee ;
 And the Eun Fionn in the grip of death.

The tribe of the English speech fell into a fainting fit ;
 They thought that James would return to us again,
 When the Stone screamed at the tidings of thee—
 180 The Lia Fail moaning in its centre.

After the lament of woods and marshy plains,
 It scalded my heart, it ruined and tormented me,
 That the fair-breasted lady from Firies of the noble chieftains,
 Was weeping without ceasing alone,

175. *baisleacán* is the name of a townland in the barony of Iveragh, Co. Kerry ; it is marked on Carew's map of Iveragh Barony in the Lambeth Library.

176. *an téan fionn*, also called *an téan Ceannan*, XXII., the home of Mac Finneen. A. reads *1 bñionntar éada*.

185 Δὲ γρηασαὸ ἅ βαρ 'ῖρ ἀγ ραταὸ ἅ céibe,
 ἡ-α ἡσασιν νοεαίγ ἅ νεαίρεα ἡαν τριαοῦαὸ,
 ἅ εῖοιεανν ἡεαὶ ἅμ πασ ἡ-α ἐρήεαῖταιβ,
 ἡρ ρολαὸ ρίονα ἅ ἐλίεινιρ ρεάβτα.

Θ'είρ ἡυρ ἐοίρεαδαρ ἡιποῦαννα ἀγ ἡέιμνιγ.
 190 Coillte, corriénioic ḡorma, ἡρ ραολῶοιν,
 ῖοιρκοῦ ἀγ ρίοιγῶλ ἡ-α ἡασαίρ,
 ὅο ἐνιρ μ'ιντεαῖτ τρῖ ἡ-α ἐέιλε.

ῖαῖταίμ ἐάρ ἡρ ῖάτ ἅ νεάιρε,
 ὅεν τρὸιλλριγ ὁ ῖαῖοιμβ ἡα ραοίρῖλαῖτ.
 195 Cíeas an báir, an táir, nó an t-éisean,
 Trí ἡ-αί μῖλλ ἅ buill 'ῖρ ἅ ἡεασαῖ?

Θ'ῖρεαḡαίρ ῖοιρκοῦ ρῖνν ḡο ἡεασῖμαί,
 ἡε ḡlóir uoib ḡο ρollur ἡ-ἡέρεαῖτ,
 τᾶ ἅ ῖαῖρῖοιρ ἀḡατ-ρα νεαῖμβ μὸ ρεάλτα.
 200 ἡρ ḡο ὅτιγ νῖν ἡ-α ρῖνιῖτ ὁμ ἐρήεαῖταιβ,

'S ἅ ἡιαῖτ ρῖλᾡḡ ὅε ἡαῖῖτ ἡέιλλ ὅνιβ,
 ῖιαḡνῖοῦ ἡρ ῖαῖὸ ἡρ ῖαῖρῖλαῖτ βεάραῖ,
 ἡνᾶ ἡαῖρῖλε ἡάίρ ḡῖρῖαḡῖα, ἡρ ὅασῖνε ἀσῖρτα.
 ὅο ἐῖαῖὸ ὅε ὅῖῖτ an bíō 'ῖρ an éasaiḡ.

205 ἡυρ ὅῖβρεαὸ an ῖῖ ceairt ḡο ἐλαονῖμαί,
 εαρρῖνιγ, ραḡαίρτ, ἀβαιὸ, ἡρ ἐλέῖνιγ,
 βῖαῖῖρε ὅιαῖα, ἡρ ἐῖαίρ ἡα νεέῖρce,
 ἀḡυρ ἡαῖρῖλε ἡα τῖαῖῖτε ἡε ἐέιλε.

Θ'ῖννῖρεαρ ḡο ρῖοιρ ὅῖ μὸ ρεάλτα:
 210 ḡο ῖαῖβ εοḡan ρόρ ἡαν βαοḡαῖ;
 ἅ ἐλαῖν ἡᾶ bí ἡ-α ὅῖῖτ ḡο μῖβ'ῖέοιρῖ
 ἅ ῖαḡαῖλ ὅό ἀῖῖρ ἡε ἡῖνν an ῖεῖc ἐῖρτ.

191. B. has *riogan fionnirgoe*.

193. A. reads *ῖeῖtaim cúir ἡρ τῖῖῖḡ ἅ ὅ'ῖαῖα*.

198. A. reads *cé pollur ἡ-ἡéῖῖeαῖ*, 'though plainly untruthfully.'

- 185 Wringing her hands, and tearing her hair,
 Her eyes as red fire, without respite,
 Her bright skin all full of wounds,
 And the silken covering of her bosom rent.

- After the streams had ceased to moan,
 190 Woods, stately green hills, and wolves,
 Fionscoth, weeping continually alone,
 Has put my mind into confusion.

- I ask what misfortune has happened, and the cause of her
 tears
 Of the brilliant lady from Furies of the noble chieftains,
 195 What the death, the insult, the violence,
 For which she mangled her limbs, and her garments?

- Fionscoth replied to me enviously,
 In a mournful voice, with striking power ;
 Thou knowest full well the truth of my tidings,
 200 Seeing that venom comes in streams from my wounds,

Seeing the great multitude of the nobles of Niall Dubh,
 Huntsmen, seers, and true, courteous chieftains,
 Noble ladies, who were not cheerless, and aged persons,
 Who have suffered want of food and of raiment,

- 205 That the rightful king was wickedly banished,
 Bishops, priests, abbots, and men of letters,
 Pious friars, and the mendicant band,
 And the nobles of the country together.

- I told her truly my tidings ;
 210 That Eoghan was still free from harm ;
 If his land was lost to him, that he could
 Obtain it again at the coming of the rightful king.

202. ῥόρῃλαιε : A reads páirce.

211. Ὀά ὀίε, A.

Ե՛ս շրջաճա Տեճճան չօ հա՛րո ճչ է՛լ չեամ ար;
 Դ՛չ խոնրամ քօնոնտար 'ր ճչ րմե՛րեաճ,
 215 Դ՛չ րբեքսճա՛ծ քօր ար Եօճան չօ հէ՛լ չեաճ,
 Դ՛չ խարսճա՛ծ քօլա ծօրտա՛ծ ոն' էրու.

Օրբոն քօր Ես խոնա՛ծ լէն ար,
 Քսճաճօ ր Տօն, ու Օմար է՛լ չի,
 Տեճճան ր Օարմարս րամ Ե՛ս Երեճաճ,
 220 Մարար 'ր ան ծի՛ր րոն Ես րճօրեա՛ծ Երեճան ար.

1ր Երոնաճ անօր Ե Ես 1 իճե՛ծ իճ,
 Դն Եօ րօ Ես 'ն-ճ է՛րօ՛ ար ճե՛ծ ճա՛ն,
 1ր ար ճա՛ծ ճա՛մ Ե Ելանա՛ն Մլէրար,
 Դն մե՛ր յօ՛ն յ'օմքս՛ յ Ե Լիւտար Դ ի-Երե;

225 Մար յ'օմքս՛ յար րիւ՛ն անօն ար չլէրի մա՛ն,
 Մար յօ Երե՛ծ ար յի՛նք Երօ՛ Եմար,
 Օօ Երե՛ծ քճ րմա՛ն ար մար Են Երե՛ծ,
 1ր յօ Երե՛ծ Եօճան քճ Երօն, ոօ ճե՛քս՛.

Դ՛ճ Ես յի՛ն Երօ Երօր Եմ էրե՛ծ,
 230 Դն Եօ րօ ար Եօճան չօ քօ՛ն յօ Երօ՛ճ,
 Դրեճ Դ Եա՛ճ յօ Եճար Եօ ար ճօն Ելլ,
 Օ Տիւ՛ Երն չօ քօրա՛ն Տլէ՛ Եր.

¹ 213-216. This beautiful stanza reminds one a little of the speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet*.

214. քօնոնտար, 'struggle, contest': cf. XXX. 2.

217-220. For an interesting account of the Orpen and Eagar families who settled in Kerry, see *Old Kerry Records*, Second Series, pp. 140-212. The Eagers gained great military distinction in the British army, and were not the last to make common cause with the Catholic Celts of Kerry. Francis Eagar, the fifth son of Alexander Eagar, the first settler of his name in Kerry, married a daughter of O'Donoghue Dubh, of Glenflesk, and so identified himself with the resistance to the penal laws made by his brothers-in-law that he is called in more than one despatch "a pretended

John's wounds are loudly crying out to him ;
 They are flashing forth battle and beckoning,
 215 And also screaming to Eoghan violently,
 Entreating him to spill blood as an eiric.

Orpen, too, inflicted on him a sad wounding,
 Rughraoi and Seon, sons of Amos Eagar,
 John and Diarmuid who were ever liars,
 220 Muiris and these two brought great destruction on him.

Sad now is it to record in Gaelic,
 This trouble that has fallen as a shower on the Gaels,
 And on every band of the descendants of Milesius,
 How so many of them became turncoats with Luther ;

225 How our good clergy have gone over across the waves,
 How James was sent for ever into banishment,
 How all that survived of the company were put beneath
 the yoke,
 And Eoghan was afflicted with sorrow—my sharp wounding !

I implore of Jesus Christ to hear me ;
 230 To remove this sorrow which is on Eoghan for awhile ;
 To make restitution to him of his property at once.
 From Suighe Finn to the borders of Sliabh Mis.

Protestant." One of the Orpens, Robert, was the hero of Killowen in 1688.
 But the Eagars referred to in this stanza we are unable to identify.

218. The name Amos is not unknown in Kerry.

221-228. In these two stanzas, the general evils of which Eoghan's
 expulsion only formed a small part, are dwelt on.

222. B. reads *an ceur a tuit*, 'the torture that fell.'

224. A. has *mar o'iompuig*, 'because they turned.'

225. *mar so cuirpead tar rrúil*, A.

229. *deáuingim*, A. reads *deáruim*, that is, *deágoirum*.

232. A great many mountains in Ireland are called Suighe Finn.
 Above, the poet puts the limits thus :

Ón oá éic go ríoraigib sléibhe mór.

Սիրքե յա Մաւնջե, Լեամսւն, Լաօւ, իր Շլաօօճե,
Տնաւօմիօ Լե քրաճաւք քճար Լե Լինն Լեւմ Էւրիք,
235 Բիօննա՛րքսիւ՛, Քլեարք, իր շարքե ճո միաօր չեւմիօ,
Քօմ միւրք օօ ճեճժ իրքեճ Լե Շլօնն Էւջիւր.

Էւրիքն յա Բրաճա մեարա Բրիօրլաօճա,
Լե նսւմիւր յա ռաճաօ ռեարքմար յշնիւմեճճաճե,
Օլիջժե յա Բրեար Լեր Լեճաճ Քի Տեւմար,
240 Էւջ միւրք իրքեճ չառ ճարք Լե Շլօնն Էւջիւր.

Լօնաօ մօ քեռն Լե քեճ Լ ռսւք Լաօջարք,
Իր էւրիքն յա Բրեար քառ քրեար Լե Քիջ Տեւմար,
միւրք օօ ճեճժ իրքեճ Լե Շլօնն Էւջիւր
Էրք ճ չեւմիւր Բար օօմ ռաճաօ քրեճճաճիջ.

Առ Շեռնջալ.

245 Մար էւրքեար չաճ օճար Լե քճար օօ քրքեար յա-ճ օեճիօ
Բիօննաճ չաճ օրարիօ ճո օլանն ճո օսիւլլե 'ր ճո Բլաժ,
Ու օսիւլլե ռճ օճար, ճժ օօջաճ յա քիջժե օե չնճժ,
Էւջ մսիւլեանն ճո Օրիօւիօ 'ր ճո օճար օօ միւրք յա-ճ
Լաւմ.

233-236. In this stanza the rivers more closely connected with the estate of Eoghan are introduced as a final chorus of grief for the incoming of Muiris with Clan Eagar.

234. Լինն Լեւմ Էւրիք, the lake of Torc Waterfall.

236. Շարքե ճո միաօր. The River Maor or Maire forms part of the boundary between Cork and Kerry, and is referred to by Spenser:—

“There also was the wide embayed Maire.”

—*Fairy Queen*, Canto II., Bk. iv.

Էւրիքն The Fionn Sruth, or Finn Sruth, is perhaps the Finn Abhainn that flows through Drishane into the Blackwater, or it may be the Finnisky, which flows into the Roughty at Kenmare.

241. This line is of biographical interest: Լե քեճ seems to imply that his parents were *then* living in Iveleary.

The waters of the Maine, the Laune, the Lee, and Claodach,
Unite with the streams that depart from the lake of Torc
Fall ;

- 235 The Fionnsh-ruth, the Flesk, and the current of Maor moan
At the coming in of Muiris with Clan Eagar.

The fall of the active, truly heroic chieftains,
Outnumbered by the enemy who were strong and powerful
in deed,

- The laws of the men by whom King James was overthrown,
240 Brought in Muiris without right with Clan Eagar.

The abiding of my forbears for some time past in Ive'eary,
And the fall of the men in battle for King James,
The coming in of Muiris with Clan Eagar,
Is the reason why I stroke with my hand the truly powerful
foe.

THE BINDING.

- 245 As every loss is overcome through the profit which follows it,
So the proof of every crop is the wool, the leaf, the blossom ;
It was not one man nor eight, but the war of the kings, that
for ever
Gave the Mill of the Bridge to Muiris and the key in his
hand.

242. A. reads *b'péar san éeapc.*

244. *cúimilim bar* = 'I stroke with the hand,' said ironically of satire.
The enemy seems to be Muiris.

245-6. The meaning is 'Every effect has a proportionate cause.'

247-8. The point seems to be that the seizure of the Mill, etc., by
Muiris is no trivial event and has had no trivial cause, has had no less a
cause in fact than the struggle for the Crown.

248. What bridge is meant is uncertain, but probably the reference is
to Lisnagaun, near Headford, where there is a place still called Old Bridge,
which had formerly a tucking mill. B. has *éug muileann an oipóicé ro*
éimúir san eóeap na lóim.

XXXVI.

ԱՆ ՎԵԱՋԲԱՅԻՄԵ.

ԼՕԾԱԶՃԱՆ Օ ՔԱԾԱՆԼԵ, ԵՇՏ., ԱՆ ՎԵԱՋԲԱՅԻՄԵ ՔԵՐ ՍՈՆ ԵՂԵԱՐՈՒԱ ԵՐԱՆՈՒՅ՝
 ԸՆԼ ԼՐՈՒՆԵ, ԱԶՍԻ ՍՈ ԸՈՒՐՈՒՆԵԼ ԵՄԵԼԵՐԻ ԸՆԼԼ ԸԱՐ, ԱՐ ՈՒԱ ՈՒԵԱՆԱԴՐ
 ԸԼԵԱՊՈՒՐ ՔԵ ԸԵԼԵ: ԶՈ ՄԵԱԾ ՔՈՐՔԵԼԵԼ Ե ԵՔԵԱՐԱՆԵԱՐ ԱՅ Ե ՔԼԻԸԵ.

ՎՈ ՔԵԱՍԼԵԱՍԱՐ ՍՐԱՍԻՇԵ ԱԶՍԻ ՔԱՅՈՒԵ
 ՎԵ ՔԵՐՈՒՄՔՈՆՈՒԱԾ ՔԱՍՐԱՅ, իՐ ԵՐԱՅԻՍ,
 իՐ ՈՒՍՈՒՄ ԸՆԼԼՈՒ ՈՒՍՈՒՄԸՐԵ, ՈՒ ՔԱՅՈՒՇԵ
 ԵՒ ԼՈՒՆԵԱ ՎԵ ԶՐԱՐ ԱՆ ՏՐՈՒՄԱՐՈ ՈՒՍՈՒՄ;

5 ՔԵՂԵԼԱՅԵ ԱՐ ԸՆԼԼ ԸԱՐ Օ ՎԵԱՐԼԱՅԵ
 ՎՈ ՔԵՂ ԸՆԼԼԵ ԽԼՐՈՒՆԵ Ե ՈՒՂԵԱՆ,
 ՎԱ ԶԸԼՈՒՆՈՒ ՄԱԸ ԶՍԻ ՍԻԼԻՐ ԱՆ ԼԻՐ ՔՈՒ
 ԶՈ ՍԵՂԵԱԾ ՔԵՐՈՒՐ իՐ ԵՐԱՂԼԱԸՇ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՍԻՂԼ.

ՎՈ ՔԵՐՈՒՄԵԱԶԱՐԻ ԸՐԱՅԱՐ ԱՐ ԼՍՈՒԵԼ,
 10 ԶՈ ՄԵԱՐՔԱԾ ԱՆ ԸՄՈՒԱԸԵԱԸ ՔՈՒՆ ՎՈՒԱ
 ՕՆ ՍԵՐԵԱՍ ՔՈՒՆ Ե ՈՒՂԵԻԵԱՆՈՒ ԱՆ ԵՄՍՈՒՐ,
 ԱՆ ԸՍՈՒՄԵՐԵԸԱՊ ԸԼՈՒՄԱԼ, իՐ ԱՆ ԼԻԱՅ;
 ԶՈ ՍԵՐԵՂՔԱԾ ՔԵ ԸԱՍՐԱՆ ԵՐԵ ՍՍԵՐԱԸՇ
 Ա ԶԸԼԱՍՈՒՄՈՒՐՈՒ ԶԱՆ ՍՈՒԼԱՅՈՒԸԱԸՇ ՎԱ ՔԱՂԱՅԻԼ;
 15 ՏԵԱՆԱԾ ՈՒՄԵ ՎԵ ՎԱ ՄԵՒԵ Ե ԶԸՈՒՆՆԵԱ,
 ԼԵ ՔԱՍԵԱՐՈՒՆԱՐԵ ԶՈ ՈՍՍԵՐՔՈՒՐՔԱԾ ԼԱՍ.

XXXVI.—This, as well as XXX., was composed by O'Rahilly on the marriage of Lady Honora Butler of Kilcash to Valentine Browne, third Viscount Kenmare, in 1720. It gives a further proof of his devotion to the Browne family, especially when their influence was at a discount and their estates at the mercy of cunning adventurers. We know from VIII. and XXI. that towards the end of his life his intimacy with the family considerably waned, probably as his poverty increased. Whether the break in their relations was due to any shortcomings, supposed or otherwise, on the part of the poet it is of course impossible to say now. One thing however is certain, the good wishes expressed in this, as well as

XXXVI.

THE GOOD OMEN.

Egan O'Rahilly sang this good prophecy for Lord Browne, Killarney, and for Colonel Butler, of Kilcash, when they had made a match: that their posterity might enjoy for ever their heritage.

DRUIDS and prophets have unravelled
 From the prophecies of Patrick, and Brigid,
 And of holy Colm the truly saintly, sayings
 Which were full of the grace of the Holy Spirit ;

- 5 Since a prince of Kilcash has bestowed
 On the king of Killarney his daughter,
 That their sons might inherit the place
 Till the destruction and consummation of the world.

Isaias threatened the Jews beforehand,

- 10 That God the All-powerful would take away
 From that tribe in bondage their director,
 Their illustrious judge, and their physician ;
 That He would abandon them on account of the depth
 Of their perversity in not obeying His rule ;
 15 If they were guilty of denying the Son of God,
 That He would banish them root and branch with the
 sword.

in XXX., show clearly that, then, O'Rahilly's interest in the welfare of the Brownes was of a kindly character and could not have arisen from unworthy motives.

There is only one copy of this poem known to us, namely, that in the R.L.A., 23. D. 8.

2. *néimhíonnao: néimhíonnaar*, MS.

7. *óilir: óiolair*, MS.

13. *éao-ran*, metrical for *iao-ran*.

15. MS. reads *mbé gciorntaíde*.

- 17 μαρι ριν τυς Θια cumαιρ ούιννε,
 Ταρ έιρ βειτ ι ζευμανζιαδ ζο μόρι,
 Τιζεαρνα, αζυρ άποφλαιτ, ιρ ρμιοθηρα,
 20 Sciaτ ηητε, ιρ ύπελογαο όρι;
 Ξαν cιαμαο η-α έδιλιβ 'ρε αν θριύναδ,
 Αν βιαόταδ ζαν cunnταρ von τρλόξ;
 Ιαηηαιμ αι έεάποαδ να πούιλιβ
 Α οτμιαιτφλιοετ το λοθηηαιη η-α ποειοιό.

In like manner has a mighty God given to us,
After we had been in sore straits,
A lord, a high chieftain, a prince,
20 A shield of strength, a new golden helmet ;
That is Browne, without flaw on his fame,
Who maintains multitudes without reckoning ;
I beseech the Creator of the elements
That their lordly progeny may brightly flourish after them.

XXXVII.

FÁILTIUGAÓ ROINN DOÓAGÁIN.

uilliam an mhaoláin ua muréada, do éirinnairé i n-aice de baile
 gallua, cet., do doóagan ua raéaille. ir amlaio a bítear ar éirir
 eigré i rtiú óáit uí iarrláda i mbaile mhuirne, agus do easlaear gúe
 doóagáin amuig agus é ag teadt fá óein an tigré. b'é uilliam an t-aon
 ouine amláin dá maib irtiú, o'áein gúe doóagáin, agus do labair mar
 leannar ag fáiltiugaó roinne :—

breaénuiúim cuirle éarpcumaraig doóagáin gúinn,
 ag teadt faoi'n otulais gao tuilte de céill fá gnaoi,
 ní éairtigréad rib-re ar an mbile 'r níoi b'áon o'buir
 otaduib,
 's le deagáiríde cumáinn do cumáim do céad
 o'fáiltiúib.

Oubairt doóagán dá fheadhmaó :—

- 5 A gleadairde éirte den fúinn ba fáoi fá gúinn,
 de élannduib éiré na b'ionnaimac cé táio ríoi,
 go maréad uile fá ouille éar céad fá éir
 ar g'lanrí éir ar éiríuib puir tréanláin laoi.

XXXVII.—William an Mhaolain, who composed the above stanza of welcome for O'Rahilly, was a contemporary of his, and a native of Crookstown, Co. Cork. A few poems by him occur in the MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. These two stanzas have come down by oral tradition. We have received them from Mr. Patrick O'Crowley, of Macroom, in whose family poetical lore has lingered, and who may be trusted to have kept the correct tradition. Indeed internal evidence marks the

XXXVII.

A WELCOME TO O'RAHILLY.

William Murphy, *alias* an Mhaolain, who lived near Crookstown, composed this for Egan O'Rahilly. A Bardic Court was being held in the house of David O'Herlihy at Ballyvourney, and the voice of Egan was heard as he came toward the house. William was the only one of the party inside who recognized Egan's voice, and he spoke as follows, welcoming him :—

I RECOGNIZE the note of a man of true power, the witty
Egan,
Approaching this height, full of wisdom and respect,
You have not been acquainted with the great man, nor
does he belong to your side,
And with friendliness of heart I bespeak for him an hundred
of welcomes.

Egan said in answer to him :—

- 5 Doughty contender, of a tribe that was noble of action,
Descendant of a race of fair sons, though they be in
adversity,
May you all live and bloom for over three hundred years
On the dry fair land along the marge of the full-flowing
Lee.

stanzas as genuine. It is worth noting that there is in the Parish of Crookstown a townland called *inre uí rathaille*, or Incharahilly. Whether the place was named from an ancestor of the poet's, or not, it is impossible to say. In any case it goes to show that the surname is a well-established one in Munster.

1. *b'paeánuigim; b'paeánuigim*, O'C.

5. *gíim; níim*, O'C.

XXXVIII.

ΔΟΡ ΔΟΜΗΝΑΙΛΛ ΝΑ ΤΥΙΛΕ.

Δορ το ξελλαρ ο'ριζε σο παραιο
 Όον ρίσεαδ ραλλεαδ, ριζινηανηταδ;
 Οηδοιρτε ρηεαδ, κοηιηζεεαδ, σεαρταδ,
 Σεοδ ι ζσεαρταιβ ρυησαηλαδτ.

5 1 ηοιοξαιτ μαρλα ραοι το ρηεαδδ
 Ό'ριοιρφυιλ ξεαλκυηρ ϕιονηηηηηαν,
 Σεοιζεαδ ρεαρτα, α λιζ 'ρ α λεαδ,
 'S α εριοιθε ραν ρραηρ τυηρ ούλκυηοδ.

Μιλλεαδ μεαδτα, ιρ μιζλιε μεαρ,
 10 1ρ μιηε αη μαηηαη μιηιρύντα;
 Σεοοιηρ ρεραηρτε, ζαιηζε ζαιζε,
 Αη ρηαοοιλλε βηεαλλαδ βυηούηαδ.

XXXVIII.—This bitter satire on O'Rahilly, to which his no less bitter reply is appended, was composed by Domhnall na Tuile MacCarthy, whose patron was Tadhg an Duna. That chieftain died in 1696, and MacCarthy wrote an elegy on the occasion. Some time after the sad event O'Rahilly visited the locality, and wrote his poem in praise of Warner (X.). It is perhaps on this occasion that he incurred the wrath of Domhnall na Tuile. After the death of his patron, Domhnall, it is said, betook himself to a place called Coolnasnaghty on the east side of the Bandon river, opposite to Tocher, and there, from a rocky eminence, never tired of feasting his eyes on that beloved vale.

When he lay on his death-bed the priest who attended him told him he should never more behold Tocher. When the priest had left, determined to falsify the prophecy, Domhnall rose from his bed, and, weak as he was, crawled to his favourite rock, whence he could behold it once more, and having taken one last look at the deserted vale, expired. On the spot where he died there is a heap of stones still pointed out, called "Leacht Dhomhnaill na Tuile." Every visitor increases it by a stone.

[XXXVIII.]

THE SATIRE OF DOMHNALL NA TUILE.

I PROMISED to compose a satire quickly
 For the dissipated wretch, slow in versification ;
 A consumptive, diseased, foreign, ragged,
 Dull in questions of exactness.

5 In revenge for his reproaching a poet descended
 Of the true blood of bright Corc of fair Munster,
 I shall file down his entrails, his complexion, his cheek,
 And his heart for the idiotic morose boor.

A wretch, cowardly, bereft of wisdom,
 10 Most disposed to the rocking of sleepiness ;
 A low sluggard, a hungry fop,
 Is the awkward blundering untidy fellow.

In some of the manuscripts consulted the first piece is given as the composition of Donnchadh Caoch O'Mahony, who was famed as a satirist. These include B. 38 and the Maynooth MS. (x.). L. 24, which was written by Diarmuid O Mulchaoline, had originally as title "Donnchadh Caoch O maeḡaínn, ccc." This was marked out, and above it was written, probably by O'Curry, "Domhnall mac Donnchadh, aiar na tuile ro doḡaḡan ó maeḡaíle." Again, O'Curry, in his catalogue, states that the poem is the composition of Domhnall na Tuile. His authority may have been C. 32, where the poem is attributed to Domhnall na Tuile. L. 6, which was written by John O'Daly, and 24. L. 32 give Eoghan an Mheirin MacCarthy as the author. All the MSS. are more or less corrupt, and the translation is in some places merely tentative. Indeed compositions of this class suffer severely from any attempt at translation.

4. puncamlaet; ppancála, B. 38.
 10. múirúnta; B. 38 has múiruntá.

- Line 1 ἤσεται νίον λίον ἀν ῥραιτε
 ἤαν μίλε μαρε n-a caméúrra;
 15 ἡί binn ἁ βρεατ, ἀρ bίρ ná ἀρ βεατ;
 ἡί'λ bηίξ ná βλαρ n-a búrounaiβ.

- Τίξim n-a βατάρ ἡίολατ, βρασατ,
 Ῥαοιλόνιρ, ααρματ, cúlmúrraτ,
 n-a mbíō n-a νομεαμαίβ, ρηίξε n-a ἤσεατσίβ
 20 ἡ-a épínǵlib ῥταταίξ élmúmbhíúōte.

Τάιο céαυτα ελαίρ ὀλύτ in' éαυαν ἐαρ élmáατ,
 Μαίρ féαεραῶ εατ τηύ ἀρ ὑπέύληατ;
 'S ἤατ builce ὁά ἡαίλιόιβ μαίρ ἡοτάρμαίβ ααρρηαίξin,
 1ρ bηιτένιρc βρεααἡίολ μύετα ionnta.

- 25 Ῥαβραιθε ἀν ῥμέιρle μαίρ hannολαίθε céαυτα
 n-a ἤcamluyξε 1 mbléin ἁ ῥύcǵúlib;
 1ρ éλuαpa ἀραίλ n-a ῥλυαίρτε ῥλαραίρ
 ἤo ἤuαίlnοιβ ἤαίρba ἄξ ὀλύτέύιρlinξ.

- 1ρ iontō ῥραμα, 1ρ tonh βοξ βραααίῶ,
 30 1ρ lionntiaτ ῥμεαίρta, 1ρ ὑῥῥuǵλατ,
 11 n ῥύilib cama búίρτε ἀν ἤαυα,
 Ounnῥa ἀν υαίξ naτ ρίú τηυμπα.

- Cuαpa ἁ éλαξῥύλ, ὁο b'ῥυατταίρ éεαίρτε ρύo
 ἄξ cuαίc le neayúαῶ 1 ἤcontαβαίρτε ἤυιρ:
 35 ἄ ἤyuαῶ ἤλαρ, υiaη-οῶαίρ, τηυαίξβρεαc, liaτ lom,
 Cῥυαῶαίρ, eiaηérom, ἤnύίρḡionnaτ.

15. βρεατ; βρεατ, 24. L, C. 32 and L. 24.

19. In B. 38 νομεαμαίβ and σεατσίβ interchange.

20. ῥταταίξ; ῥταατ, L. 24.

22. ὑπέύληατ; ῥιαῥέυνρατ, 24 L.

30. B. 38 reads 1ρ loǵa ἄγυρ ῥμεαpa ἄξ ὑῥτέύιρlinτ; λιύνταρνατ,
 L 24, C. 32.

- The clown never wrote a whole line correctly
 Without a thousand flaws along its devious length ;
 15 His judgment is not fair in things crooked or straight ;
 There is neither sense nor polish in his ditties.

- I begin at the crown of his head, which is lousy, filthy,
 Dark-skinned, scabbed, foul at the back,
 Where nits are congregated in swarms
 20 In his withered, tossed, shock hair.

There are hundreds of wrinkles close together on his
 twisted shaggy forehead
 Which looks like a miserable cat in a back yard
 And his swollen eyebrows like thickets of twisted black-
 thorn
 With batches of speckled lice hidden in them.

- 25 The clown's eyebrows are like plough-handles
 As they crookedly overhang his sunken eyes,
 And ass's ears, like muck shovels,
 Coming fully down to his rough shoulders.

- There is much rheum, a soft mass of matter,
 30 A greasy overflow and a fresh secretion,
 About the crooked eyes of the thieving clown,
 The wooden dunce who is not worth a straw.

- The hollows of his round eyes would be fitting receptacles
 For a cuckoo in danger of hatching to nest in,
 35 His cheek bluish, very pale, miserably speckled, grey, bare,
 Much wrinkled, bent, sallow-complexioned.

31. búirce; gúirta, B. 38.

32. oáiḡ; ḡaiḡ, B. 38.

33. oo b'fuaḡaiḡ; B. 38 and others read ḡo b'faḡaḡ ḡo ceaḡe
 ḡúo.

36. ḡnúirḡionnaḡ; oúibḡiungḡaḡ, 24 L.

Երբ բոլլաւ ձիւն, իր բոլլար չան չծ
 Եւ զօջանբաճ զիւն իր քիւն ձիւն չծ,
 Եւ իր լուսնաբաճ զիւն լուսնաբաճ լուսն,
 40 Եւ իր լուսնաբաճ լուսն լուսնաբաճ լուսն.

Եւ իր լուսնաբաճ լուսն լուսնաբաճ լուսն,
 Եւ լուսնաբաճ լուսն լուսնաբաճ լուսն;
 Եւ լուսնաբաճ լուսն լուսնաբաճ լուսն
 Եւ լուսնաբաճ լուսն լուսնաբաճ լուսն.

45 Եւ ձիւն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն;
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն.

Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 50 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն.

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Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն;
 55 Սա լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն.

Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն,
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն;
 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն
 60 Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն լուսն.

38. քիւն; քիւնիւն, L. 24, C. 32; ձիւն, 24 L.

39. լուսնաբաճ; լուսնաբաճ, B. 38, Ed. MS.

40. B. 38 reads լուսնաբաճ լուսն.

42. Եւ լուսն լուսն, L. 24, C. 32.

48. Եւ լուսն լուսն լուսն; Եւ լուսն լուսն, B. 38; Եւ լուսն լուսն, L. 6.

Through the holes of his nostrils may indeed be seen
 His copper-coloured palate and even his windpipe,
 In which at a feast, running, he would swallow rubbish,
 40 Which imparts a damp, putrid smell to his vomit.

A long unkempt thing is his milt tongue
 Stretched bent across the back of his mouth.
 And his sticks of yellow-flanged wormy teeth
 Would tear hungrily the back of a crust.

45 There is, on his rough windpipe, a mass of scabs
 And a large spot of yellow matter beneath them
 The villain's chest is like a carrion log
 Being rent asunder by dogs in a black cess-pool.

The foul deaf fellow has a narrow crooked shoulder
 50 And a dun-coloured hip very slight
 With thousands of blue veins weakly crossing each other
 Along the expanse of his foul brutish stomach.

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A miserable speckled shin, gnarled,
 Burnt, with thick and bent hair ;
 55 Crooked heels, foppish gait,
 And rough, heavy, big hoof-feet.

Hands, soft, foul-smelling, deep-hollowed, cold, sharp,
 Sore, fresh-scarred, and with large palms ;
 And scabby, horny, angular, sharp-jointed
 60 Appear his hard, crooked, bent fingers.

52. *brúroeamla*; *camgungaé*, L. 24, C. 32. Two stanzas are omitted after this.

58. *o'llúrbair*; *tuileabairbair*, 24 L.; *o'úlurúair*, L. 24, C. 32; *o'úlurúair*, B. 38.

ΡΕΑΥΡΑΘ ΔΟΥΔΥΔΑΙΝ.

θεάρρησθ ριορσαιτε, γεάρρησθ ινγνε
 Δν ἐνάβεταις ρμυλσαιμε ἥραοταρταις,
 Δν γάγδ᾽ builγεαδ, γάιβτεαδ, μιορσαιρεαδ,
 θεαρρητα, bonnabrieac, τσοτναρσαδ.

- 65 Ὁ ἀρσθ α μύλλαις, η-αρ γνάδαδ μυλσαδ,
 Σάιτε τυλσαιτε ι μβρέανέαρρηαῖβ,
 Σο τράετ αν bonnaiμε βάλταις, μινινις,
 Ἄρραθ, ἑλυγαρητα, ἐρέιμφesarταις.

- Στολρσθ αν ρερσαιρτε λοδρητα, θεαῖβ,
 70 Ἐρορτα η-α ρανναῖβ ἐλέγοντα ;
 Ρολαιμε γαρταδ, ριοδαιμε cleapad,
 Σριογαιμε meaττα, πέιρτῑλυγαρ.

- Σοραιμε ρρημαδ, ροραιμε ραλαδ,
 Ροδαιμε ρεατα αν βρέαγαιμε ;
 75 Ἐριотαιμε тана, ρ'λογαιμε ρμεαρητα,
 Σλοιγesar γαδ τηesar η-α ἐραοργσοιλε.

- Ἐρειμφesar τρoιῑτε αν ἐλαδαιμε εἰμε
 Ιρ λαῑραδ, βρηρτε, κρέαδταιῑτε ;
 'S α ὅα ἐρμωδ'ράιλ αρ α μβίο ρυαδτάιν,
 80 Ρολλα αγυρ cυαράιν ἑρέιρσιτε.

Ινγνε ριαρμ μυνneaθ ven ιαρμαν
 Cυλαῖ ιρ cliaτ ὅα μέιρeανναῖβ ;
 'S α ὅα λυργαιν leointe, βρηρτιτε, ρcόλτα,
 Σερριορταιτε, ὀοῑτε, μέιρρρηαδa.

61. γεάρρησθ ριορσαα θεάρρησθ ινγνε, 24 L., L. 6 ; θεαρρητα buin-
 nibruis, L. 24, C. 32 ; for ινγνε May. has ιριοννα, temples. In all the
 MSS., except L. 24 and C. 32, the lines 61-68 interchange with 69-76.

66. ι μβρέανέαρρηα, L. 24, C. 32.

THE ANSWER OF AODHAGAN.

I SHALL shave the bristles, I shall crop the nails
 Of the snub-nosed, wheezing hangman,
 The scarred fellow, scabbed, loud-voiced, spiteful,
 Shorn, sole-spotted, stumbling.

- 65 From the top of his head, in which droves of vermin are
 wont to be,
 Covered over, gathered together in foul lumps,
 To the soles of the club-footed fellow, who is stiff-necked,
 Aged, hollow-voiced, gnawed.

- I will tear the ragged wretch, who is planed, poor,
 70 Vicious, into wounded bits ;
 The starving miser, the hangman trickster,
 The powerless cripple full of reptile spawn.

- A fellow full of vermin, of running eyes, a dirty gaunt wad,
 A fugitive vagabond is the liar,
 75 A slender hunchback, a greasy swallower,
 Who swallows every rubbish into his greedy maw.

- I will gnaw the feet of the villain caitiff,
 Branching, broken, wounded ;
 And his two hard heels on which are chilblains,
 80 Holes and scorched cavities.

Crooked nails made of iron
 Are covering and shield for his fingers ;
 And his two shanks, sprained, broken, scalded,
 Peeled, seared, full of scars.

68. ἐρέιμψαρχαῖς; ἐείμιονναῖς, 24. L., L. 6; ἐρίμιονναῖς, B. 38.

69. ῥεραῖτε; ῥερατα, B. 38.

73. ῥοραῖνε ῥαλαῖ, ῥοραῖνε ῥηαγγαῖ, L. 6.

77-8. ἀν ἐλαδραῖνε ἐννντε λαῖγρεαῖ σιορουῖ πείρτιεαῖ, L. 6, 24 L.

- 85 ΡΙΟΦΑΘ Δ ΞΛΥΜΕ ΙΡ ΡΗΑΙΘΜΕΑΝΝΑ Δ ΛΥΙΤΙΞ,
 ΒΑΙΝΦΕΑΡ Δ ΡΥΒΑΛ ΘΕΝ ΕΙΣΦΕΑΡΤΑΔ;
 'S Δ ΘΑ ΜΑΙΡΙΝ ΜΑΡ ΒΕΑΘ ΘΑ ΕΛΑΙΡΙΝ
 'S Δ ΕΟΜ ΛΑΝΒΥΘΕ ΛΕΙΡΜΕΑΕΤΑ.

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- βολξ αν ρονηρα ριοετα ορ Δ ειονη-ραν;
 90 ΡΟΤΜΑΔ ΜΥΝΛΑΔ ΒΛΕΑΝΦΑΙΡΙΝΞ;
 ΜΕΑΘΑΛ ΒΡΥΠΘΕΑΜΑΙΛ, ΞΡΕΙΡΕΑΔ, ΤΝΥΤΑΜΑΙΛ,
 ΔΞ ΑΝ ΞΕΥΡΙΛΙΥΝ ΕΛΕΤΕΑΞΑΙΡ

- ΕΥΜΑΝΞ-ΥΕΤ ΤΑΝΑΙΘΕ, ΕΛΥΜΑΔ, ΕΡΕΑΤΒΥΘΕ;
 ΣΥΙΛΕ ΞΑΘΥΘΕ ΙΡ ΕΑΘ ΕΑΜΑΙΡ;
 95 ΞΥΑΙΡΕ ΡΟCΑΙΝ; ΘΥΙΟΜ ΘΑ ΜΙΟΝΞΑΝ,
 ΒΥΘΕ, ΒΡΥΠΝΝΑΙΡΟ, ΒΡΕΑΝΞΑΙΡΞ.

- ΘΑΟΙ ΞΑΝ ΕΟΛΥΡ, ΡΤΥΑΟΙΛΛΕ ΑΝ ΕΟΡΥΘΑ,
 ΕΥΙΟΝΞΑΡ ΘΟΙΞΤΕ Ο ΕΑΘ ΜΑΡΑ,
 ΡΥΑΛΑΝ ΡΥΑΙΤΕΛΕΑΡ, ΡΤΥΑΛΑΝ ΡΤΥΑCΑΔ,
 100 ΕΥΑΑΘΗΑΜΑΙΟ Θ'ΥΑΙΡΛΙΒ ΕΥΡΕΑΝΝΑΔ.

ΡΥΙΟCΑΙΡΕ ΑΝ ΕΡΕΑCΑΙΝ, ΘΥΠΥΝΞΥΙΡΕ ΑΝ ΒΟCΑΙΝ,
 ΣΕΥΙΒΙΛΕ ΡΟCΑΙΝ ΞΡΕΙΡΕΑΜΑΙΡ;
 ΕΑΡΡΙΑCΑΝ ΞΕΑΡΙΒΑΔ, ΕΕΑΡΤΑCΑΝ ΡΥΕΑΝΞΑΡΙCΑΔ,
 ΑΜΑΛΑΝ ΑΙΤΙΡΕΑΔ ΡΛΑΘΟΞΑΛΑΙΡ.

- 105 Δ ΡΕCΟΡΜΑΔ ΡΕΑΟΙΛΕΑΡ ΤΟΙΥΡΕ ΞΑΟΙΤΕ
 ΘΥΕΟΘΑΡ ΝΑ ΜΙΛΤΕ Ι ΝΟΑΟΡΥΠΕΑΝΝΑΙΟ;
 ΑΝ CΟΝΑΒΛΑΔ ΞΟΙΡΞΕΑΔ, Ο ΟΤΙΞ ΒΟΛΤΑΝΥΡ
 ΤΥΕ Ν-Α ΕΟΞΑΝΡΑΔ ΕΥΑΟΡΞΑΡΙΒ.

85. λυίτιξ; λυίτεαδ, L. 6; λυίτε, L. 24, C. 32.

87-8. Somewhat altered.

91. τνύταμαίλ; ραννταμαίλ, 24 L., L. 6.

95. μιονζάν, MSS. μιονάν.

102. ποcάιν; L. 24 and others read πορεάιν ξεάραμαίρ.

- 85 I shall peck at his knees and the junctions of his nerves ;
 Which will take from the wrong-doer his power of walking,
 And his two hips like a pair of bare boards
 And his waist tawny and feeble,

.

- His rotund belly hung above that ;
 90 As a cess-pool, wide-arched ;
 A brutish, greasy, greedy maw,
 Has the curlew of the false teaching.

- A narrow breast, slender, bristled, yellow-skinned ;
 Eyes of a thief dim of sight ;
 95 Hair of a he-goat ; back with two ridges,
 Yellow, bulging, putrid, rough.

- An ignorant clown, a stroller deserving of the gallows,
 An old burned stalk from the sea-side,
 A wretch of odious manners, a conceited simpleton,
 100 A harsh enemy of the Irish nobility.

- A pecker at a small potato, a trifier about the house,
 A scraper of the greasy pot ;
 A scabby wretch, a raw-boned ragged fellow.
 A shameless simpleton of consumptive coughing.

- 105 His throat emits a storm of wind
 Which sickens thousands into dire pain
 The surly carcass from which comes a stench
 Through his rough open jaws.

103. ῥρεανγαραῖαδ; ῥραῖαραῖαδ, C. 32, L. 24.

105. τὸ ἴππε; τὸ ἴππεαδ, L. 6.

106. αἰς βρεάνβολαιε, L. 6.

1ῖ ἔ ριν Θομνάλλ, ρυαὲ να ζκομυρραν,
 110 ῖ ρυαὶο ζαν τρεοιη δι δον αἰρτε ;
 Clémac Θοννέαδ, 1ῖ ρλαορκαδ, μογυλλαδ,
 Έαομάρι, τοιέαλλαδ, τηιέιτταραδ.

Κριαννα αν ρεμυτιν κριαννοα, κοιρέμιον,
 Cam, η-α έοινζεαλλ ζηέιρκαλλυι ;
 115 Μεαηζαδ, μιλλτεαδ, τριοαδ, νομνεαδ,
 Cleapad, ημυιζεαηαδ, βαοτμέαττα.

Δι θειλβ αν μονζαοι, 1 η-ειτιμ, ηυαηι ιμτιζεαρ
 Ό'φειρζ η-α μιτ τηί έαοβ βαλλα ;
 Ηό μαηι έμηνζαδ αζ μιτ τηέ έλαβρτμαδ,
 120 1ῖ τόιη η-α θεαβδαιδ αζ τηέανκαταιβ.

Δ ρίλιθε να Μυιηαν, κυμυδ-ρε κοηητμαδτ ;
 Δι αν ζερύρτα βυιθεέμοιαιηη
 θεοτάν βάηηοίη, κυμυδ ραοι κάηταιθε,
 1ῖ ρολλυρ ζυρ βάηηθε ρεμυδ ομιαηη.

125 Ηί κυθε ο'έιζρε έοιόθε α η-έιρτεαδτ,
 λαοιτε ό βéal ηάη ρηίηη κοηέηιοηη ;
 1ῖ ηάημεαδ ο'υαηρλιβ άλζυηρτ υαιβμζ
 Δ όάν νό α όυαηη το ρεμυδβμολαδ.

[1ηα έιαηρόλαοι ζημυαίζε τημνηηηθε 1ῖ λυαίτμεαδ,
 130 1ῖ ριαρταιθε λυατα ριαρκορκαδ ;
 Ρααα να λαζηαδ, ρραααρ να λεαόβα,
 Δ ρλαίκαρ λε κηειόιλ αν τ-ιαηηατυρ.

109. 24 L. here reads Δρέ αν τεοζαν ρο ρυαέ, ηηλ. In 24 L. the poem is said to be an answer to Εοζαν αν μέηηηη μαα Καηηέαιζ.

113. Κριαννα; ζαηζα, B. 38 ; ζηαηζα, L. 6, 24 L.

Domhnall is he, the hated of the neighbours.

- 110 A remnant without the power of making a single poem ;
Sinister son of Donnchadh, large-skulled, husky,
Jealous, churlish, nerveless.

Decrepit is the lean withered creature, faded of foot,
Crooked, a grease-sweating object ;

- 115 He is deceitful, destructive, quarrelsome, vicious,
Cunning, contentious, cowardly.

He looks like a monkey, frightened, when it goes
In anger running against the side of a wall ;
Or like a rat running through a cellar,

- 120 Hotly pursued by strong cats.

Ye poets of Munster, ban ye
This yellow-skinned clod ;

A noisy little bard, put cards beneath him,

It is plain that it is madness he has written against me.

- 125 It is not proper for the learned ever to listen to
Lays from a mouth which does not compose smoothly ;
It is a shame for the nobles of a fair proud land
To write praise of his poems or his verses.

[In his black hair are strong nits, and ashes,

- 130 And active crooked-legged vermin ;

A forked comb tears the lumps

Which gobbles the quest with a noise as of a bell.

117. eirim; eiril, L. 6, 24 L., L. 24, C. 32.

129. This stanza and the one following are found only in L. 6, 24 L., and B. 38. They are evidently a later addition, and foreign to the satire as originally composed. lusitpeac, MSS., lus. ta.

Δ ἴσαράν ραῖμαλταρ λειρ na θεαῖναιβ
 Δι ἔρυσά Ἀcheion τιomλuyṡte ;
 135 ὅριαν Ὁ ὀρορναέζιν, λιαḡαιρνε βοθαέζιν,
 1αρc ιρ meapa δι ἐρῖαῖḡ Cinn Maia.]

Δη Ceangal.

Ῥολαιρνε θεαλβ βοṡt αναρμαέ, ḡέαḡάν cμion,
 Cρoṡαιρνε ḡαρταέ na pμαιρce n-a βéal náṡ cμuinn,
 ḡρoḡαιρνε μapoρ a ṡapaio δι βῖέαḡάν βυṡe,
 140 Tuḡ pορcaṡ ṡá ṡeangain aḡanḡioρ δι Δoṡaḡán ḡinn.

[Θomnaλλ mac Θonnṡaṡ an pορoḡαιρνε pṡaῖḡḡiaṡlaṡ,
 λoῖρte λοḡṡa na ηḡoḡaρ, naṡ ceapṡḡpṡiaṡpṡaṡ ;
 Ῥóρ, μαρ cλoῖpṡm, co b'ḡollaῖḡ a ḡlanṡḡḡeapṡuρ,
 Tṡé cóῖp na Θpomaṡṡ ḡuρ βλορcaῖρ a ḡeapṡiaρpṡa.]

134. τιomλuyṡte; MSS., τιmλṡṡte and τιḡmλṡṡte.

135. Here again 24 L. reads mo léan ιρ m'océlan μαρ ιρέ eoḡan an βοθαέζιν. B. 38 has Θonnṡaṡ O ὀρορναέζιν. He seems to have been a native of Kenmare. From this as well as the reference at l. 109 above, and the uncertainty of the MSS. as to the person for whom the satire was composed, the inference is plain that the original satire was afterwards disfigured by interpolations involving local and personal allusions.

His hair may be compared to that of the demons
 On the brink of darkened Acheron ;
 135 Brian O'Brosnaghan, a slothful churl,
 The worst fish on the Kenmare strand.]

THE BINDING.

A poor, empty, wretched miser, a withered branchlet,
 Starved hangman of porridge in a crooked mouth,
 An ill-shaped wretch, who barterers his friends for a very
 trifle,
 140 It was he who made, unawares, an attack with his tongue
 on Aodhagan Fionn.

[Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, the long-necked fellow of
 grinding teeth,
 The corrupted sluggard of the goats, who does not speak
 justly ;
 Also, as I hear, empty was his lordship
 Until through the rabble of Dromann, you burst, you old
 remnant.]

141. This stanza occurs only in L. 6, where it is given as the Binding-verse. *Domhnall mac Donnchadh*, perhaps=Domhnall MacDonagh.

144. *Cóip na Dromann* is probably a poetic rendering of *Ṫuad na Dromann*, the name of a parish to the west of Macroom.

XXXIX.

ΑΝ ΒΑΣ.

(Αγαλλῶν ἰοῖν Δοῦδᾶν ἢ κατὰ ἴλλε ἀγυρ Σαγαρτ.)

Δοῦδᾶν.

Ἐσφαιὸ Σεοῖρε μὸρ ῖο ἱρ ἀμολί ἀγῶνν,
 ἱρ Ἐσφαιὸ Σεοῖρε ὁ ῖόρττ να μᾶιζε μῖνε;
 Ἐσφαιὸ Μόρ ῖρ ἱρ βρόν τὰ πᾶιρτιὸβ ῖν;
 ἱρ Ἐσφαιὸ Seon βόιν ἱρ Κάιτ Στίβιν.

ΑΝ ΣΑΓΑΡΤ.

- 5 ῖόλλ, ἀ ῖίλε, ἀρ μῖρε νά βί-ρε τριάτ,
 ἱρ νά ταβαῖρ βρεῖτ ῖορμῖαιρ ἀρ ῖοῖμν ἱρ ῖόρμῖαιτ
 κάιλ,
 μᾶ τὰ ῖο βῖυῖν-ῖεαν ἰομασ να ῖαοῖτε ἀρ λάρ,
 μῖ κόρ ἀ τῖγρῖντ ῖο βῖυῖν ῖύο ἐλαοῖτε ἰ μβάρ.

Δοῦδᾶν.

- Ἐσφαιὸ ἀν τ-εαδ, cé ῖαα λεαβαῖρ ἀ ῖυβαλ;
 10 Ἐσφαιὸ ἀν ἐεαρ, ἀν λαα, ἀν ῖεαβας ῖρ ἀν colύρ;
 Ἐσφαιὸ ἀν ῖεαρ, ἀν βεαν, ἀν ἐλανν ῖρ ἀν ἐλύ;
 ἱρ Ἐσφαιὸ ἀν ῖαγαρτ ῖεαρβαῖρ ῖαννταδ ὕο.

XXXIX.—In a version of this poem kindly supplied us by Dr. Standish H. O'Grady from a MS. in his possession, there occurs the following introduction: Δοῦδᾶν ὁ κατὰ ἴλλε τῖατ τὰ πᾶνις ῖέ ἰ σῖς ουνε βαρῖλ βαρ β'αῖνν Seon βόιν, ἀγυρ το βῖ ῖαγαρτ ῖαν ἐυῖσεαδτα. Οὐβῖαδ λε ἡδοῦδᾶν ῖανν ῖῖρῖννεαδ το ὀέανῖν, ῖαν ἀον ῖταιρ, μαρ ἱρ ῖνᾶέαδ ῖταρῖδεαδτ ἰ νοέαντῖρῖοβ να βῖλεαδ. "Egan O'Rahilly happened to be once in the house of a gentleman named John Bowen, and a priest was of the company. Egan was told to compose a truthful verse, unexaggerated, because exaggeration is usual in the compositions of the poets." Mr. Joseph O'Longan, in the Catalogue to the MSS. in Maynooth, says that the third stanza above was written "in reply to a priest who said he could not compose a verse without a lie." Cf. the following from *Gaelic Names of Beasts and Birds*, Forbes, Edinburgh, 1903: "The mere assertion in a poem that the cuckoo said 'gug gug' cost a man his life which had been promised him on condition of his composing a poem in which there would not be a single truthful statement."

XXXIX.

DEATH.

(A DIALOGUE BETWEEN EGAN O'RAHILLY AND A PRIEST.)

EGAN.

GREAT GEORGE, our high king, will die ;
 And George, from the banks of the gentle Maigne, will die ;
 Mór will die, and her children will rue it ;
 John Bowen and Kate Stephen will die.

THE PRIEST.

- 5 Stay, O poet, nor be mad for a season ;
 Nor judge without consideration persons of truly good
 repute ;
 Though many of the learned have been brought low,
 It is not just to infer that they have been worsted by death.

EGAN.

- The horse will die, though long and free his stride ;
 10 The hen, the duck, the hawk, the dove will die ;
 The man, the woman, the children, and fame will die ;
 And that comfortable, covetous priest will die.

2. ó bórro na mág, May.

3. mór ; to this O'G. MS. has the note, .i. a bean féin, that is his (the poet's) wife.

4. After this line E. 16 has the following :

"éagfa an próbert, dóit linn bár biogeta,
 17 éagfaib lódaib, lóirte an láinbriote."

"The Provost will die, we think, a sudden death
 And Loder, the sluggard of the full breeches, will die."

5. This stanza, in L. 13, is headed : "Seán : r.:"

6. 17 píoimáit ; 17 píoib a gcáil, O'G.

7. L. 13 reads imeall for iomaio.

8. 50 bfuilio rúo ; 120 uile beit, E. 16.

9. C. 21 and O'G. have "cé gairb teann a fiubal," and put this line third in stanza.

10. an éapac an t-eapac, an cneabap, C. 21, O'G.

11. an bean 'f an oall gan rúil, C. 21, O'G.

ԱՆ ՏԱՅԱՐԵ.

- Ա ԱՕԾԱՅԱՆ ըժիր ցւիր յբեօլ ընչսփռն թ՛ա Երից անօր ;
 Օ՛ ճաքսօն ան տօց ամ ո՛րն յն մնա ցմիւն,
 15 Ը՛ա յցեճեճար լեօ, ան մերօ շլօյիւ ան ամօրիօց աճ,
 Ո՛ն, ան ի Երբին զօ յեօ Երօն Եր Ը՛ա Տէրին ?

ԱՕԾԱՅԱՆ.

- ԱՆ ԼԱԵՏ ԸԼԵՃԵՏԱՐ թօտ իր զար և լան թօնա,
 'Տ յօ-ցնի ցար զօ մօր ամ թեօլ զճ թաւ ամօն,
 մ՛ա՛ր ի ան շլօյիւ չեօԾար մար Երբին յօլա ան,
 20 Ո՛ւ՛ Երօն զօ յեօ ամ Երօն յա ամ Ը՛ա Տէրին.

ԱՆ ՏԱՅԱՐԵ.

Թօլլ և Երբին, յա հիմէից ան Երբին ըօմչար,
 'Տ զօ Երբին Jones իր Gibbons 'նա յտիցե՛ն զօ թեօլտե,
 Օ՛ զլաճ տաւ ճար յօմաճ յօն թօն ըմօն,
 Տար թալլ և չեօլտե Լե միւն յա Ը՛ա Տէրին.

13. In L. 13 this stanza is headed "Seán mac:n:" E. 16 reads.
 "Ս'ոննիւր թեօլ թ՛ա Երի Երբին." Երբին, Օ'G.

15. Ը՛ա յցեճեճար լեօ; a variant is Ը՛ա ան լեօն ի յցեճար, L. 13, O'G.

17. May. reads Լաւ Երբին իր Երբին յօլ իր Երբին թօնա.

18. զօ մօր; զճ լօ զօ թօնա(?), May., E. 16.

19. յօլա ան; Երբին, O'G.

THE PRIEST.

O, honest Egan, give us now real information,
 Since the young child will die, no less than the aged woman,
 15 Whither will they go, will they be in glory with the High
 King,
 Or, will Bowen and Kate Stephen be in never-ending
 torments ?

EGAN.

Those who practise guzzling and drink much wine
 And glut themselves with meat every Friday,
 If these obtain glory, as a reward for these things,
 20 Then John Bowen and Kate Stephen need never fear.

THE PRIEST.

Stay, O man, go not the near way ;
 See Jones and Gibbons in peace and happiness in their
 dwellings,
 Who would drink to wild excess of the strong wine,
 Even to the bursting of their hearts through the fury of the
 pleasant *beoir*.

20. *ní'l badoḡal; an t-iaḡal badoḡal*, O'G., L. 13, C. 21; *no bóin ná
 óiḡ Stíḡin*, O'G. These three MSS. end here, and O'G. adds the note,
mar ba son épeirḡam ḡallḡa idḡ, "because they were of the Protestant
 Faith." In this line, as well as in 16 above, May. reads *Seon* for *bóin*.

21. This stanza occurs only in May., and is probably a later addition.

24. *ḡiaḡl*, thus MS., ? *ḡól*.

XL.

ΔΗ ΤΑΝΡΑΘ.

(βλύμε.)

Ὅο β'έδυνάδ' ἰμῖτε νὰ τυίλε με ὁδοιμῦδάτῃ,
 Μέσθ νὰ τοῖννε με φυῖνεαθ' νὰ γαοτ' ὕσαιρνεῖν,
 Ταοῖ νὰ λοῖνγε 'ῖ ἄ φυῖνεαθ'ν ἀν' τρέανλυαρκαθ',
 Δς εἰςεαῖν δς τυῖτῖν γο ὕρῖννεαλ γαν ὁαῖλ' φυαρκαίτ.

XLI.

ὍΟΗ ΤΣΙΟΝΑΝΑΔ.

Ὑῖρce δςυρ βαῖννε μὰ ḡλακαρ ὅν Σιονάναδ,
 ἱρ' leμ ḡοίλε-ρε ἀν' μαῖοῖν γο νουεάδαῖθ' γο ρίοτ'εάντα,—
 Ὑαρ' Μυῖρce νὰ β'ρλαῖτεαρ le νουεάκαρ-ρα καοῖνρ'άμπεαδ',
 le ḡλῖογδαῖρce ἀν' ḡλαγδαῖρ' νί ραάοῖθ' μο ὁῖοḡβ'άῖλ-ρε.

XL.—This stanza is quoted by Edward O'Reilly in the account of O'Rahilly in his *Irish Writers*, under the year 1726. He says it is taken from a poem on a shipwreck off the Kerry coast, which the poet witnessed. Of this poem he had an imperfect copy. We regret we have been unable to find this poem, which, if we may judge from the specimen here given, must be a piece of merit.

XLI.—Mr. J. O'Longan, who indexed O'Curry's Catalogue in the Royal Irish Academy, seems to have understood the word Σιονάναδ=

XL.

THE STORM.

(A FRAGMENT.)

PITIFUL the playing of the flood with dire destruction !
 Great the bulk of the waves, through the fury of the whirl-
 winds !
 The ship's side and her crew were rocked mightily,
 Screaming as they sank to the bottom without obtaining
 relief !

XLI.

ON A MAN WHOSE NAME WAS SYNAN.

WATER and milk if I have got from Synan,
 And that it agreed peacefully with my stomach in the
 morning,
 By Mary of Heaven, with whom I am on terms of fair love,
 The babbler of prattle shall not harm me with impunity.

"Fox." \ It no doubt = Synan. On the same page of the MSS., where this stanza is to be found (23. M. 45, 259, and 23. L. 13, 78) is a short poem of four stanzas, which O'Curry passes over, and which is thus described by O'Longan : "A satirical low poem by Aodhagan O'Rahilly dispraising a man named Fox and his family. It begins with "Δ ηεαδαίθε μιν Σιοννα (J. L.)." The piece is too broad for insertion here. It is possible that O'Curry thought that this latter stanza and that on Σιονάνεε were of one piece. For the full story of μιν Σιοννα, see Οάντα Πίαραν Γεγυρέν, p. 51.

XLII.

ΑΝ ΘΟΙΛΕΔΘ ΤΟ ΞΟΙΘΕΔΘ Ο ΣΑΪΑΡΤ ΗΙΑΙΤ.

WHEREAS Δουγυρ, ράιτθλιρτε,
 ΣαΪαρτ ερλίβθεαθ, ερφορταΐγθεαθ,
 Το θεαθτ ινωυ ιμ λάιτιρ-ρε,
 Λε ξεαμάν κάιρ ιρ ρίμιννε :

5 Ξυρ θεαννουΐξ κοιλεαθ αιροφλεαθτα,
 Θά θεαμιαιβ ρηάιθε ιρ τιοξβαίλε,
 Βα βρεάξθα ρερεαο ιρ βλάτμιαρε,
 Ιρ βαic λε ρεάιλ ζαθ λιονθαατα ;

10 Τυξ ρε εαοζαο μίηρτσιλλινξ
 Αι αν έαν το β'αιοιβιnn κύιλβρισε,
 Ξυρ ριοιβ ρίοβριαθ οριαοιθεαατα έ
 Ο αοναθ έιnn na ούιτθε ρεο.

15 Βα ζάβθαο θά ράιμυιλ θάιμυτε
 Κοιλεαθ ρερεαουιγθε ιρ ούιρτιγθε
 Το βειτ θά ράιμυαο αι ράιμκοοθλαο
 Ι n-αμ ζαθ εαίρρυιρτ ύμναιγθε.

20 Μ'όρυουζαο οίβ, αν τ-αοβαρ ροιη,
 Α βάιλλιθε ρτάιτ μο έύιρτε-ρε,
 Θεινοθ εαμρυουζαο αιροφλιγθε,
 Ιρ ριη λε οίοξμιαρ ούεμιαατα ;

XLII.—The "story" in connection with this humorous effusion of O'Rahilly's has not come down to us. The want of a "local habitation" reduces its interest somewhat. Δουγυρ may have been the Christian name of the priest.

XLII.

ON A COCK WHICH WAS STOLEN FROM A GOOD PRIEST.

WHEREAS Aongus, the philosophic,
 A pious, religious priest,
 Came to-day into our presence,
 Making his complaint, and avouching :

- 5 That he bought a cock of high pedigree
 For his town and manor hens ;
 Whose crow and whose bloom of beauty were of the rarest,
 And whose neck was bright with every full colour ;

- He gave fifty fair shillings
 10 For this bird of comeliest comb :
 But a sprite, of druidical power,
 Stole it from the fair of the county town.

- One like him, indeed, much requires
 A cock that crows and wakens,
 15 To watch and keep him from soft slumber
 In the time of vesper devotions.

- For this reason I command you,
 Ye state bailiffs of my court,
 Search ye the highways,
 20 And do it with zeal and earnestness :

1. Δονζυρ; L. 38, "Eneas" which may be regarded as an equivalent.
 3. ὅο ἐδαετ; ὅο ἐδίνις, τδίνις, G. 21, N. 32, M. This use of the verbal noun is quite common.
 8. βαίε; G. 21, L. 38, etc., read "back."

ΗΑ ΡΑΓΒΑΙΟ ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΡΙΟΤΕΝΟCΑΝ,
 ΗΝΑ ΞΕΛΙΝΦΙΟ ΡΙΒ ΞΛΟΙ ΝΑ ΞΛΙΟΞΑΙΝΔΙΛ,
 ΞΑΝ ΟΥΛ Ι ΝΟΙΑΙΟ ΑΝ ΤΡΙΟΤΕCΟΝΑΙΗ,
 ΟΟ ΜΙΗ ΑΝ ΞΝΙΟΗ ΛΕ ΠΛΗΝΟΔΑΙΙΛ.

Wheresoever cuainpeacán
 ΗΝΑ ΒΡΥΙΞΙΟ ΡΙΒ ΑΝ ΤΟΡΙΡΑCΑΝ,
 ΤΥΞΑΙΟ CΥΞΑΜ-ΡΑ Ε ΔΙ ΜΙΛΙΝΡΕΑCΑΝ,
 ΞΟ ΞΕΡΙΟCΑΟ Ε ΜΑΙ ΟΠΕΟΙΛΕΑCΑΝ,

For your so doing, ο'οιβλιοζάιο,
 ΔΞ ΡΟ ΜΑΙΗ ΟΙΒ ΒΥΙ Η-ΥΞΟΔΑΙΡ,
 ΜΑΙ ΡΕΡΙΟΒΑΡ ΜΟ ΛΑΗ ΛΕ CΛΕΙΤΕΑCΑΝ,
 ΑΝ ΛΑ ΡΟ Ο'ΑΟΙΡ ΑΝ ΜΑCΤΑΡΑΙΗ.

Do not leave a *lios* or a fairy hillock,
In which you hear noise or cackling,
Without searching for the fairy urchin,
Who did the deed through plunder.

- 25 Wheresoever, in whatever hiding-place,
Ye find the little crab,
Bring him to me by a slender hair,
That I may hang him as a silly oaf.

- For your so doing, as is due,
30 We hereby give you authority ;
Given under our hand with a quillet
This day of our era.

25. L. 38 reads *cuaireacán*.

XLIII.

SEANCUIMHNE AR DOÓDAGÁN UA RAṬAILLE.

Bí bile breáḡ buaḡac ḡlairḡéaḡac aḡ fár ó na ciantaib, lámh le cill noḡ a cneáḡac le Ciomuell claoḡ, or cionn tobair tuilte le fuairiḡce fionn, ar fḡairiann fíḡḡlar noḡ a mḡab mḡairiḡe minirḡi ó úine uairḡ vo clannab ḡaeḡeal, noḡ a mḡaigḡeḡ ḡar na fḡairiḡiḡe fḡaiḡne amaḡ ḡrí feill aḡur ní le fḡaḡbair claiḡm. Ba mḡaḡ leir an mbḡeán mbolḡrḡḡac minirḡi malluiḡḡe reo ḡéaḡ ḡlar leabḡair ven ḡiann vo ḡeairiḡḡ cum ḡroḡcáin ḡiḡe vo úeanaḡ ve. Ní baḡḡeḡḡ aon ve na fḡairiḡḡ cḡann, nó ve luḡḡ oibḡe mḡr an ḡéiḡ áluinn, óir ba fḡaiḡḡḡ a fḡaḡḡ 'ḡa bḡolac an tan vo bḡoír aḡ caoḡeḡḡ ḡo cḡaiḡḡe ḡeair fḡa na ḡairḡiḡḡ ḡléḡeala noḡ a bí fḡinte fḡa an bḡó. “ḡeáirḡaḡ-rḡ é,” ar cḡoḡairiḡe camḡoḡac lomloirḡḡeḡḡ mic vo bí aḡ an minirḡi mḡiḡ reo, “aḡur fḡaḡḡḡ ḡuaḡ ḡam vo láḡairi.”

Vo cḡaiḡ an fḡalḡairiḡe fḡaoḡcḡallac fḡar ar an ḡeairiann mḡr ḡat i fḡeán, aḡ ḡeḡeḡḡ ó cḡoḡairḡ ḡaḡair, ḡuir ḡairḡa ḡá ḡéaḡán aḡ fár ḡiairḡa a cḡeile airi. Vo cḡuḡ ré iairḡaḡḡ a ḡeuir ó cḡeile le neairḡ a cḡuirleann, ḡuir ḡḡeabḡair ar a lámab le ḡriab na fḡúl ḡairḡa a cḡeile airi, aḡ bḡeḡ air a ḡib, aḡur aḡá cḡoḡac ḡo háirḡ ioiri aer aḡur ifḡeann.

XLIII.—In a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy (23. G. 21), the title of the stanzas about the tree is given as follows:—

Air fḡaḡáil aḡḡraḡac éiḡin cḡoḡa ar cḡann a ḡeoir cḡill abairḡe.

“On finding some Protestant (or Englishman) hanging from a tree in the wood of Killarney.”

The last word is misspelled, but no doubt it is Killarney that is meant. Indeed C. 8 gives the correct spelling. If we accept the description given of the place as accurate, it is probable that the tree in question is none other than the venerable yew tree which grows in the middle of the cloister of Muckross Abbey, or, as our poet elsewhere calls it, “Mainistir Locha Léin.” There is no doubt that the Mainistir has ever been regarded with peculiar veneration by the natives, so many generations of whom are buried

XLIII.

A REMINISCENCE OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

A BEAUTIFUL precious, green-boughed tree had been growing for ages beside a church which the wicked Cromwell had despoiled, above a well overflowing with cold, bright water, on a green-swarded plain, which a rapacious minister had wrested from a nobleman of the Gaels, who was sent over the wild, raging sea through treachery, and not at the edge of the sword. This foul lubber of a wicked minister was desirous to cut down a green limber limb of this tree to make house furniture of it. But none of the carpenters or other workmen would meddle with the beautiful bough, since it lent them a lovely shade to hide them whilst they mourned in heart-broken sorrow their fair champions who lay beneath the sod. "I will cut it down," exclaimed a gawky, bandy-legged, thin-thighed son of this sleek minister's, "and get ye a hatchet for me at once."

The thick-witted churl climbed up the tree, like a frightened cat, fleeing from a cry of hounds, and reached a point where two small branches crossed one another. He tried to separate them by the strength of his arms; but, in the twinkling of an eye they slipped from his grasp, and closing on his neck held him suspended high between heaven and hell. Then was the

beside it; and the yew tree that overshadows their graves is itself looked upon as almost sacred. There seems no doubt that the yew tree is as old as the abbey itself, and many are the legends concerning it that are widely circulated. It was long regarded as impious to touch a leaf or branch of this tree; and if we believe the legends, all such desecrations have been visited with signal vengeance. See one of these legends in *Ireland: Its Scenery and Antiquities*, pp. 23 *et seq.* In view of this mass of popular tradition, the story here recorded is quite intelligible, but still there is a heartlessness about some of the details that makes one suspect that many of them have been invented. The story as given here is taken from the O'Kearney MS. in the Royal Irish Academy. We have not seen any other version of it in this form. There is no well in the neighbourhood of this tree; but the well and other details are probably invented by the writer.

Անրին ձեռքի ան ընթաց Տարանգի աջ շաճած ձեռքի և լույսի
 ան ճառ, ճշմարտ է նա ընթացի մի “nothing.” ճշմարտ ձեռքի
 ընթացի ընթացի ան ընթացի աջ ընթացի ընթացի ընթացի ընթացի.

Το ρομαιο ιρ το βείο αν μινιρτιρ μαρι μνις ι μάλα
 νό μαρι ζέας ι ηγρειμ φαοι ζεατα (νιό νάρι β'ιονζναό) φαο
 α βί αν λυετ οιβρε αζ φαζάιλ οριέμινρε εum é ζεαριναό
 ανuar. Το βί Δοθαζάν Ηα Ραταίλλε ό Στιαβ Ιυαόρια να
 Ιυαόριαό ανη αζ ρειτεαμ αρι έριοάινρε να ανάινε, αζυρ το έαν
 αν Ιαοιό ρεο :—

“1p ματὲ το τοιαῦτ ἀ ἐμαινν,
 Ρατ το τοιαῦτ ἀμ γὰρ δον ἐμαιοῖθ,
 Μο ἐμεαδ ! γαν ἐμαινν 1ηρε φάιλ
 λάν οετ τοιαῦτ γὰρ δον λά.”

“What is the poor wild Irish devil saying?” and
 mumbled.

“He is lamenting your darling son,” Գլ ջաջե ինչ Լան
Լեւր.

“Here is two pence for you to buy tobacco,” ἀνὴρ
μέισθρος μισήτης.

“Thank’ee, ἃ ἡτοιμασεν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς” (i.e., ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς), ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς:—

“Խորիւ, ձ փութիւր ձ շո ըն քնցոն ղամ
 1 տաօն ղո Լեւն ձ ձաօնեա՛ !
 Օրեա՛ն ձն Լեւն քն ձր ձն շարօ եւե ձա
 Տար շօ Էաքիալլ տմեալլ.”

confounded Sassenach dangling his feet with the swaying of the bough, while he stood on "nothing," and his black-bladed tongue protruded a yard's length, as if in mockery of his father.

The minister screamed and bawled like a pig in a bag or as a goose gripped beneath a gate (and no wonder) while the workmen were getting a ladder to take him down. Egan O'Rahilly from Sliabh Luachra of the heroes was present, attending on the villain of the hemp, and he chanted this song:—

"Good is thy fruit, O tree,
May every branch bear such good fruit.
Alas! that the trees of Innisfail
Are not full of thy fruit each day."

"What is the poor wild Irish devil saying?" said the minister.

"He is lamenting your darling son," replied a wag who stood beside him.

"Here is two pence for you to buy tobacco," said the sleek badger of a minister.

"Thank 'ee, Minister of the Son of Malediction" (*i.e.*, the devil), replied Egan; and he spoke this lay:—

"Huroo! O minister, who didst give me thy two pence
For chanting a lament for thy child;
May the fate of this child attend the rest of them
All, even unto the last."

XLIV

CLANN TOMÁIS.

(Ar "Eadtra Chloinne Thomáis.")

I r í rin trát aṣur aimirí éáimṣ Bádorais ṡo héirinn
 aṣ ríolcúir cialbaid aṣur crieoirí iorí na ṡeintib do bí
 i héirinn an tan rin. Ro éionóil Bádorais naoirí aṣur
 raiote éiréann cum don baidl, aṣur i r í comáirle do
 ríonrao, na headaircínéil aṣur na hirlcínéil riabhluidé
 uile do ríotcúir ar éirinn, aet Tomár aímáin. Níor
 b'féiríir an crieoiréin do éeangal le Tomár—aímáil i r
 oearibéa aṣ a ríliocet ṡur anoir, óir ní féiríir teagarc
 Cíoircaige ná móó raioronead ná aiethe raiiraiminte do
 múnad ríob—aṣur óir náir b'féiríir, i r iao ro ríeáda
 aṣur rágabála aṣur ṡeara do rágab Bádorais aṣ Tomár
 aṣur aṣ a ríliocet .i. buad líoircaéda luroircaéda aṣur
 láimíioéaraó; buad béiríóe, bhuiríóe, brieige, buailte,
 aṣur batarála. Aṣur ṡo mbaó é buir biaó ríob ríeáda
 cinn aṣur cora na mbeádaóac n-éiricallaidé, ríil aṣur
 ríliacé aṣur ionaéarí na n-aimíóete eile; aṣur fóir ṡo
 mbaó é buir aímán aṣur annlann ríob .i. aímán aím
 aimbíoirad ríeaeoiríad, aṣur ríiríreáda rííomíraímá

XLIV.—This and the two following pieces are taken from the satire
 "Eachtra Chloinne Thomáis."

In the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, vol. v., p. 541, there
 is a descriptive article on this satire by Professor Stern. From internal
 evidence, that of the poetic pieces in particular, he is of opinion that it can
 hardly be the work of O'Rahilly, and that it was probably written about
 1650. The MS. on which Professor Stern based his article, a description
 of which he gives in the same vol., p. 535, contains the oldest version of
 the satire known to us. It is in the possession of Dr. Osborn Bergin, and
 was written in Dublin in 1705 by Tadhg O'Duinnin.

On the other hand, the literary tradition in Munster is that the satire
 is the work of O'Rahilly. O'Curry mentions this fact in his Catalogue of
 MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. One MS. in the R.I.A. (23. H. 15) gives
 as a sub-heading "Doṡan O Raṭaille, ect." This MS. was written

XLIV.

CLAN THOMAS.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAS.")

THIS was the time and season in which Patrick came to Erin, to sow the seed of piety and faith among the gentiles that were then in Erin. Patrick assembled the saints and wise men of Erin to one place ; and the resolution they came to was, to banish all the foreign races and the various diabolical tribes out of Erin except Thomas alone. It was impossible to give the faith to Thomas—as is evident in his progeny to this day—because it is impossible to teach them the catechism, or the manner of confession, or a knowledge of the sacraments ; and since that was impossible, these are the bequests and restrictions that Patrick left to Thomas and his descendants : superiority in sloth, in slovenliness, in awkwardness ; superiority in screaming, in fighting, in lying, in beating, and in club-fighting ; and their food was to be the sinews, the heads, and the legs of the brute beasts ; the blood and gore and entrails of the other animals ; and also their bread and sauce were to be unbaked strange bread of barley and primitive porridge of oatmeal, skim-milk, and rancid butter of goats and sheep, interspersed with hairs of hounds, and with blue interstices ; and their music and melody

at Castletownroche, Co. Cork, by Ríghní mac Rághnail, or Roger Reynolds, in 1773. This, as far as it goes, bears out the tradition of O'Rahilly's authorship. The above sub-heading, though in later ink, is written in the same hand as the body of the satire.

Of the other MSS. used, 23. K. 20 was written by Malachy O'Curry in 1815, and is not a complete version. 23. L. 39 was written by Seagán O'Dómaile, 1776-8. 23. L. 9 was transcribed by Thomas Fleming, of Garranebawn, Co. Waterford, in 1818, and has only a poor version of the eachtra. May., vol. 53 (both versions), is dated 1785.

There is a copy in T.C.D., H. 3, 23 (*circa* 1720), but it has not been consulted. The MSS. vary a good deal, but, pending a study of the satire in its entirety, it has not been thought necessary to insert the different readings in the extracts given here.

were to be the screaming and the crying of old women, children, and dog-hounds, and the noise of hens, of pigs, and of kids ; while none of them should love the other ; and they were to spend their vigour and their lives in labour and tillage and garnering to support the nobles in the various districts of the country ; and they were to save and keep the best of their food for others ; and also whoever should do good to them and defend them greatly, him they should dislike the most ; and whoever should strike them and beat them violently, him they should love the most, as the poet says :—

The rustic race is best when weeping, and worst when re-
joicing ;

The rustic stabs him who anoints him, and anoints him
who stabs him.

.

Clan Thomas, and their progeny after them, passed their time merrily, and with good cheer, as Patrick ordained for them, for they did not use luxurious savoury food, or sweet, intoxicating beverages, or clean, beautiful clothes, but rough shirts of tow, and thin thick-threaded rod-coats of the putrid hair of the he-goats and other animals, and putrid boots of untanned leather, and crooked long-eared caps without form or shape, and pointless, unsightly, rusty clogs, while, as Tailcheann (Patrick) ordered them, they waited on, and served and ploughed and harrowed for the nobles of the country during the reign of every king from time immemorial, obeying the kingly laws as was their duty.

XLV.

ԱՆ ՇԼԵԱՅԻՆՆԱՏ.

(Ար “Եսժէրս Շլօյնն Էօմայր.”)

Շօ ԲԻ ԵՏՕՐԵԱԺ ՇՕ ՎԵԱՐԵՆԱՅ ՇՕ ՆԱ ՇԻՆԵԱԾԱԻԾ ԲԻՆ ՇՕ ԲԻՕԼԲԱՅՑ Ծ ՇՕՄԱՐ .1. ՄԱՐԻՇԱԾ ՄԱՕԼՇԼԱՐԱԺ ԱՆ ՄԱՕԼԵԱՐՇԱՐՇԱՐԻԷ; ԱՇԱՐ ԻՐ Է ԲԱԼԵ 1 Ն-Ա Ն-ԱՐԵԱԲԱԾ ԱՆ ՄԱՐԻՇԱԾ ԲՕԻՆ 1 ՇՇԼԱՅԻՆ ՄԻՇ ՈՒՐ; ԱՇԱՐ ՄԵ ԼԻՆՆ ՔԵՐՕԼԻՄԵ ՇՕ ԵԺԲԱՐԻԷ Ա ՇԱՐԻՏԱ ԵՄՇԵԱԼԼ ՆԱ ԼԻՇԻՄԵԱՆՆ, ՏՐՖԱՐ ԲԱԻԾԲԻԵԱՐ ԱՇԱՐ ԵՕԻՇԵ ԱԾԺԱԼԻՈՐԻ ՄԱՐ ԱՆ ՄԱՐԻՇԱԾ ԲՕԻՆ; ԱՇԱՐ ՇՕ ՇԱՐԻ ԱՆ ՔԵԱՐ ԲՕԻՆ ԵՏՇԵԱ ՔԱ ՇԵՐԻԵ ԽՈԼԼՇՕՐԻՅԻ ԷՐԻՄԵԱՆՆ ՇՕ ԵՐՈՆՕԼ ՇԱԺ Ա ՔԱԻԾ ՇԵ ԼԱԵՒ ԵՕԼԱՐ ԱՇԱՐ ԱՇՏԱՐԱՐԱՐ ԱՐ ՇԼՈՆՆ ՇՕՄԱՐ ՇՕ ՇԼԱՅԻՆ ՄԻՇ ՈՒՐ. ԵԱՆՇԱՏԱՐ ՇՕ ԼԱԻԷ ՏՕՆ ԲԱԼԵ ԱՇԱՐ ՇՕ ՔԵԱՐԱԾ ՔԱԼԵ Օ ՄԱՐԻՇԱԾ ՄԵՕՄՔԱ, ԱՇԱՐ ԻՐ Է ԱՍԾԲԱՐԻԷ: “Ա ԲՐԱՅԻԵ ԻՕՆՄԱՅԵ,” ԱՐ ՔԵ, “ԻՐ ԱՅԵ ՇՕ ՇԱՐԵԱՐ ՔԵՐՆ ՔԻՐ ՕՐԱԻԾ ՇԱՄ ՇՕՄԱՐԼԵ ՇՕ ԵԺԲԱՐԻԷ ՏԱՄ ՇԻԱ ԱՆ ԲԵԱՆ ՇԻՕՆՇԲԱԼԱ ՇՕ ԲԵԱՐԲԱՆՆ ՇՕ ՄՕՇԱ, ՕՐԻ ԻՐ ՄԻՇՐ ՏԱՄ-ՔԱ ԲԵԱՆ ՇՕ ԵԺԲԱՐԻԷ ԼԻՕՄ ԻԱՐ Ն-ԷԱՇ ՄՕ ԲԱՆՇՇԵԼԵ; ԱՇԱՐ ԱԵԱ ԵՏՕՐԵԱԺ ԱՄՐԱ 1 ՇՇԱՅԵ ԱԼԱՆՆ ՇՕՆՆԱԺ .1. ՄԱՇՆԱՐ ԱՆ ՄԱՇԱՏԱՅԻՆ, ԱՇԱՐ ՆԻ ԲԵԱՇ ԼԻՆՆ Ա ՔԱՐ ՏԵԱՄԱՕԻՇ ՇԱՆ ԱՐ ԲՐԱԼ ՏՐԱՐԼԻԱՇԱԾ, ԱՇԱՐ ԲԻՆՆ ՔԱ ՎՏՕՐԻԷ ԱՇ ՔՕՇՆԱՄ ՇՕ ՇԱԺ ՇԱՐ ԱՆՍԱ. ԱՇԱՐ ԱԵԱ ՆՇՇԵԱՆ ԱԼԱՆՆ ԱՆԵԱՄԱ ԱՇ ԱՆ ՄԱՇՆԱՐ ԲՕԻՆ, ԱՇԱՐ ՇԱՐԲԵԱՏ-ՔԱ, ԼԵ ԲԱՐ ՇՕՄԱՐԼԵ, ԵՏՇԵԱ ՏԱ ԼԻԱՐԻԱԾ ՔՕՐԻ Ա ԼԱԺԱՐ.” ԱՍԾԲԱՏԱՐ ՇԱԺ ԱԼԵ ՇԱՐ ՇԼԻՇ ԱՇԱՐ ՇԱՐ ՇԵԼԼԻՇԵ ԱՆ ՔԱՕԻՆԵԱՄ ԲՕԻՆ ԱՐ Ա ՏԵԱՆԻՇ, ԱՇԱՐ ՇԱՐ ՇՕՐԻ ԲԻՆ ՇՕ ՎԵԱՆԱՄ. ԻՐ ԻԱՐ ՔՕ ՏՐԵԱՄ ՇՕ ՇԱՐԵԱԾ ԱՆՆ .1. ՇԵԱՇԱՐԻ ՔԻԼԻՇ ՔԱԼԼՔԱՄԱՆԵԱ ՔԻՐԼԻՇ ՄՕՔՕՇԼԱՄԱ ՇԵ ՇԼՈՆՆ ՇՕՄԱՐ, ՄԱՐ ԱԵԱ ՄԱԺՇԱՄԱՅԻՆ ՎՐՕՆՆԱԺ, ԲԵԱՐՆԱՐԻՇ ԲՐՕՆՆՐԵԱՄԱՐ, ՇՕՇԱԲԱՐ ՇՐՕՄՇԵԱՆՆԱԺ ԱՇԱՐ ՆԻԱԼԼ Օ ՆԵԱՆՆԵԱՆԱՅԻՆ. ՇՕ ՇԱԺԱՏԱՐ ԱՆ ՇԵԱՇԱՐԻ ՇԵԱՏՈՆ ՔՕ Ա ՇՇԵԱՐ Ա ՇՇԵԼԵԱԲԻԱԾ

XLV.

THE MATCH.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAS.")

THERE was a chieftain who was distinguished among those races that sprang from Thomas, namely Murchadh Maolchluasach O Maoltuaiscirt, and the place in which this Murchadh lived was Clonmacnois. And when Feidhlim was making the round of Erin, exceeding great riches grew to this Murchadh; and this man sent messengers to the four great provinces of Erin to assemble all that were learned, or had authority, of Clan Thomas to Clonmacnois. They came to one place, and Murchadh bade them welcome, and spoke thus: "My dear kinsmen," he said, "the reason why I sent for you is that you may advise me what worthy woman I may choose, for it is time for me to take a wife after the death of my spouse. There is a noble chieftain in the beautiful province of Connacht, that is Maghnus O Magadáin; and we deem that we have been too long without ennobling our blood, being in slavery, serving others unto this day; and this Maghnus has a beautiful marriageable daughter, and I will send messengers with your advice to ask her of her father." All said that it was a clever and sensible idea that he had hit upon; and that it was proper to carry it out. And these are the persons that were sent, namely four philosophic, truly clever, very learned poets of Clan Thomas: that is, Mahon Hump, Bearnard Stout-stomach, Conchubhar Stooping-head and Niall O Neanntanáin. This same four took leave and

as Mupéad, asur tubairt Maṭṭamain an laoró so
healaṭanta anho:—

Slán asat a Mupéad Mórí,
A éinn comairle an plub Ó plub;
Ar iomṫa ic óún pónairé, oihnéir,
Fuil, coirteir ir ṡliogṡam ṡlis.

Slán o'fuirinn na ṡcorián nṡéar,
Do iteasṫ bṡúct me buain véir,
Ná bíosṫ dian, óúir, oṡannṫánaṫ,
ṡruamṫa, ṡaribṫálaṫ ná ṡéar.

Slán do Ṭrian Ó bṡiolláin fṡairé,
ṡear cṡónáin i ṡcluar a míc,
Slán do Mupaimn ir do Mleirṫ,
Náir fṡiṫ i fainnt, 'ir náir ic min.

Mo fṡlán suir a Ṭearmáirṫ buirib,
'S a loṫlaimn ṡuirim, náir éreim enám
An oṡionṡ ṡlic náir éairéiréasṫ
ṡluasṡ amléiréasṫ na ṡcṡuor lán.

Do mól Mupéad asur cás uile ar éana an dán roin,
asur tuṡasair muirtear asur maite a ṫeasṡlaṡṡ mionna asur
móirṫmaṫṫa ná deairnasṫ maím roime rin a commaic rin
o'éisṡre ná o'ealaṫain fan doíhan, ar mṡlreáct ar binnear
ná ar fṡaircear. asur táinṡ fáiṫ fíreoláṫ foṡlamṫa
Éloinne ṫomáir do láṫair .i. brian O blunṡaíre, asur
ba móir, tria, fíor, foṡluim, asur fíreolar an fíir rin,
asur asubairt ṡuab é pṡiómollám ároṡiós éireann do
éasṫcum an airte rin, asur ir móir do molaṫ mar do
híasṫas an dán roin; asur ir é ainm ṫus brian uirṫi .i.
ceasṫmaí na córa.

ṡluairṫ an oṡionṡ fan meompa i noíreáṫ ṡasṫa conairé
asur ṡasṫa easimeolair, nó ṡo mánṡasair láim me Cearaṡṡ
an Arám, asur do Ṭealáṫ na bláicṫe nó na mṫasṫairṫe,
asur do Ṭearmáin Élaíre na Meacan, asur do Ráic na
ṡrairce, asur do Ṭuairṫin an pónairé, asur do Cúil na

farewell of Murchadh, and Mathghamhain spoke this lay artistically as follows:—

Farewell to thee, O great Murchadh,
Thou counselling head of the Plub O Plib,
Much tackling and beans in thy stronghold,
Blood, *grandeur*, and rattle of bells.

Farewell to the band of the sharp reaping-hooks,
Who would eat to excess when ear-reaping,
Who were not severe, stubborn, grumbling,
Gloomy, rough-heeled, or bitter.

Farewell to Brian O'Briolláin the joyous,
A man who sings *crónán* in the ear of his son,
Farewell to Morrian and to Meadhbh,
Who were not avaricious, and who ate not meal.

My farewell to thee, O proud Bernard,
And thee, too, dark-skinned Lochlann, who didst not gnaw
bones,
The wise band, not incoherent in words,
The clumsy host of the full girdles.

Murchadh, and all besides, praised this poem; and the people and nobles of his house vowed and swore that never before was composed in the world a poem or composition so good as that, in sweetness, in harmony, and in humour. And a truly knowing, learned man, of Clan Thomas, came before them; that is, Brian O'Blungaide; and great, indeed, was the knowledge, learning, and true wisdom of this man; and he said that it was the chief ollamh of the high king of Erin that first composed this poem; and the manner in which the poem was wound up was greatly praised; and the name Brian called it was "*ceathramha na córa*," the regular quatrain.

This band proceeded by the most direct route and passage, until they came near to the Tillage-plot of the Bread, and to the Roads of the Buttermilk or of the Beetroots, and to the Gap of the Fence of the Parsnips, and to the Rath of the Porridge, and to the Little Field of the Beans, and

to the Corner of the Meal, and to the Lios of the Bran, and to the Beautiful Place of the Grain, and they proceeded northwards to the verge of the Plain of Connaught, until they arrived at the house of Maghnus O'Magadáin ; and as they were tramping with their thick boots on the lawn of the stronghold, Maghnus came to meet them, and asked them who they were, and what was their business, and whence they came. The messengers told him who they were, and what was their business. Maghnus said : " I know your race ; and, moreover, I know that your lord is a rich man." Then Maghnus sent for his druids and his chief men. These wise men came before him, and Maghnus spoke to them, and this is what he said : " This is the reason why I sent for you : I have a comely, very beautiful daughter, and Murchadh Maolchluasach O Maoltuaiscirt has sent to ask her hand, and that man is an exceeding rich nobleman." " We know," said the druids, " that that young man is of the rustic race, and it is not permitted for any of noble blood to unite with blood of a low degree ; for, however great prosperity and good education the low-born obtain, however great honour and authority, there is no polish in their manners, they observe no moderation, if the learned say true ; and thus spake the very clever philosopher—

The rustic race know not how to observe moderation. 7

And for that reason it is not right for thee ever, nor till the end of the world, to soil thy own blood with the blood of churl or robber, seeing that they are not a good breed ; and, moreover, there is no position, however high, they would attain to ; there is no honour, however great, or office, or authority, they would obtain, that would prevent them from desiring to humiliate the noble families, and to insult them if they could do so."

However, Maghnus had a proud, arrogant, most avaricious wife, and what she said was, that she would prefer her daughter to have riches and prosperity while she lived, than either blood or learning, however good, without riches. This most avaricious wife of Maghnus concluded the match in spite of the druids.

XLVI.

ΑΝ ἘΜΑΙΝΛΕ ῒΛΙC.

(ΔΥ “ΕΔΕΤΡΑ ἘΛΟΙΝΝΕ ΤΟΜΑΙΥ.”)

Το βάρυ Clann Tomáir μαρ ριν ρά εῦινῡ δῡ na
 huairlib, ná léigeadó úóib a ṡcinn vo éógbáil, áct beit
 ρά úaoirpe vo ρéir an tpeanpeácta ṡo haimpui Táiōṡ
 mic Múrcáó mic Ḃáirpéaiṡ iṡ Toirpéaibaiṡ mic Úiaimada
 mic Toirpéaibaiṡ mic Táiōṡ mic Úriain bóiuime vo
 beit i ṡcomḡlaitear; áṡur vo bí pearnóṡlác ρíorúóir ven
 Ḃloinn ρin Tomáir ar Mácáipe Ḃairil áṡ aiteaḡ, áṡur
 vo bí inṡean épuác éaomáluinn áṡ an vtaoiréac ρin;
 áṡur Cairbpe Cpom Ua Céirín ainm an óṡláig ρin, áṡur
 Seilṡeán ainm na hingine; áṡur vo éuaíó teipt na
 hingine ρin ar ρeiaúóáct áṡur ar áilleáct ar peadó na
 epíce ṡo coméoitceann; áṡur vo bí mórián ve máitib
 Ḃloinne Tomáir v’iaipiaíó na hingine ρin ar ṡac cóige
 v’Éipunn. Το bí Mácáipe Ḃairil uile ρά épuiteáct áṡ
 Finngin mac Aoúa Úuib áṡur áṡ a b’iaitrib .i. Fáilbe
 áṡur Flann, áṡur ní maib a ρíor aca cionnur vo ρábál-
 paioir an leaṡ epuiteácta ρoin, áṡur iṡ i comáirle ar
 ar éinneadaṡ, ρíor vo éui ar Cairbpe Cpom Ua Céirín,
 óir vo bí teipt ρaiúḡuir áṡur ṡliocair ar an ṡCairbpe
 ρin taṡ Ḃloinn Tomáir uile. Ταṡladaṡ vά mic Aoúa
 Úuib vó .i. Finngin áṡur Fáilbe, áṡur iṡ é aoubraadaṡ
 iur:—“ Cpéao an ṡliocair vo v’éanpaimir le a mbainpimir
 a b’uil ve épuiteáct ar Mácáipe Ḃairil?” “ Δτά inṡean
 áluinn áṡam-ṡa,” ar Cairbpe, “ vo v’eaircnaig ar áilleáct
 ar inṡeanaib Ḃloinne Tomáir uile ar peadó an voúain,
 áṡur vo éuaíó a teipt áṡur a tuapapṡbáil ρά éeipe
 holléoiṡib Éipeann, áṡur iṡ móir ve máitib Ḃloinne
 Tomáir táinṡ vά tocmairc áṡur vά hiaipiaíó von tig
 maí, áṡur ní b’uaṡi neac vóib uaiti áct eiteac ṡur

XLVI.

THE WISE COUNSEL.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAIS.")

THE Clan Thomas were thus under the yoke of the nobles, so that it was not permitted them to lift their heads, but they were kept in servitude, as of old, to the time that Tadhg, son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, and Toirdhealbach, son of Diarmuid, son of Toirdhealbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Boru, were co-rulers. Now, there was a young man truly great of Clan Thomas, dwelling in the Plain of Cashel, and that chieftain had a well-shaped, very beautiful daughter; and Cairbre Crom O Ceírín was this young man's name, and Seilgean was the daughter's name; and the fame of this daughter for beauty and loveliness spread throughout the entire country; and there were many of Clan Thomas from every province of Erin who sought the hand of this daughter. The whole Plain of Cashel was growing wheat for Finneen, son of Aodh Dubh, and for his brothers, that is, Fáilbhe and Flann; and they knew not how to save that large quantity of wheat; and the plan they adopted was to send for Cairbre Crom O Ceírín, since this Cairbre had a reputation for riches and wisdom beyond all the Clan Thomas. The two sons of Aodh Dubh met him, that is Finneen and Fáilbhe, and this is what they said to him: "What plan are we to adopt, so that we may get all the wheat on the Plain of Cashel cut?" "I have a beautiful daughter," said Cairbre, "who surpasses in beauty all the daughters of Clan Thomas throughout the world, and her fame and reputation have spread through the four great provinces of Erin, and many are the chief men of Clan Thomas who have come to the house ere this to woo her, and to ask her hand; and none of them has got from her anything save refusal to this day. She is now at your disposal, and do

anvu; agus atá sí anoir ar bui zcuir-ra, agus cuirib-re
 teacra fá éirinn uile dá foilliriuḡad do éloinn tómar,
 zac neac úioḡ le n-ar mian teacra do éocmaire Seilzeán
 ingean Cairbhe, beir i zceann trí reacrṡmaire o'fóḡmar
 ar Mácaire Cairil do buain na cuirṡneacra roin; agus
 zibé úioḡ buanaidre ir reárr, zo bfuizib an ingean roin
 ar feir láime agus leacra." Agus aubmaoir Clann
 Doḡa Ouib zui mair agus zui ḡlic an éomaire rin
 agus do rinnead amlaib aca, ir do éionólara Clann
 Tómar lán do buir ir do boirraḡ ar zac áir ina
 maḡara, an méir do bí calma re ferom agus re forrán
 o'imirt, zo oṡangara uile zo Mácaire Cairil. . . .

An tan táirz am na buana éuca, éangara cum
 aonbail, agus a n-airm áiz agus iorḡoile leo .i. a rúirṡre
 colpraṡma ciraṡnirzḡe, agus a zcorrám raobairzḡara
 rrairḡiaclacra agus a n-uirḡeanna rrairzḡaiba raobirṡmaṡa
 ráil-leacra, rleamairṡmaṡa, agus meamairṡre bioṡacra
 bláirṡmaṡa ar fupraing zac rin úioḡ. Do ruiḡeac a
 iomaire féin i lám zac aoin úioḡ, agus do cuirṡeac Seilzeán
 ina ruiṡre ar ḡruaib iomaire ór a zcomair. Ir anrín do
 éromaḡa zo cíocra cairaṡnac, agus tuḡara na rin calma
 rin ríḡ rannac ráiluaimeac rá'n mairz mairz mairz
 eacra roin do bí rúta. Aoḡor zo himṡian uacra, riorṡma-
 nac agus reorṡan na braobairṡorán n-airzḡara az leara-
 éirnaḡ agus az leacra na lánorṡan reacrṡom na mairz
 miorṡora roin do zac leac. Baḡ follur, trá, do luṡ a
 breirín zo heoirṡian uacra, cairmirt agus coirzleo a
 briaal briairemaṡa brairṡonaḡ le riuṡar agus le riuṡ
 ruiṡian az buain reamairn agus riorṡoraiz dá éile.
 Ba úora, trá, an t-aer zo heoirṡian uacra ó ouib-
 néala agus ó briaṡaiz agus ó bolac anála na brear-
 óḡlac ran. Do bára amlaib rin az comórac zo clirte
 calma i zcoirzleo zo haimrín oinnéir oúib, agus ir é ba
 ríobara agus ba éaḡronnaire ora .i. Cairbhe féin; agus
 aubairt leo uile ruiṡre cum bíḡ, agus do ruiṡeḡa zo
 hollam, agus do cuir ré rruabán úr imealcam amfuirte

ye send messengers throughout all Erin to announce to Clan Thomas, that all of them who were desirous to woo Seilgean, daughter of Cairbre, should be, at the end of three weeks of autumn, on the Plain of Cashel to reap that wheat, and that he among them who is the best reaper will get that daughter in marriage." And the sons of Aodh Dubh said that was a good and wise counsel, and they acted accordingly. And Clan Thomas assembled full of vigour and pride from every place in which they were, as many of them as were bold in displaying action and force, until they all came to the Plain of Cashel. . . .

When the time for reaping arrived, they came to one place, having with them their weapons of battle and strife ; that is, their thick-wattled flails of tough wood and their keen-edged, fine-toothed reaping-hooks, and their rough-grained, side-smeared, wide-heeled, thick-greased clogs, and pointed awls of true beauty at the girdle of each man of them. His own ridge was appointed for each of them. Seilgean was made to sit on the verge of a ridge in front of them. Then they began eagerly and with buzzing : and these stout men made a greedy, very vigorous attack on the beautiful plain of fine wheat before them. Far away was heard the hissing and the murmur of the very keen reaping-hooks overthrowing and cutting the full handfuls throughout the fair-flowered plain on every side. Manifest, in sooth, to the onlookers at a distance from them was the struggle of their long-beaked, thick, and frequent teeth, through their boiling-up and rage of fury to gain ground and precedence of one another. In sooth, the air was dark for a long distance from them, on account of the black clouds, of the belching, and the breath of the young men. They were thus contending cleverly and stoutly in the contest until dinner time. And their steward and organizer was Cairbre himself ; and he told them all to sit down to their meal, and they sat down willingly ; and he set a fresh, crooked-edged, ill-baked, ill-kneaded cake of oatmeal, and a can of heavy sediment of

ομοῦναίτε πριάειρ αἷυρ ἡιορτα bunata buniamari bláitce
αἷυρ iamari bainne i bpiathaire ḡaca veire óioḃ, αἷυρ mias
ve mheacanaiḃ ceanncáotaca leatḃiuíte, αἷυρ annlann ve
ḡlairmíllinib cuarḡorma campiubeaca, ve bpién-im ḡabari
αἷυρ cáoríac. **Θο** ḡababari αἷυρ ῥlogao αἷυρ αἷυρ ῥlimḡearriao
na beatao roin ḡo blarta boirḡieamannaç, αἷυρ bað
íamail le pcaoḡ ve mucas ḡieamamla ḡearíanaça ḡoríaca,
αἷυρ ḡearían um óriothari ppiarce αἷυρ anbhuiḡ an ḡlioríari-
nac αἷυρ an blaríamínac ooḡníoir oá ῥéacain cia aca bað
éurca ῥátaç. Annroin iar ḡoirc a íota αἷυρ a ocrair
aoubairt Caḡal Clúmac **Ha** bpiarcléin nac maib ῥeari a
óionḡbála ῥéin i mbuain i mbualao ná i mbuairíomari, ná i
n-oibpíeaca ῥeathamla fupríanta eile ῥá éuinn talíman, açt
muna bῥaḡḡaoi veairḡiátairi eile oð ῥéin oo ῥáḡaib ῥan
mbaile ari luacairi leatanglair **Deaḡao** .i. loçlann leatan.
Aoçlor an comíao ῥin eatorria uile ḡo ῥoirleatan, αἷυρ oo
ῥíeḡairi ḡiolla **Ῥáoríais** Ó **Ῥrímp**leirce αἷυρ aoubairt :
“**Tuḡar** ῥéin éuḡ céao ῥearíḡláç liom a hultaiḃ αἷυρ ní
bῥuil don oioḃ açt ῥeari ir ῥoríamla ann ḡac ῥeíom oá
noubhair.” “Ir ῥíor ῥin,” ari Conall Cnámíreamari, “óiri ní
maib leat **Moḡa** maí ioncomórtair le leat érióa éorantaç
Cuinn, αἷυρ ir veairḃ i mbéalaiḃ ῥuao αἷυρ ῥeancao
ḡuri éuit **Eoḡan Móri** linne ari **Míais Léana**, αἷυρ ḡuri éuit
Cúrí mac **Oáire** le Coincúlainn; αἷυρ ir veairḃ le hiolcáç-
aib eile ῥe hiomçoríamí éireann ḡuri rinne ῥiri ba érióa
αἷυρ ba éalma i nḡac ῥeíom oioḃ-ῥan; αἷυρ an méao
tángamairne annro o leat Cuinn ní bῥuil comórho αḡaib-
ῥe rinne anoiu.” “**Tuḡair** oo ḡuair ir oo veirḡéiteac,” ari
Caḡal, “αἷυρ má éuit **Eoḡan Móri** ari **Míais Léana**, ní ve
láim Cuinn oo éuit, açt le hiomao anῥorlainn. αἷυρ má
éuit Cúrí ve láim Cónculainn, ní le ḡairce oo éuit ῥé açt
ῥré ῥeall oo veineao ari aloῥ a mna ῥéin. αἷυρ oo tós a
láim luaríca lánḡairḃ éairi, ir tuḡ amur ainbhíoraç ari
Conall ve éoríamí érom érioirῥíaclac oo bí ina láim, αἷυρ
oo buail bῥatḃuille baḡḡalaç báiri i bῥíorímuillaç na
hincinne ari, ḡuri ba lán an t-iomairce oá éuro ῥola. Ir

butter-milk and thick milk before every pair of them, and a dish of parsnips, exotic-headed, half-boiled, and kitchen of grey lumps, with blue cavities and crooked hairs, of the putrid butter of goats and sheep. They proceeded to gulph down and mangle that food, with relish and with fierce biting; and like to a drove of biting, snorting, starved pigs, grunting at a refuse of porridge and broth, was the noise they made in swallowing and tasting, in emulation as to which of them would first have had his fill. Then, after his hunger and thirst had been allayed, Cathal Clúmhach O'Brisclein said that there was no man a match for himself in reaping, in threshing, or constant-digging, or in other works of vigour and strength, on the surface of the land, unless a brother of his own might be procured, whom he had left at home on wide-green Luachair Deaghadh, namely, Lochlann the broad. This saying was widely heard among them all, and Giolla Patrick O Primhphleiste answered and said: "I myself brought with me from Ulster five hundred youths, and there is not one of them who is not abler in every feat you have mentioned." "That is true," said Conall the thick-boned; "since Leath Mogha was never to be compared with the brave defensive Leath Chuinn, and it is certain, from the sayings of learned men and historians, that Eoghan Mor fell at our hands on Magh Leana, and that Cúrí Mac Daire fell at the hand of Cuchulainn; and it is clear, from many other battles for the defence of Erin, that it is we who are the bravest and stoutest men in each of these feats; and you can bear no comparison to-day with as many of us as came here from Leath Chuinn." "You are a confounded liar," said Cathal; "and if Eoghan Mor fell at Magh Leana, it was not at the hand of Conn he fell, but through too overwhelming a force; and if Cúrí fell by the hand of Cuchulainn, it was not through valour he fell, but through the treachery practised on him by means of his own wife." And he raised up his slovenly, very rough hand, and aimed at Conall a rude blow of a crooked, cross-toothed, reaping-hook which he held in hand, and gave him a destructive, dangerous death-stroke on the very top of his head, so that the ridge was full of his blood. Then, indeed, the strong men arose

annroin tríd, o' éirígeadair na firi fuppiánta for gac leat
 ašur do éadair i n-óirouğad mair do mačad Conn ašur
 eoğan, ašur do mórpa oá leat úioč .i. laiguiğ ašur
 muimuiğ do éad, ultaiğ Connačtaiğ ašur firi mío do
 éad eile, ašur do gábrad na puióiméaduiuiğ do bí oréa aš
 óirouğad i otopad an éada roin. Ir annroin tugadair rió
 ranntad ráimuiimnead o'ionnraiğe a éile ašur tugadair a
 otriombúiénead éeann éneadanláioiri ór áro, ašur ba
 élor a broğair go cleitib neime. Ba huatmair úrğmánn
 coiméneagrad na mac alla i n-uamab, ašur i n-oileánab,
 i gcnocab i gcoilltib, i gcuaránab, ašur i gcuirigeacab
 cuarroiimne na gcióč.

on every side, and they got into array as would Conn and Eoghan ; and they made two divisions of themselves ; that is, the Leinstermen and the Munstermen on one side, and the Ulstermen and the Connaughtmen and the Meathmen on the other side ; and their leaders proceeded to take command in the front of that array. Then they made an eager, very venomous attack on one another, and raised their lusty, strong-waved bellowing on high, and their noise was heard to the vault of heaven. Terrible and very horrible was the response of the echoes in the caves, and in the islands, in the hills, in the woods, in the cavities, and in the deep-hollowed rocks of the land.

XLVII.

ΙΣ ΡΥΑΤ ΛΙΟΜ.

Σεο μαρ σουδαίρε δοῦδξαν ὁ ραταίλλε λε τοοριυῖο ἐάμινς δξ
ιαρραιῶ ιορταρ οιοῦοο αιρ:—

Ιρ ρυατ λιομ ριό-λαιζεαο μο ρρῶιλίν;
Ιρ ρυατ λιομ μῶριβυῖοεαν ὁά ρυατοαῶ;
Ιρ ρυατ λιομ ρραιρεαῶ μαρ ὀόιν βῖῶ;
'S ιρ ρυατ λιομ τοοριυῖο ζαν ρυαιρκεαρ.

Ρηεαζμια ὀν τοοριυῖο:—

Ιρ ρυατ ομμ τοιῶεαλλ ροιμν τοοριυῖο;
Ιρ ρυατ ομμ ζλεοιῖνῖοοοοοιρ λυαῖτε;
Ιρ ρυατ ομμ ρραιρεαῶ ι μῶιμνῖν,
Ιρ βοοαῶ αι ρτῶιλίν ὁά ρυαμῖῶ.

XLVIII.

ΣΕΑΜΥΣ.

Δον ρά ὀίρ ιρ τρῖ βεαξ αοολ αιμ κυρ
S ι μβέαρμια Ἰρίορτ ὁά ὀτιζῖῶ λεατ ζλαοῦαῶ αι λυῖῶ.
'Sé τάμ δξ α ιννρῖν ὀίβ, cé βαοτ ὀαμ ροιμ,
Συρ βαοζαλ ὀον ὀμυγζ τά τεαnn ζο ροιnnρῖῶ μμρ.

XLVII.—Of these two stanzas, the first was composed by O'Rahilly for a stranger who visited his house seeking a night's lodging; the second is the answer of the stranger. They are to be found, as far as we know, only in one MS., viz., R.I.A., 23 L. 9, p. 212.

XLVIII.—This stanza is a charade or riddle by O'Rahilly on the name Séamus, that is, King James. The numbers in the first line added make *ré*, i.e., six; and "a mouse" in the βέαρμια Ἰρίορτ or Latin = *mus*, which put with *ré*, makes *Sémur* or *Séamus*. Verses such as the above were numerous, and seem to have been much availed of as subterfuges, the direct mention of the name bringing the speaker under suspicion. There are half a dozen others on the same page of the MS. (R.I.A., 23 B. 38, p. 10) from which the above is taken. The fourth line is altogether different in metre from the other three, and must be corrupt. The following reading is suggested: Συρ βαοζαλ ὀον ὀμυγζ ζο ροιnnρῖῶ Sé αζυρ μμρ.

XLIX.

A CŌISÍŌE.

A cŏisíŏe, beir m'uaḡall go Dainḡean uí Cúir
 Go bfuil Ruirtín 'r a ċruiríŏe ċar faihḡe ċuḡainn
 Go mberŏ Muilín ir Deimí aḡur Cairḡuic go oubaċ
 Aḡ cur b—— ar a n-innŏib ir faihḡingḡe m——.

L.

FIAŌNÉIŌ AOŌAḡÁIN.

Aḡ ro tuarḡaḡabáil aoŏaḡáin uí Raċáille ar bhuḡḡin vo ċuit amaċ
 ar aonaċ Oileáin Ċiarraíŏe, an tan vo ċáinḡ ré vo láċair an bheiríŏm
 mar fiaŏnairḡ :—

“Ar mo ŏul irteaċ fá'n aonaċ ŏam vo ċonnaċ iao n-a
 ruille-ŏ-reŏŏ,¹ n-a ŏrreilirc-breilirc, n-a nḡúrla² máḡ
 ḡiúnḡa, aḡur n-a nḡiŏrla máḡ ḡuairle ḡruilla; n-a rop
 reaċa, n-a ḡcŏr ċuaċáil, n-a ḡcraob aonaḡ,³ n-a ḡcŏrile
 ŏ cŏr aḡur n-a rreil máḡḡaŏ, ar nóŏ ŏruirŏ Ōŏmnaill, aḡ
 ḡabáil reŏŏmeanna⁴ ŏŏc ar a ċéile, ċum náŏ řáḡaŏar
 ŏrreao ḡeimile an ŏaḡ ná ċéile maŏirŏe i n-áŏŏe; aḡur
 řŏ ar buile, baŏ ŏŏḡ leao ḡo maŏreŏbaŏŏŏ řéin a ċéile,
 aḡur vo říleaŏ-ŏa leiŏ é, ċum náŏ řan mac mŏŏŏalaŏŏ ná
 ḡeilt mŏc an ċaŏain i n-aŏaŏ ná i ḡcŏmŏŏŏŏŏ ŏŏib.”

XLIX.—This stanza refers to the coming of some foreign help to Ireland, and has all the appearance of being extempore. The poet tells the traveller to bear the tidings to Dingle. For the names Moleyns, Denny, and Carrick the reader is referred to *Old Kerry Records*.

L.—The above is the description given by O'Rahilly of a faction-fight which occurred at the fair of Castleisland, and of which the poet was a spectator. It is purposely confused to avoid giving incriminating evidence.

¹ It is impossible to give correct translations of these phrases. They all signify confusion, din, clamour, and refer to the hurly-burly of the surging crowd at the fair. Ruille means loud-voiced, quick speech.

² We have heard this given as the Irish for an S-hook.

³ Craob an aonaḡ is the best at the fair.

⁴ řeŏŏmŏnne, MSS.; perhaps for ŏe bŏimeanna.

LI.

ՇԱՐԱՆ ԼՈՒԾԱՅԱՆ.

Այ քո մար Լեանար Բրաժերս ճո քիր շար (.i. Լուծայն) ճո ճանկութեւ
 Շարան ու Կի ճից քին Լե ուոլ:—

“Ե՛՛՛,” ճո քե՛, “քի ճաւ ճո ճարան քո Լե քար, քի
 ճաւ Լե մաւս քար, քի ճաւ Լե ճիրքար, ճար ճիւղ քաւ
 Լե մաւս.

ճաւ ճո քար, .i. Ե՛՛՛ ճո ճար ճից, ճաւս ճո ճո
 ճար մաւս Լեւս.

ճաւ ճո մաւս քար, .i. քար ճար, քոնքար ճիւղ,
 ճար ճոնքար քար.

ճաւ ճո ճիրքար, .i. քիւլ մոլ, ճար ճաւ ճար քի
 մար.

ճաւ ճո մաւ, .i. ճո ճաւ, քոնքար Լեւս, ճոնքար
 ճար”

LI.—The above is a humorous description said to have been given
 by O'Rahilly of a horse he had for sale.

LII.

εΑCΤΡΑ CΑΙCΘC CΟΥΒ ΗΙ CΡΟΙΝΙΝ.

Αη ςCύηρ, ςο ζεμεαλλαC CΑΙCΘC CΟΥΒ ΗΙ CΡΟΙΝΙΝ :—

CΑCΘC CΟΥΒ ηα ζςοηοεαηη,

ηαC ηαCζαμνηα βοCαηη, ηαC ρίηηβ—, ηαC Cομάηη
αη Cαηρίη, ηαC CονηηCαC CύCαηζ, ηαC CοαηημαCα βηοCαηζ,
ηαC Ράηοαη CοηαηηCάηαηζ, ηαC Ροηβεάηο —, ηαC
ηηηρCαC ηηοCαπα, ηαC CηαCα λαιCοηηζ, ηαC Cοηηηαηηλ αη
Cηαφα, ηαC ηηηηηη αη Cηηηρίη, ηαC CηαCαη CηβαηηCηζ,
ηαC CονηηCαC ηα ΡηαηρCε, ηαC Cεάηη αη Cααράηη, ηαC
CουβCαηC, ηαC ληοβαηη λοβCα, ηαC λόβηηη λαCοηαηζ, ηαC
CάCαηη, .η. αη C—λ.

ΡεαCτ η-αοη Cά ηαηβ λάηαηα Cρίοηα Cηηηηηε CηαηαορCα
ηα ζςοηηηηCε η ηηηβ λαοζαηηε, ηαη αCά ηαοηηαζαη ¹ C
ηεηλ ηαγυρ Ραζηαη CαρφηαCαC αηηη ηα ηηά. Cο βάCαη
αη Cίη ρηη ρεαρC αβφα C'αηηηηη αγυρ ηί ηαηβ αοη Cηηηε
Cηοηηηε αCα.² λεηη ρηη Cο ηηηηηαCαη αCοηαC ροη αη αοη

LII.—Tadhg Dubh Ua Croinin, whose adventures are here set forth with mock solemnity, rose to some local importance in the years of the Jacobite wars by means which made him unpopular with the masses (Appendix, Doc. C.); he was at first manager of Captain O'Keeffe's lands about Newmarket, Co. Cork, and was a hearth-money collector. By an arrangement with Murtogh Griffin and Captain Hedges of Macroom he got a footing in the Kenmare estate. It was in his relations with Asgill, Griffin and Hedges, that he most roused the ire of our poet. Some of the documents we give in the Appendix, especially Documents C. and F., give us an insight into the man's character, and shed an interesting light on the times in which he lived. From his own account we gather that in 1700 he was stricken in years, which may be taken to mean that he was then about 65, and as he lived to 1726 we gather that he must have reached the venerable age of 90. Of this satire O'Donovan says (*Tribes of Ireland*, p. 32): "The last satire, lampoon, or burlesque of any note composed in the Irish language was written in 1713 by ΔοCαζάη C ΡαCζαηηηε (Egan O'Rahilly), a Munster poet, on an industrious farmer and taxgatherer in Kerry, named Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin, the ancestor in the female line of the Cronins of Park, near Killarney.... This outrageous lampoon was intended by its author to ridicule the illiterate plebeian families planted in Ireland by Cromwell, and such of the native Irish as

Θια ρά ζειν έλοιinne το έιζεαέτ εατοριέτα; Σιόεαθ νίοι ρίεαζαηι Θια ιαο. Αζυρ αν υαηι νάηι ρίεαζαηι το ρινneeαοαηι αόηαθ वोηα υέιτιβ υιαβλαιόε . . . αζυρ το ρυζαθ वोόιβ mac .ι. λιοβαηι λοβέτα; αζυρ ιρ έ ριν ρινρεαηι έαίος Όυιβ Ηί έρμόινιη, αν υαοι ρεο ηαηηεαηι ανοιρ.

Αζυρ ιρ ζειν υιαβλαιόε αν έαός ροιη. Ιρ μεαηα έ 'νά α ρινρεαηι, οηι νί όύβηεαηη υιρce κοιρηεαζέτα έ. έά βηαη-uαβαηι λιυιρει ανη, ιηέλεαέτ έάέταη, ελαίόηεαέτ Ροιβίη, ρεαλλ αηι ιοηεαοιβ αζυρ ελεαηυιόεαέτ α όά ρεαηηάέταη υε ζηάιέ ανη. "Έλας ηα ηόβηεαβ" ιρ αηηη वोηη ηοηα λάηηε αέά αηι α έαοβ υεαη, αζυρ Έλας ηα ηαλλαέτ ιρ αηηη वोηη ηοηα ειλε³ αέά αηι α έαοβ ελί. "Αηηζεοιη ηα β'αηηη" ιρ αηηη वोηη έρύβάη κοιρe αέά ραοι η-α έαοβ υεαη, αζυρ "Αηηζεοιη ηα ζεαλλ" ιρ αηηη वोηη έρύβάη ειλε αέά ραοι η-α έαοβ ελί. "Ρίοηηάηαηο ηα ηηαηαλ" ιρ αηηη वोηη υλράη εριούε αέά η-α βηέαηέλιαβ, αζυρ "ηιλλεοιη αν έιηό όαοηοα" ιρ αηηη वोηη τεαηηαηη αέά η-α έρμαιοη'βέαλ. "Ροηα Ριαθ" ιρ αηηη वो ηα ζαη'β'ηαελαιβ αέά ηα ηόη-έεαηη.⁴ "ηυηη ηα ηιολ" ιρ αηηη वोηη βαέυρ ζυαηηεαέ έρíoηηυιβεαέ ιρ υαέταηι वो ηα ρηαελαιβ εέαηοηα. έά όά ρύιλ

united with them in oppressing the old Irish race who were permitted to live on the lands of their ancestors in cabins not worth more than thirty shillings per annum." The Documents in the Appendix furnish an interesting commentary to this burlesque.

In the preparation of the text four MSS., all in the R.I.A., have been used. They are 23 C. 16, 23 I. 47, 23 K. 10, and 23 L. 24. C. 16 was written by Όιαρμαιο ό ηυλέαοιηη in 1767. I. 47 was written by έαηοηη ό ηαέζαηηηα αηι αν ζεαηαίό λιαίέ, ηί έρμαέέταη, 1836. K. 10 belonged to Malachy O'Curry, but was written before his time. This is the only one of the four which gives the name of the author. It gives the following information as a kind of preface to the piece: "Ας ρο εαέηρα वो ρινηεαθ ρε ηαοζάη ό ραέαηιιε वो έαός Όυβ ό έρμόιηη, αζυρ वो ηιυιρέεαηεαέ ό έρίοβέτα, ηαηι वो όύβηηζεαοαηι έιζεαηηα έιηη ηαηα αηι α όύέαιης ηαηιιε λε ηόραη ηρέόηε ραη ζεηιέ." "Here is an Eachtra which was composed by Aogan O Rathaille for Tadhg Dubh O Croinin, and for Muircheartach O Griobhtha, describing their banishment of Lord Kenmare from his heritage, as well as much evil besides committed by them in the district." A few short sentences of the lampoon have been omitted.

¹ ηαοιυαζαηι, L. 1.

² εατοριέτα, K.

³ λάηηε, L., L.

⁴ ηόη-έλοιζεαηη, K.

bairilirc ina gairb'éloigean agus béara an éiococail ar
gnáit aige.

Buodá claon cairmeartaí, túb díob'ta dianbhéan
rheac'tiablaithe do táinig den aicme amháinead .i. Tadó
mac Maéghanna Búdair Uí Éróinín na gcoiceann; agus do
ráinig gur gáb an Tadó roin ceannur agus uilámhar i
nóutaisí Déarmuidan ran mbliadain i n-ar hionnairbát
maite agus móruairle na héireann von f'mainnc agus von
Spáinn le claonbeartaib' b'eari Sacron; áct ir cealgaí do
gáb Tadó Dubh an ceannur roin. Ar túsir do yunne coim-
ceangal le Muirceartaí Ó Shíob'ta .i. duine diablaíthe eile
o'iarthair na hearcaine ar ar tuit t'iomhallaíocht Dé, óir ní'l
ve í'lioct air áct creatúirí cuirpe agus geinte truaillig'te
toirmeartaí

Áct éana, ar ngabáil ceannur agus uilámhar Cúice
bhúnaí do Tadó Dubh Ó Éróinín agus do Muirceartaí Ó
Shíob'ta, níorí fan iarc i n-inbair ná ar loí, ná bláí ar
rcairt, ná grán i noéir ná m'inead i laoi, ná c'íodáct i
gcait'míleat; níorí fan duille ar éraib', ná féar ar raithe,
ná mear ar óair. Cioó tráíct, do éirígeadair na ba a
laois, na héin a ngeárucaíab' na caoiris a n-uain, na
crántaí a mbain' agus na láraí a ríorruis ar oirígead
von dá óiab'al roin i b'orruis na b'íreleogán.

Áct éana, do cinneat coimairle leo fear nó párlai-
mint do cupi n-a ruíthe i nEoganaíct Uí Donnáda, ar an
genoc me ráiótear Cnoc an Tmúir ran mbliadain o'oir
Éróir 1713. Agus mar do bí Muirceartaí cúramad an tráí
roin timceall na nualeannán do bí aige tús ré
a ionad féin do Tadó Dubh Ó Éróinín ré rin a beir
n-a ároirígeair na párlaimint until further Order¹; óir
do b'éigin do féin Seán Ó Seoíraí agus a bean do
tadlac go Dún Ciaraín agus Ó Súilleabáin Mór do
gairim ve Seán. Agus ar otead ó Dún Ciaraín do
Seán ba mian leir ceann an huirte² do cupi ar an hairte, .i.

¹ Orders, I.

² An tuirte . . . an tairte, K.

Μας Κάριταιξ Μόρι το ξαίμ το Όμναιλ τοιέα, αςυρ Τίξεαίμα Μυρεμπίξε το ξαίμ το Ριβεάρι Ο Ριπλεαδάν, Κοιμας Ριαβας το ξαίμ το Ταςξ Ο Κοιλατα, Ο Όοννέας αν Ρυιρ το ξαίμ το Ρίλις Ο Κιρεάν, Ο Όοννέας αν Ξλεαννα το ξαίμ το Κονέυβαν Οθάρι, αςυρ Τίξεαίμα Κοιρ Μαιγκε το ξαίμ το Ξεάν Ο Ρίξιν βύιρτέιρ το βί ι ΞΚιλλ Άιμνε. Ξιόεας, ρυλ το ρίλλ Μυιρέαίμας Ο Ξρίοβτα το έυιρ Ταξξ Ουβ ξαίμ ρκοιλε αρ έλοιρν Τομάιρ αρ ξας άιτινα ραβαςαν ο Λυιμνεας ξο βασι βέαίμα, αςυρ ο Κοιρεαίξ ξο ριυέ βυιθε Ηί βρυίν, αςυρ αρ ξερυιρννιυξας αν έοιμέιονόιρ ριν ι Ξεανν α έέιλε το ριυέ αν τ-υαέταίαν .ι. Ταξξ Ουβ μας Μάεξάιμα βοόαν Ηί Έριόινίν ι ΞΚαέτοιρ Ριόξος .ι. Chair of State; αςυρ το β'ι καέτοιρ ι ριν, ρυιόιρτε κεάριέύιμνεας μόνα το βαν βριαν βρεαλλας Ο βρεαλλάιν λε ρλεαξάν τά έλυαρ ι βρπιτας να Ραννα.

Όο έριοέθυιξεαςαν αν Ράριλαίμιντ αρ ραιεριντ ξνύιρε αν ξαριβφαέαιξ ριν, αςυρ το ρέεαναςαν επαίλλ αν Ράριλαίμιντ, ιορνυρ νάρι ράξβάαςαν ριαέαν ξαν ρτολλας, νά ματα ξαν ρέεας, νά ριλλίν ξαν βρυέξταίμαίματ, νά υιρέαλλ ξαν υένάιλ, νά κεαννιμας¹ ξαν μιονιρέεας; αςυρ νίοιρ β'ιοηξας ροιν όιρ νίοιρ ράρ ρεν έινέας υιλε α ραμáιλ ειλε ο'άινιόθε. Αξ ρο αν τυαίμαξαβáiλ το-βειρ α λυέτ άίτεανταίρ αιρ.

Τυαίμαξαβáiλ Ταιόξ Όυιβ Ηί Έριόινίν.

Κιαρβοας έιαίξίρίαντα, έιαρμáιλιόεας, έαιρθεαλβας, υιαν, τυαίρε, υιοέέριόιρτε, υιοέλαβαιρτα, υοιρβ, υύιρ, υιαν-βιέαν, μόρι, μοσαίρτα, μίρειαμáς, νάιρεας, ναμáιρθεαμáιλ, νεαμáιρταμνας, ρυρμόρι, ρλυβας, ριαρταμáιλ, ριαβας, ριαμáιρ, ρορέέιορϋουβ, ραιοιηξνεας, οερας, βολξιμόρι, βιέαν-ανάλας, βρεαλλας, βυρνόυνας, έλαον, έαμ, έριαμιντρileeας, ξαοέιμαρ, ξλυξαίρτα, ξάιβεας, τρποας, τριέιτλαξ, ταοιρ-βιμαέμας; κεανν ρτοας έρτυαας έρτοέαλλας αιρ, αςυρ

έσσαν buíðe cín ón cairleataraó; uét clúmaó cairibuíðe, ásur bolg móri mícúmta aínail méasail capail nó aínail mála pípe óa láim meáma meámaiméaraó, ásur óa éoir baó éorimail le óa meirir líonta ve bainne meámar ar íráio éorcarige.

Áét éeana, vo minneasari Clann Tomáir íoméaraoio vo látair na caéaoimeáó rin n-a maib Tadó Dub. Ari otúir, vo minneasari íoméaraoio ve bícin neaméoméruime záca ríata ásur záca íoca óa mbíóó oíra, ásur subíasari zo mbíóir clanna ceatáimnaó raori ó rna ríataib rin, ásur zo móri-móri clanna na n-uaral, ásur nári b'féirir leo féin na tigé¹ vo éotugáó ve éearcaib ríorluét iarriata bíó ásur oíge, mari vo bíasari raáaric óga, rcoláimúe boéta, reamíná uairle, raóime víomáome, buio leága ásur an íomao ven tróir roin óa mbuarimeá ve ríori. Vo bíasari mari² rin ág ríorígearían. . . ; ásur minne an t-uáctarían an speech reo úóib:

Speech Táro Dub Uí éríóimín von íárlaimint.

"A boaraó suba, óana, óiana, oíomúinte," ar Tadó, "ní leori líb mari vo úibrear-ra lem intleaét ásur lem éleara Tigearina Ceanna Maia ar a óútaig, ásur zo otugar a ingean ásur a tigearinar óa éearignamáo; ásur ní ar máite le ceáctari úíob é, óiri³ vo bí a ríor ágam-ra zo b'éaróarinn féin an t-éagan uaral Seon Aríill vo éaraó ar mo méir, ásur zo mbeaó cairbe na beaóó ágam féin, aínail atá, óiri ní maib máigiririr ágam-ra maá nári baínear óa líuraó ásur me féin vo beir i gceannur n-a óiaó.

Ari otúir, vo glacaar airígeao teinteáin, ásur níori mire an cócaime mall ran gcéiro rin, óiri níori fágaí⁴ boétan gan ionnrcaobaó,⁵ ásur níori éugar ve íáram ran airígeao roin

¹ ó'áitugáó K.

² aínla rin, I.

³ áét mari bí, I.

⁴ ní fágaín, K.

⁵ áonrcaoba, K.

ἤμαθ' ἀὲτ πλείοτε ἀγυρ clampari. Ἀγυρ ἱρ ἐ ἀν ἐέαο νεαὶ ἀρ
 ἀρ ἐυηρεαρ ἀν vonur lem ὀιανέλεαραιβ .ι. ἀρ μο ἐομῶλτα
 φέιν, Ὁ Ἐαοιμ, ἀγυρ η-α ὀιαῖο-ρην ἀρ ῥοβυλ ΗΙ Ἐεαλλὰάιν
 ἀγυρ ἀρ Ἐλοινν ἀμλαοιβ, ὅρι ἱρ βεαδ νάρ φάδαρ φεαρ
 ινηρτε ρεάλα ινηνα τρι τυαιτίβ ρην ἀὲτ ρτυιϷ ἀγυρ ἐαοιμῖ
 γάλλοα. Ἀγυρ ἱρ ρονν λιομ ἀνοιρ ρροπάν ολνα το ἐυρ ἀρ
 ἐμιορ ἀν βρεαλλάιν .ι. Εοζαν Μας Ἐάμπεταῖς Ριαβὰε ἀγυρ
 να ρέ φεαραινν ἀτά αἰγε το βαινε το; ἀγυρ τὰ ἀν οὐτέαρ
 ρο Ἐλοιννε Ἐίβιρ ἀρ μο ἐυρ φέιν ἀγαν ἀνοιρ; τὰ μβεῖοιρ
 τριύρ νο ἐαῖριαρ τριεατύρι ἀτά ραν οὐτέαῖς ρά λαῖρ ἀγαν
 το β'φυρρ λιομ κοολαὶ γο ράμ."

Ὁ'φιαρρμῖς Ἐλανν Τομάιρ υἱε "Ἐια ἡιαο-ρην?"

"Ἡὰ ἐεῖλιὸ ἀρ νεαὶ ἐ" ἀρ Ταὸς "ἀτά ἀννρύο Miller,¹
 Lavallin, Colonel White, Ned Herbert² ἀγυρ William
 Crosby."³

"Ῥόζαιρ-ρε ρυμ ιμόρ ἀρ ἀ γεανναῖβ, ἀ υαῖταρῖν"
 ἀρ Ἐλανν Τομάιρ, "ὅρι ἱρ υρρρα φεαρ ρίλλ ἀγυρ οἰοζάταρ
 ο'φάζαῖ ραν ἀμρριρ ρεο βέαρρρ εἰνν ἀν ἐαῖριαρ ρην ἱρτεαὶ
 ἀγυρ το ἐποῖφρ να εἰνν ἐέαονα ἀ μύλλαε ἀν ἐρῖνν
 τριαιλῖζε ἀτά ἀρ ἀν Ῥαῖτ Ἰμόρ."

"Ῥόζμῖαὸ ἀν βεαν ἀορτα,⁴ Σιοβάν Ἠί Ριζῖν πέ νῖὸ ἱρ
 μαῖτ, νό ἱρ μιαν λέι φέιν ἀρ ἀ γεανναῖβ, ὅρι τὰ ἀρῖς λάν
 το μῖν ἐοῖρκε ἀῖοι ἀγυρ ιομαο ρῖοῖ ἐοῖρκε ι ρααῖβ."⁵

¹ *recte* Melchior. In the Book of Claims occurs:—"Melchior Levallian and his wife Eliza claim a remainder in Tail to claimant, and a portion of £200 for her maintenance on the lands of Dunmarke and Ballycarbery in Cork and Kerry, by Tripartite Deed, dated 2nd Novr., 1675. Witnesses, Elizabeth Lady Cahir, Jas. Hackett, Thos. Traverse and others. Forfeiting Propr. Sir Nicholas Browne, called Lord Kenmare."—*Old Kerry Records*, vol. i., p. 215.

Melchor Lavallin figures in the following suits in the Bill-books of the Exchequer Court in Dublin: (a) "Melcher Lavallin and Elizabeth his wife, *v.* John Asgill *et al.*," July 8, 1704; (b) "Chas. Hayes *v.* Jno. Asgill *et al.*," June 2, 1707; (c) "John Moore *v.* Melchor Levallin and Elizabeth his wife *et al.*," August 22, 1709; (d) "Mathew Ryan *v.* Melcher Lavellin *et al.*," May 20, 1709; (e) "George King *v.* Jno. Asgill *et al.*," June 28, 1709. The name John White occurs in bills *a*, *d* and *e*.

² Edward Herbert was Sheriff of Kerry in 1708. See Appendix, Document E.

³ For reference to Si· William Crosby see introductory note to XXXIV.

⁴ ἐρίονα, K.

⁵ ρτάεαῖβ, I.

“Fóghódo,¹ a mhúinnín aghur a uachtaríán, ceitíre pice
 ve leatbartaio ríol coirice von té béarfar cinn an
 ceatíaríu rín irteac aghur vo érocfar na cinn éadna a
 mullaó an éraínn trailíge atá ar an Ráit Mhóir.”

Dubhadarí Clann Tomáir uile gur mhóir aghur gur
 maic an luac raotáiríu rín. Leir rín vo toghadair amac
 ceatíaríu gaircúeac cum na gceann vo tabhairt irteac, mar
 vo bí brian Ó Dálaiḡ ó Culaḡ, Muiríu Ó Muimneacáin
 ó Énoc Óirneac,² Dáibí Seoḡac ó Lic Snáma, aghur Seón
 Caoimígeac ó Áiriac; vo leigeac leatíre mme leo marlón,
 aghur ní fear úinn a rcéala ó foim aleit. Vo cuiríeadair,
 mar an gceadna, Diaimairíu críona Ó Críonín gur an Róim
 cum an Excommunication vo bí ar Clóinn Tomáir vo
 toḡbáil oib ó aimiríu Doimairíu an ceatíaríuac pára den
 airm rín. Vo b'é adbaríu an Excommunication Diaimairíu
 na ngabarí .i. rínfeair an uachtaríán vo mairíad bídairí
 boit le buille ve cúl gíaráin marí o'íaríu ré oéiríe ar fon
 Dé airí; aghur ní fear úinn a rcéala ó foim aleit.

Anrion o'írouiḡ an tllaetaráin, Taḡ Dub, oá fearí
 oéac ve na Upstarts aghur ve na nuadairíle vo éainḡ cum
 raitíuríu le claitíreac aghur le cleairíuac³ vo cuirí marí
 ceannairíe ar an bPárlaimint. Dubhadarí Clann Tomáir
 nac fada vo beirí 1 gcár an oá fearí oéac rín o'fagáil.
 Leir rín vo toghadair amac oá fearí oéac ve boadairíe oána,
 oairíe, oibíe, oairíeairíe, oibíeairíe, gan truaḡ gan cairíe
 gan oadonac⁴ 1 gceatíaríu oib; oirí pé ní vo cuiríead
 aon neac den oá fearí oéac rín moimíe vo oéanairíe, vo
 bío⁴ ceatíaríu ve luic éitíḡ le n-a tóin aige, vo oearbíóac
 le oearbíóac le hincleac aghur le cuirí amac an ní
 ná cuadairíu aghur ná feadairíu mairíe. Ag ro ainmeanna an
 oá fearí oéac rín marí leannar:

Domnall Ó Maḡairíeac ó Úin Lóic; Seán Ó Seoḡairíeac

¹ Fóghódo, K.

² Oiríne, L.

³ críonnaet, I.

⁴ beir, C.; vo bí, K.

o'féadofaioir iairma na n-uasal do bí oá mbuairiamh de
fíoir do óibhir.

Dona¹ aghur tubairt buir briafruaige oiaib," ar ré,
aghur an² té ius buir gciall go mbeirio ré buir gcumhne
uaid. Ir fíoir naó fura tuicim de ápaill 'ná an beagán
oib-pan atá ma mbeaó do óibhir; óir do óibhir Dia
ias; aghur go noibirio ré rib-re n-a noiaio, a boada óana
oaoia oaoiteamla oiaibioe, óir ba maie an congnamh oóib
rib-re iur gac nio do cuirioir iompa do óeanamh. Aghur
ir fíoir ná maib óá éiuéa céao ó aimir Éibhir go haimir
Tuigéirur, aghur ó aimir Tuigéirur go haimir an oaria
hanniaoi de iúgib Sacpan aó i gcozaó aghur i gcoinrleao
le céile, do iéir maí aoir Camoen i n-a éiomuic; aghur ir
leir rin do luió tiomhallaó Dé oiaib-re; aó maia
pabáio mo éomaiule-re rib: ré rin, buir gceioeamh do
éiéigean, aghur cuir iuar de Dia aghur de óaoine; buir
n-eaglaí do óibhir; aghur i oaoib iairma na n-uasal do
iaóioir don goirca gan moill aó lám iaóta do éoingbáil
leo. Aghur ir fearu ro maí gléar éua" ar an t-uáóarain,
"ná maí do iunne mo³ finreair-ra .i. Cairibie Ceannóait
mac Dubéaig."

"Inuir oúinn, a uáóarain, cionnur do iunne an Aiteao
Tuao an aeall ioin ar íaoicéannaió Éieann."

"Ir fearu an éuir do bí ag Cairibie 'ná do bí ag
boadaib Sacpan Rí Séamur aghur a maó do óibhir le
fuao ir le fán ar ion a mbeir 'n-a Róimáioib; aghur tá
fíoir agam-ra gur de fíol aeangall tura aghur gur tie maíir
o'friafruaigir an íeéal ioin oíom; aghur ba óoia oúit
féaoaint ic íeáéan féin 'ná beir ag loigairiaóó eíeao
an aeall do iunne mo finreair-ra ar íaoicéannaió
Éieann, aghur ar an iúó Fiaó Fionnollaó i Maig Cú i
gConnaótaib."

Annoim do cuir an páilaimint don gáir⁴ arta aghur

¹ Don, K.

² pé, K.

³ buir, C.

⁴ rgaíre, C.

տոյնսօրս ուր քան Եանջան Ենարեա : “The Great God of Heaven and Earth preserve our most Gracious Protector, Ենօջ Եոյ, մաճ Մաճգաննա Եօօսար աճ Ըրօմին ռա չԵրօւսեանն.”

Եօ ճլաճօսար Եօսաճ Շլօմնե Մսւր ¹ քարչ ինօր քիւր
 ան չճանեօ ² Եօ իսննեօսար Եօսաճ աճ Ըսօմ ³ օրճ, ճսր
 ճէճիտ 1 ռ-օրօսճօ ճաճ. Ենջան Մաճգաննա Օ Ըրօմին
 1 Եոյր ռա իօրճաւ ճսր ան ճօմքճլօ քոմ ճս իմք Ը
 ճլար լնիճ ճսր լանաճ ճսր ճարք. Մար Եօ ճոնարք
 Րիօարօ Օջ Տաճ ան քոլլնսճօ ճս Մաճգաննա Ըր
 իսմնք Ըլօմնե Մսւր Ենջար ռ-Ը ճօմնիճ ճսր լարար
 ճօմք Ըօմք Ըր.

“Եօջօսար քօմ,” Ըր Մաճգաննա, “Ը ճօճիլ ռա
 իաճարք ճսր Ը ճօսար ան ճլիօճար ճսր Ը քիւր 1 Եքոլ
 ճօմք. ճսր, ճրօ Եօ ճրօճ ճսճ,” Ըր ք, “ճլօ
 ան լարօ ճաճ Ըճ ճս ճիւճ 1ճ ճան քճ Երսար իօննք
 քիմ ճսր 1 ճօմնիճ ճաճօ ռա ճսրօ ? ճսր ռա
 քիսեան ճի Եանք Ըր Ըրմսր մօ քճիճ-ք ճսր Ըր օրսմ
 մօ քլիճ ճսր քար մարիճ ճաճ Ըճ Ըճօն Եիմ մք, ճսր
 ճսր մօ 1ր օիք Ըր Տանչօ քանչ. ճսր ան ճաճ լա
 Եօ ճարքար Ըմաճ ան ճրօ ռօ ան ճլիճան քարճաճա
 քօ ճսմ ճսր իարիճ ճաճար ⁴ Ըճօն Եիմ լար, մար Եօ Եի
 Երիլլիճ Օ Երալլան ճսր Երալլան Օ Երիլլիճ,
 ճլիքաճ Եաւ ան Տիլլ, ճսր քօրքիւր ան Եանչոմ. Եօ
 իարիճ մար ան ճճաճնա քաճ ռ-Ըճաճ ճսր քաճ ռճարիճ
 ճալլաճ ճան Եօման Եօմ, ճօ ռ-Ը ռ-անլան քիճԵրսիճ
 ճօրքաճ ճսր Երալլօճ լօնա; ճաճ ճսր մարսիճ ան
 Եօման Եօ ճսրքիւր լիօմ ճսր ճսրքիւր-ք քիմ լիօմ Ը
 ճօճիլ ռա իաճարք.”

Եր քոմ ճօճար Րիօարօ լան Եսրն Եօ ճսմնեճլօճ
 ճսր Եալար Մաճգաննա օր ճօմն ռա ⁵ ճլար քսր լար.

¹ Եարման, C., I.

² Երօման քճ, K.

³ Եարման, K.

⁴ ճաճ, C., I.

⁵ ան ճարն, K.

բաւ ճշար բարձր է ինչ քան ճշար ու լեզ ճիւղ է ինչ քան
Լճիւն է.

[illegible][illegible]

“Do fíoil ašur oo fíráin ašur oo cionntiáct² oit, a míc tšaiōšín boiēt na ʒCpoiceann ašur na ʒcoinnleoiri³ oo bʰieit ar bočánaiḃ bočta, cá bʰuairiur ionnat féin oul aš comóiaḃ le Riocairu Oš mac Riocairu Stac? Ašur a bʰošaiēin bʰiéin mōrʒuišče baḃ čóiri ōuit a fíor a beit ašac ʒurab é céim iʀ aoirue oo bi ašet fēan iʀ ašet fínʰeairaiḃ ue m̃uinnctiri Scannláin iʀ ue m̃uinnctiri Račaille buáčail-leaēt cliabáin Uí Čaoim̃ .i. uaine uaral boēt ná raiḃ ue beačaiḃ le čeičpe céaḃ bliaðain ašge féin iʀ aš an muinnctiri oo čáinʒ ioime aēt oēt bʰeairainn uéaš ue muáčʰliaḃ nári fár fēari ná foirbe muam̃ airi. Ašur oo čuála-ra ʒo ʒcuiriʰue tuamba mōrʰbošaiš ó řobal Uí Čaoim̃ tʰiri tʰioišče or cionn tuamba m̃ic Cárričaiš m̃óiri i Mairiʰctiri loča Léin. Ašur, a bʰošaiēin bʰiéin, iʀ fíori nač fēioiri an reanʰocal ʒállua oo řápušāḃ, mari ačá: Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil.”

¹ Τρεορνιζεδόντ, Κ.

² ὁ οὐρανός. C.

³ ὑρίονάν, K.

Λειρ ριν το βυαίλ ματζαμáιν Ὁ Ἐρίονίν буίλλε οε
 έυαίλλε μόρι ευίλινν άρ α έλέιτέοις ορ ειονν αν έαίρην άρ
 Ριόεαίρὸ Ὡς mac Ριόεαίρὸς σταε ζυρ λεις ρυίλ άζυρ ρυίλμαέτ
 α έιन्न λειρ ζο ταλαίη. βυιρτεαρ το Ριόεαίρὸ άζυρ το
 έλσινν Μυιρρ άζυρ το βί αν βυιρεαό ζο τυλαίς Ηί έλσινν
 οίρεα.

Ὅ'έας έύις έέαο ρεαρ οίοβ άρ αν λάταίρ ριν; άζυρ
 ο'έας ματζαμáιν Ὁ Ἐρίονίν ζο ζυσο οά έίρ ριν λειρ αν
 μβολζαίς, .i. αν τέ το β'ρεαίρρ οε έλσινν αν ρίβοοαίς ριν,
 ταός Όυβ Ὁ Ἐρίονίν; άζυρ το ηαόηαίρεαό τρί τρσιζέτε ορ
 ειονν τυαμβά Μιε έάιρρεαίς Μόιρ ι Μαιιρττιρ λοέα λέιν έ.
 άς ρο αν ρεαίρελαοι άρ αν λιε ορ α έιονν :

ρεαρ λε έλεαίρβ ι ηζλαίρβ ριν άζατ, α λίος;
 mac αν άταίρ ιρ μεαίρα το ρυζαό ραν Ρίόζαέτ;
 mac αν έαίλε βίς ρμεαίρεα náρ σινίς ι ηζνίοιη;
 'η-α mac¹ ι β'ρλαίρεαρ βίόό άζατ ιρ conζαίβ α έρίοιρ!²

άς ριν βεαέα άζυρ τυαίρτζαβáiλ έαίός Όυβ Ηί
 έρίονίν άζυρ Μυιρρεαίρεαίς Ηί ζυοβέα, άζυρ Μαόη ένυιε
 αν τρυνίρ μαρ άρ βυιρεαό το έλσινν Μυιρρ άζυρ το
 Ριόεαίρὸ Ὡς σταε, άζυρ μαρ άρ έας έύις έέαο ρεαρ άρ αν
 λάταίρ ριν οίοβ; άζυρ βάρ ματζαμáιν Ηί έρίονίν λειρ
 αν μβολζαίς; άζυρ μαρ το ευιρεαό έ τρί τρσιζέτε ορ
 ειονν τυαμβά Μιε έάιρρεαίς Μόιρ ι Μαιιρττιρ λοέα λέιν,
 ζονυιζε ριν.

¹ 'ηά mac, I.; náρα mac, K.

² I. ends here.

LIII.

cum na bfilíðe.

Αν τὰ ἐταίρι Cormac mac Cartáin cec., αἷς ιαφφαὶὸς coηgnáim na bfilíðe
 4 n-αἷαὶὸ na oηocúpáíoe oo-ḡeibeað ó ἔαὸḡ ó nioḡbaptoáim.

Αν μαίρεαν Donncað foιpιtill O Maḡḡámna,
 Αη παραιοε φοpυpta popta na ḡceapιtyḡoapι;
 Oo mēapáim na n-oηcλαð a mēacḡ coḡaίo n-a ḡacḡ ḡuḡa,
 ḡo leaḡpαð loḡapḡa booaiḡ na hanḡúimpeacḡ.

- 5 Tα ἑίoι pαn Ráit páio ḡlan pēapcapi píoḡmáil,
 Oo maoiðim le páipḡ ḡpáðmáip mapi ḡpáio ḡpíoða;
 Ríomáim Seán Clápac oe ḡlan naib nOomnaill;
 Le oeimēap ι λáim ip cneaðac ḡac baḡlac cóipmēac.

- 10 Cά bpuil Aoúaḡán éiḡeap ιapḡapi páil,
 Nά taḡann paotapi tpiéan ná a piaoη n-aη noáil;
 Nó an oηiaḡon éacḡac éamonn pial oe bál,
 O'buι ḡcabaip[péin] oon ḡléip bað maaḡail ḡpáip.

LIII.—The above excerpt from a poem by the Rev. Cormac Mac Cartan (or Curtain) contains one of the few references to O'Rahilly by contemporaries that have come down to us. The author seeks the aid of the poets as a protection against the misdeeds of a certain Tadhg O'Riordan. The protection in such cases meant the raising of a public opinion against the individual. We have met this poem in only one MS., viz., 23 N. 21 in the Royal Irish Academy.

8. beap ḡac, MS.

LIV.

ԻՏ ՈՒՇԻՐՈ ՄԱՍՏԱ.

ՏԵՁԱՄԻՐ ՇՐԱՑԻՆ, ԸԸԸ, ԱՐ ԵՃՐ ԾԱԻՇ, ՄԱՇ ԿԵՁԱՄԱՆՆ ՎԵ ԵԱՐՐԱ-

ԻՐ ՈՒՇԻՐՈ ՄԱՍՐԱ ԱՆ ՇՐԵԱՆՆ ՎՕ ՇԱՐՈՒՆԵԱԾ,
 ԱՆ ՔԵՒԼԵ, ԱՆ ԼԵՂՅԵԱՆՆ 'Ր ԱՆ ԼՈՒՈՒՇԱՇՏ,
 ԱՆ ՄԱՐՈՆՆԱՇՏ, ԱՆ ԷՐԵԱՇՏ 'Ր ԱՆ ՈՒՄԼԵԱՇՏ,
 Օ Մ'ԷՃՅ ՔԵԱՐ ԼԵՂՅԵ ՇԱՇ ԼԻՆԵ.

- 5 ՈՒ ԿԻՃՈ ՆԱ ԿԵՂՅԵ ՔԵՒՆ ՎՕ ՇԱՐՈՒՄ,
 ՄՕ ԵՒ Ի ՈՒՇԻՐՈՆ ՈՒԼԼ ՇՕ ԼՈՒՈՒՄԱՐ;
 ՈՒ ԱՆ ՔԵԱՐ ՄԱՐԼ Օ ՇԱՐԵ ՇՆԱՐԸ ՇԱՐՈՒՇԵ,
 ՄԱՇ ԱՐՈՅՄԻՐ ՈՒՐ ԴՅԱՐՄԵՒՅ ՇՐՈՒՇԱ.

- ՈՒ ՄԱՐԵ ՄՐ ՆԱ ՔԵՒՄՔԻՐ ՎՕ ՄԻԵՐԻ;
 10 ՈՒ ԱՐՈՇԱՅՃԱՆ ՎՕ ԵՒ ՇՐԱԻԵՇԵԱՇ ԼՈՒՈՒՇԱ;
 ՈՒ ՔԼԱՆՆ ՎՕ ԼԱԾՐԱԾ ՇՕ ՄԻՐԵԱՇ;
 ԻՐ ՈՒ ԵՕՅԱՆ Մ'ՕՐՄԱՅՅ ԱՆ ՔԵՐԻԵՐՈՆ.

LIV.—The above is an extract from a pretty long elegy on David Barry, from the Bride, in the east of the Co. Cork, by James Green. We have not been able to fix the date; but it must have been composed after O'Rahilly's death, as his name is mentioned in a litany of poets not then living. This elegy occurs in the Murphy MSS., Maynooth, vol. x., and we have not found a second copy. Nos. LIII. and LIV., though not the work of our poet, help to throw light on the all too meagre accounts of his life known to us with certainty.

10. .i. ԱՐՈՇԱՅՃԱՆ Օ ԿԱՇԱՆԼԵ, MS.

11. ՔԼԱՆՆ, .i. ՔԼԱՆՆ, ՄԱՇ ԾՐԱՐՈՆ ԾՐՈՐՈՒՄԵ, MS.; *ibid.* ՄԻՐԵԱՇ, ԼՈՒՈՒՄԱՐ, MS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.*

The following documents from the Record Office, Dublin, illustrate in a striking manner several of the most important poems in this volume, especially poems II., VIII., XIII., XVII., XXI., XXX., XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVI., and Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh. They afford, moreover, valuable material for the genealogist and historian. Some were discovered only after the earlier poems had been printed off.

DOCUMENT A.

WILL OF MORTOGH GRIFFIN.

In the Name of God Amen. I Mortogh Griffin of Killarny in the county of Kerry Esqr being in perfect health and strenght, and as perfect in my senses as at any time of my life (praise be to God) yet Considering the uncertainty of life and the frailty of human nature Do make my last Will and Testament in manner following vizt:

Imprs. I bequeath my immortall Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping for a joyfull Resurrection and a blessed Immortality through the great mercy of God and the meritts and mediation of my Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ, and my body to the Earth to be decently interr'd at the discretion of such of my Exers as shall be next to me at the time of my death, And as to my worldly substance I leave and will that they may be disposed of in manner following

Item. I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Griffin als Archbold all my right title and Interest in and to the lands of Kilman als Killmacudd in the County of Dublin, to be by her enjoyed during the course of her naturall life in leiu and full satisfaction for all thirds Dowers and and Joyntures that she may pretend to Claim or expect out of any other part of my Estate Reall or Personal.

Item. I will and my will is, that my sister Ellen Griffin als Hehir's Children being three in number by her late husband Patrick Hehir deceased shall have and receive yearly out of my Estate the sum of thirty Pounds Sterl. for their support and maintenance untill the male children be fit to be bound to trades or Callings and afterwards when they are out of their times then they have One hundred pounds Le peice paid them and the like sume of one hundred pounds to the Daughter when she arrives at the age of Twenty one years or the day of her marriage provided she marrys by the Consent of my Exers. hereafter named or any two of them, Daniel Grady gent. if then living to be one, and if any of the said three Children shall dye the portion of such dying child and maintenance to be divided equally amongst the survivors.

Item. I will and my will is that ten pounds per ann. be paid to the minister and Church Wardens of the Parish of Killarny in the County of Kerry for the time being to be by them distributed as they shall think

* The orthography and contractions in the originals are not departed from, with the exception of putting as a general rule the year in Arabic numbers. In a few cases a précis of portion of a document is given. When this is so the actual wording of the document is put in inverted commas.

fitt towards the Reliefe of the poorest sort of Widows and Orphans during the Continuance of my Interest there and the first ten pounds to be paid immediately after my death.

Item. I will and my will is that if my wife shall think fitt to live in the County of Kerry that she shall and may have the use of my house and furniture plate and linnen during the time she shall live there unmarried and no Longer and that she may have the fields Called Garrymeale and Garrycamine at the Rent I am to pay for them.

Item. I will and earnestly recommend to my Exers. and Overseers hereafter named that all my just Debts and Servants wages be paid with all convenient Care and Speed.

Item. I Leave and bequeath to my Kinsman Edmond Griffin the ffarms I hold from the Earl of Insiquin in the County of Clare being part of the patrimony of my Ancestors and I also leave and bequeath to him all my stock of catle of all sorts that I shall dye possed. of with all my plate linnen and furniture after my wife's decease if she chooses to live and enjoy it in Kerry as hereinbefore mentioned, and likewise I leave to my said Kinsman Edmond Griffin my house Garden and Closes which my wife was to have after her Decease, or sooner if she shall not live in Kerry as aforesaid without being liable to any other payment or Acct. for the same than the Rents reserved thereout on the Leases or Contracts I hold them by.

Item. I leave and bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Disart in the County of Clare the sum of five pounds ster. to be paid them as soon after my Death as it conveniently can be done.

Item. Whereas all my freehold lands are all part of the lands forfeited by the late Revolution in this Kingdome and therefore Cannot by law be inherited possess'd or Tennanted by any person of the Popish Religion, of which persawsion my nearest Relations are, my will therefore is that such of the said lands as remaine after payment of the debts and Legacies herein before mentioned to be paid or such other debts as I shall owe at the time of my death shall be sold by my Exers hereafter named or the Survivor of them and that the produce thereof be applied by them or the Survivor of them to pay and discharge as (*sic*) my debts as aforesaid all the legacies herein mentioned and the residue to be disposed of as they shall think fitt.

Item. I do hereby nominate and appoint my dr. friend Charles May of the City of Dublin Esqr. and my well beloved Relations Daniel Grady of the said City of Dublin Gent and Edmond Griffin of Killarney Gent. to be Exers of this my last will and Testament.

Item. I also nominate and Appoint William Weldon of Grays Inn in the Kingdom of Great Brittain to be Overseers (*sic*) of this my last will and Testament.

Item. I leave and bequeath to my Exers. Charles May and Daniel Grady One hundred pounds sterl. Le peice, and the like sune of One hundred pounds to William Weldon Esqr. and I do hereby revoke all other Wills or dispositions made by me heretofore and declare this to be my only last Will and Testament. As Witness my hand and Seale at Dublin the twenty-third Day of february Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and twelve 1712/3.

M. Griffin
be the last will
presence of us
Archdekin.

loco
sigilli

Sign'd seal'd publish'd and declar'd this to
and Testament of the said Mortogh Griffin in
Richard Hedges, Char. May, E. G. Laffan, Peter

DOCUMENT B.

WILL OF TIMOTHY CRONIN.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the holy Ghost Amen, blessed be the holy and undivided trinity now and ever, world without end.

I, Timothy Cronin of Killarney in the County of Kerry, being in perfect sense and memory and considering the uncertainty of this frayle and wretched world doe make this as my last will and Testamt. hereby revoking and annulling all former wills by me made.

I bequeath my soul to God almighty my Creator and redeemer, and my body to the earth rotness and worms, to be interred as near my Childrens' grave as my friends shall think proper and that with as little noyse and trouble as they can. I repent my sinns with all my heart and that for the Love of God and doe freely abandon all temporal goods which are but meer vanity.

As to what substance God has pleased to bless me with I leave it to be disposed of and distributed as my Executrs. shall think fitt first paying all my debts with all convenient speed out of the same and I doe appoint nominate and ordayne my dear wife Honnor Cronin and my Sons Widdow Mary Cronin (they continueing widdows) and my onely Son Phillip Cronin, my Brother Daniel Cronin, Daniel Duggane of Cnockinane and Mr. James Webb of the City of Dublin my Executrs to this my last Will.

And my will is that the sole managemt. of this my will and of what substance I dye possessed of shall be soly managed by my dear Wife, and such of the other Executrs. as she shall think fitt to joyne her, without rendering any acct. for the same but to doe it to the best of her skill and judgmt., she continueing a Widdow as aforesaid and shu'd she alter her condition and take another husband its my will she shall acct with my onely son now living Phillip Cronin and the rest of my Executrs. and Grandson Daniel (? orig. frayed) Cronin for what part of my substance shall come to her hands from (the time) of my death to such time as she shall take to another husband allowing (? her) forty pounds in full of any dower or thirds or any other demand shee may have to any part of my substance as my wife.

I recommend my dear wife and Daughter in Law and my orphants to the Honble. Valentine Browne and William Weldon Esqr. and to my truely hond. friend Captn. Hedges to stand their friend and see justice don them And the Honble. Coll. Hassett and my dear friend Mr. John Mason to be friends to my dear decd. son Derby Cronin's widdow and children, and forasmuch as I have sevell. Grandchildren by my Daughters it is my will that thoe (? there) shall be within three years after my death (my debts being first payed) the sune of thirty shillings layed out for such of them as will be under age and putt in the hands of such as my dear wife and the rest of my Executrs shall think fitt and that an english shilling be payed to each of my Daughters husbands in full discharge of any right or pretence that they or any of their children may have by way of legacy (— ?) or any other pretence whatsoever to any part of what substance I shall dye possessed.

In witness whereof I hereunto sett my hand and seale this first day of march seventeen hundred and nineteen twenty 1719/20. T. Cronin. Signed and sealed in presence of us. Denis ffalvey Danll. Cronine, Jams. Mahony, Der. Ffalvy.

(Probate granted 3 November 1726.)

DOCUMENT C.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

CRONIN V. SIR M. DEANE.

12 Nov., 1706.

To the honble. ye Chancellr. Treasr. Lord Chief Baron and ye Rest of ye Barons of her Maties Court of Exchequer in Ireland, humbly Sheweth unto your honours your supplt and dayly orators Timothy Cronine of Killarney in the County of Kerry gent and Dominick Walters of ye City of Corke Inkeeper, her Maties Debrs and farmers that whereas Sr Mathew Deane of Droumore in the County of Corke Knt. & yr supplt Cronine before the late wars of this Kingdom of Ireland had severall dealings in the sd County of Corke yt. by meanes of ye fair & just dealings yt ye sd Sr. Mathew received at yr supplt. Cronin's hands and ye severall faithful services reced by him from yr Supplt Cronine in ye year 1688 all along ye sd late warrs the sd Sr. Mathew severall times & in the prence of severall credible persons declared his extraordinary kindness & friendship towards yor. Supplt Cronine and in particular on or abt the thirteenth day of January 1691 he past unto yor Supplt Cronine a lease of ye lands of Noghavall & Knocklevane with all the subdenominations thereunto belonging for the term of ninety nine years at forty pounds the first year of the said term, fifty pounds the second year, sixty pounds the third year, sixty five pounds the fourth year, & seventy pounds yearly thereafter to the end of eleven years, and Eighty pounds yearly or thereabouts dureing the remainder of ye sd term (that ye) sd Sr. Mathew did at ye time of perfecting ye sd Lease declare yt yr supplt Cronine had twenty pounds a year clear in the sd farme, of what ye sd Sir Mathew wd get from another yt he thought it little enough for yr supplt Cronine considering ye severall good services done to him by yor. sd Supplt. Cronine. That yor. supplt. Cronine by virtue of ye sd. Demise on or about May 1692 entered and became possed of parte of ye sd lands of Noghavall and Knocklevane but not of ye lands of Laughtley wch was demised by ye sd Sr. Math. as parte and parcell of ye sd lands of Noghavall and Knocklevan, & did often make mention it was soe, wch is and was worth twelve pounds per ann. Yt. a Gristmill then stood on ye sd lands of Noghavall wch was set by ye sd. Sr. Mathew to yr Suplt Cronine in ye sd Demise wch was really worth twelve pounds per ann., & being set as aforesaid by a prior lease from ye sd. Sr. Mathew he made no manner of question thereof unto yr. Supplt. Cronine, yr Supplt Cronine no way questioning but yt. ye sd. mill is (? was) as intended by ye sd Sr. Mathew to be enjoyed by yr. Supplt. pursuant to ye sd. Lease; yr. Supplt Cronine further sheweth yt. ye sd. lands of Noghavall being mountanie lands and lying neare & close to ye County of Kerry where Toryes & Rapparees did constantly frequent, by wch. meanes yr. Supplt Cronine durst not send his owne cattle to make use of ye sd. lands, neither could he get any Tennts. yt would venture to come & live on ye same to make any advantage thereof, vt on or about ye month of October 1692 ye Drivrs. of ye then Collectr of ye District of Mallow came on ye sd. lands to drive for quitrent, but found no distress for ye reasons aforesaid on ye said lands yr supplt Cronine repaired to ye sd Sr. Mathew Deane & acquainted him thereof, who thereupon Desir'd yr. Supplt. Cronine to manage matters so as ye sd. lands may be returned waste, for yt he expected yt ye then next parliament yt. sat would take into theire considn. ye wast lands lying upon Protestts hands throughout ye whole kingdom & yt ye sd. Sr Mathew together with yr. Supplt Cronine applied ymselves to ye then collector & prevailed.

on him to return ye sd. lands waste to ye then Comrs of ye Revenue at wch time ye sd Sr. Mathew desir'd yr. Supplt Cronine to Dispose of ye sd. Lands to ye best advantage for his use, & would expect no more from him yr Supplt Cronine out of ye same other than wt your Supplt Cronine would make thereof & yt he would allow yr Supplt Cronine a Considr for yr sd. Supplts trouble & care therein, Declareing then as he often did before yt he intended yt farme for yr Supplt Cronine to get by, & not to be any way a looser yr Supplt Cronine haveing Deserv'd more kindness at his hands, yt yr Supplt Cronine thereupon did encourage Graziers & some few Tennts to come and inhabit ye sd lands, yt yr Supplt. Cronine afterwards gave ye sd. Sr. Mathew a returne, or list of names, of such Graziers, or tennts. as were on ye sd. lands wth an acct. of wt. was due from each of ym in particular who afterwds by himself & ordrs recd. as well ye rent yt. fell due on ym. as ye grazeing mony and converted ye same to his own use. Yr. Supplt Cronine further sheweth yt he continued manageing ye sd. ffarme & sevl other of ye concerns of ye sd Sr Mathew by making sevl journeys to Dublin & elsewhere in & abt. ye sd. Sr Mathew's Concerns from May 1692 untill Aprill 1695 at wch time yr. Supplt Cronine surrendred ye said lease unto ye sd Sr. Mathew yr. Supplt. receiveing no manner of benefit thereby yt. ye sd. Sr. Mathew at ye time of sd surrendr. & severall times before & since in ye presence of sevl. credible persons promised to befriend yr. Supplt. Cronine in any thing yt. did or would lye in his power as well to make him satisfacon for ye sevl. services trouble & care taken by yr. Supplt Cronine in and abt. ye sd. ffarme, as ye services done by yr. supplt. to him in ye time of ye sd. late warrs by preserving and keepeng parte of his stock wch he intrusted him with when himself was forc'd to goe for Engl'd to ye hazard of yr Supplt Cronine's life & substance yt about ye yeare 1694 & before ye sd surrendr Edwd Dodsworth Esq Collectr of Mallow in whose District ye sd lands of Noghavall etc lay, spoke to ye sd Sr. Mathew in yr. Supplt Cronine's presence telling him yt. ye Comrs. of ye Revenue had directed him not to return any lands wast without an affidt. thereof, & yt ye yearly Quitrent could not be made thereof yt ye sd Sr Mathew thereupon got one John Moore to make affidt before one John Sullivane of Corke one of ye Mars. Extraordinary for takeing affdits in ye country, wch affidt was deliverd by ye sd. Sr. Mathew to ye sd Edwd Dodsworth in yr. Supplt Cronine & sevl other's presence, who afterwards got ye benefit thereof, as ye rest of ye Protestts of ye Kdome yt had waste lands, yt ye sd Sr Mathew being in November 1700 in Dublin did earnestly write to yr. Supplt. Cronine to be with him with all speed in Dublin at a certain day assuring yr. supplt yt he would consider him extraordinary well for his trouble, yt yr. supplt. who then was in Kerry receiveing an actt. thereof from Mr. Robert Deane ye sd Sr Mathew's Son & yr supplt having then but five days to repaire to Dublin to be there ye day appted by ye sd. Sr. Mathew prepared himself for ye sd. journey wth a servt. and two horses, least one of ye horses would not performe ye sd journey yr. Supplt. Cronine being a heavy man & stricken in yeares & being then concern'd in ye managmt. of severall Gentlemen's concerns in ye countr y & himself a ffarmer yt. pd. betwixt foure and five hundred pounds a yeare rent for farmes he held in ye countys of Corke & Kerry with much adoo went to Dublin to ye sd Sr Mathew ye day appted neglecting all his owne concerns, where ye sd Sr. Mathew kept him six weeks together at yr supplts owne Cost and charges, Excepting two pounds six shills wch he paid to yr. Supplt wch came very shorte to pay yr. supplt his servt. & two horses charges ye sd six Weekes, but ye sd Sr. Mathew faithfully promised yt he would further Consider yr Supplt Cronine in ye accts betwixt him & yr. sd. Supplt, yt in October 1703 Captn Richard Hedges agent & Receiver for ye Corporation for making Hollow Sword blades in England came

to yr Supplts house at Droumskehy in ye sd county of Corke to be informed by yr Supplt. (who he heard was Agent & Manager of ye Estate of Captain Daniel O Kieffe in his life time & before any forfeiture of his Estate) how ye sd Estate lay, & where. yt yr. Supplt was not at all free to give ye sd Hedges any acct. thereof least it may prove any way offensive to ye sd Sr. Mathew, went ye very same day to ye sd Sr Mathew, & acquted. him thereof, who seemed very well pleased & thankfull to yr. Supplt. yt. before yr. Supplt parted ye sd. Sr. Mathew, he earnestly desired him ye sd Sr. Mathew yt they would come to acct one with another wch ye sd Sr. Mathew prolonged, still professing a greate deale of frdship & kindness to yr. Supplt notwithstanding wch ye sd. Sr. Mathew within two or three days after met yr. Supplt in ye city of Corke & told yr. Supplt. Cronine yt. he came thither in hopes to see ye sd. Hedges & Desired yr Supplt to find out ye sd Hedges yt he ye sd. Sr. Mathew would waite on him yt ye sd Sr. Mat. in ye meane time tooke out two sevl actns out of ye tholsell Court of Corke ye one for a hundred and fifty pounds & ye other for a hundred pounds or thereabouts knowing yt. yr Supplt. was a stranger in ye said city & ye times bad & Designing to breake yr. Supplts Credit, & himself and his son in law both aldermen of ye sd. City, yt. yr. Supplt could get no City Securities Immediately caused yr supplt to be arrested and taken upon ye sd two actons to wch yr Supplt was forced to Enter City Baile yt yr Supplt Immediately repaired to John Galway Esqr. Council at law and stated ye case betwixt him yr supplt and ye sd Sr Mathew to him, as it is herein set forth who declared to yr. Supplt. yt he had right in Equity to be relieved agt ye sd. actons yt as yr. Supplt was leaveing ye sd Mr Galway who fully assured yr. Supplt yt. ye. sd. Sr Mathew should never have any recovery agt yr. Supplt on acct. of ye rents of Noghavall as aforesaid yr. Supplt met ye. sd. Sr. Mathew neare ye sd Mr. Galway's house where ye sd Sr. Mathew seemed to be surpriz'd to see yr. Supplt. at libty & spoke to yr. Supplt & told him he did not thinke yt. yr. Supplt was soe well befrd in ye City as to get baile soe soon & told yr. Supplt alsoe yt. he hoped yt. Mr. Galway did not take a fee agt him, he being always ye said Deane's Councill whereupon yr. Supplt told him yt he had Mr Galways advise agt him & told ye sd Sr. Mathew before sevl credible persons yt. he made yr. Supplt Cronine but a very indifferent returne to ye sevl good services offices & Expences made by yr supplt towards him as well before ye Warrs, in ye Warrs, & since ye sd. Warrs, yt ye sd. Sr. Mathew then told yr. Supplt Cronine yt he was sorry for what was done it being done out of passion & said yt he hoped yr. Supplt & he would not goe to law after ye long Dealeings & right understanding, to wch yr. supplt. made answer yt he was not willing to put up ye matter before such time as yr. Supplt should file a bill agt him, ye sd. Sr. Mathew, before yr honrs in this honble Court to have or know yr honrs judgmt whether it was lawfull for ye sd Sr. Mathew to recover a full rent out of lands wch he himself procur'd by affidt. not to be worth ye yearely Quitrent for which he had an abatement of twenty foure pounds per ann. for three yeares as other Protestts had for waste lands, & received wt fell due from ye tennts & Grasiers of ye sd. lands during yt time, yt thereupon ye sd Sr. Mathew made answer yt he was very free to refferr ye whole matter to ye sd John Galway to wch yr Supplt freely consented & to yt end ye sd Sr. Mathew & yr. Supplt. enter'd into bonds of three hundred pounds each to ye other to stand to ye Doome & adwd. of ye sd John Galway for & touching ye sd. action then Depending in ye sd tholsell Court of Corke yt in ye sd. bond perfected by yr. supplt to ye sd Sr. Mathew yr Supplt. Walters was jointly and severally bound wth yr. Supplt. Cronine conditioned for ye true performance of ye sd. adwd. as by ye sd. bond may appeare, yt ye sd John Galway thereupon takeing upon himself ye Decideing of ye sd.

Differences soe Depending in ye sd. tholsel Court did on ye thirtieth day of November 1703 make his adwd. in writeing and thereby ordered yr Supplt to Satisfye and pay unto ye said Sr. Mathew ye sume of twenty six pounds foure shill & a penny sterl to be paid in two equall payments, ye first paymt thereof to be made on ye first of May following & ye second on ye first day of November following as by ye sd adwd. may more at large appeare. yt in ye sd adwd it is set forth yt it was insisted upon by yr Supplt & gave prooffe to it, yt a mill on ye sd lands valued twelve pounds yearly was Detained from him by one Grandon to whome ye sd. Sr. Mathew set ye same prior to ye Demise set yr. Supplt. & yt ye. sd. Grandon paid his rent in Meale or otherwise to ye sd Sr. Mathew, for wch ye sd. Galway adwarded no allowance to yr. supplt. yt. ye. sd. John Galway alsoe by ye said adward doth set forth in ye words follg : alsoe Cronine insisted upon & proved yt at Sr Mathews Instance & for his service he made a journey to Dublin in Nober 1703 continued at his owne expences for six weekes for which he Deemed twenty pounds, two Guinys whereof he confessed to have recd. yet ye sd John Galway did not by his sd adwd. order ye remaindr parte thereof, or any considn. for ye same but excluded yr. Supplt. from makeing any further challenge for ye same for wch & ye sevell. other hardships yr supplt conceived to have been done him by ye. sd. adward in matters not intended to be referred to him ye sd Galway as by ye Condns of ye sd bonds may appeare yr supplt protested agt. ye. sd. adwd as he humbly conceiveth was just and lawfull for him to doe. Yr. supplt. further sheweth yt ye sd Sr. Mathew did then earnestly desire yr. Supplt to perfect ye sd bonds for ye payment of ye sd twenty six pounds foure shill and a penny pursuant to ye sd. adwd. wch yr. supplt refused & still doth refuse to doe for ye reasons aforesaid he ye sd Sr. Mathew afterwds seemed very willing, & alsoe sent to yr supplt. yt he would never demand ye contents of ye said adwd. provided yr Supplt would not appeare agt him in order to manage or sollicite any cause in ye behalfe of ye said Corporation of hollow blades. Yr. supplt Cronine further sheweth yt. yr. Supplt heard & believes yt. ye sd. John Galway at ye time of his signing ye said adward sometimes after his giving of sd. adwd, he having not well considered and being as yr. Supplt was credibly informed touched his conscience yt he had thereby wronged yr. Supplt. did advise ye sd Sr. Mathew not to Expect any benefitt thereby, wch ye sd Sr. Mathew ever since observed by makeing noe manner of Challenge or Demd. of ye sd. twenty six pounds foure shill and a penny either of this Supplt, or his said security tho' daily in his sight, untill after ye last Summer Assize 1706 there was a nisi prius brought by ye sd Sr. Mathew agt. ye sd. Corporation at wch tryall yr. Supplt. Cronine at ye request of ye sd Sr. Mathew appeared in order to prove a deed for him wch yr. Supplt accordingly did being a subscribing witness to ye same & being cross examined by ye Councill of ye sd. Corporation yr. Supplt. could not avoide declareing ye truth of his knowledge a verdict was found for ye sd Corporation ; yt. ye sd Sr. Mathew apprehending ye sd. verdict was found upon yr. Supplt Cronine's Evidence Declared yt he would not spare ye spending of a thousand pounds or some such great sume to be revenged on yr. Supplt Cronine, or any that belonged to him. Now so it is yt ye. sd. Sr. Mathew to yt end had very soone after ye sd assize was over arrested yr. Suppliant Domk. Walters in Corke upon ye said bond of three hundred pounds Enter'd into by yr Supplt. Cronine, yr. Supplt Domk Walters for ye performance of ye said adward to wch yr. Supplt Domk gave baile & removed the same into her Maties court of Chiefe place (? Pleas) in Dublin where it now Depends, ye sd Sr. Mathew intending & Designing most unconscionably contrary to all Equity & good Conscience to ye great cost Damage & prejudice of both yr. Suppliants, who are like to be thereby

much Disabled to pay ye Debts due of ym to her said Matie in her Exchequer in Dublin, obtaineing judgmt & Exn. agt. yr. Supplt Walters on ye same ye premisses tenderly considered, and for yt yr. Supplts have no remedy at comon Law to be relieved in ye premisses ye said bond being theire act & Deed having nothing to plead at Barr agt. ye same, yet hope yt ye sd Sr. Mathew Deane being touched in his Conscience will ingeniously confess ye truth of all & singular ye premisses upon his corporall Oath to be taken on (ye holy) Evangelist to this yr. Supplts bill. To the end therefore yr. supplts may be relieved in all & singular ye premisses according to Equity & good Conscience & have as well the Injunctn of this honble Court for stopping ye sd. Sr. Mathew Deane & Councils, Attorneys, Agents & Solicitors from any further prosecution upon ye sd. bond untill ye heareing of this cause before yr. honours, as her Maties Writ of Duces tecum for bringing ye said adwd. & bond into this honble Court to be cancelled for ye reasons aforesaid & yt. ye. sd. Sr. Mathew Deane may answer all & singular ye premisses upon his corporall Oath & in his said answer particularly set forth & declare whether your supplt. Cronine was any way serviceable to him at ye Summer Assize held for ye County of Cork in ye Yeare 1688, & how serviceable, & in what & whether yr. supplt. Cronine was not like to be brought to trouble for Exposeing or takeing his parte in those times agt those that sued him then, whether yr. supplt was not chiefly ye meanes of hind'ring sevell. decrees yt were obtained agt ye sd Sr. Mathew & procured by yr. Supplt Cronine to be supersedeed & whether yr supplt. did not in ye same yeare after ye sd Assize appeare for him upon sevell references from ye sd assize upon Civill bills preferred agt him & whether yr. supplt did appeare for him very zealous upon ye sd references, & whether did he ye sd Sr. Mathew afterwards acknowledge yr Supplt's sd services in sevell letters to yr. Supplt & whether doth he know or remember yt yr Supplt recd. many rebukes from sevell persons then in authority for appeareing soe Earnest for him ye sd Sr Mathew, & how serviceable were yr Supplts endeavours in those days & whether in ye month of January 1688 being in ye height of troubles in those countrys yr Supplt did appeare sevell times in ye rescueing of sevell persons who were Rapparieing away ye said Sr. Mathew's Stock & whether in particular at ye time he was going for England he did not intrust ye number of forty heads of young black cattle in yr supplts hands & whether had he any acct of ye sd cattle back & wt acct & whether he signed any certificate unto yr Supplt Confessing yr. Supplts honest Dischargeing ye trust Reposed in him by ye sd Sr. Mathew, or whether did he at any time & how often Declare, & to whome by name yt he did not get soe much of all ye personall Estate left behind him in this Kdome. as he had from yr. Supplt Cronine & whether after ye surrender of Corke & before ye capitulation of Limericke yr. Supplt did not come to ye sd Sr Mathew in Corke, whether did he not then Declare his kind acknowledgmt of yr. Supplt Cronines said former services & Desired yr. Supplt Cronine when ye Contry was settled & reduced should come to him & yt he would make unto him a beneficiall lease of ye sd lds. of Noghavall, & yt he may also set forth & Declare whether he did not afterwards abt. ye beginning of Jany 1691 write to yr. Supplt. Cronine to meet him at Mallow ye third of Janry aforesd & whether he did not then set unto yr Supplt Cronine ye said lease of Noghavall & Declared yt he Designed yt yr Supplt should get well by ye same & whether he did not then declare yt he abated unto yr. supplt. twenty pounds of wt. another would give for ye same yearly; & yt he may alsoe set forth & Declare whether he did make any Exceptions of ye Grist mill of Noghavall at ye time of his passing ye said lease to yr. Supplt. & whether did he then make any mention of ye lands of Laghtley to be parte of ye sd. lands so Demised by yr. Supplt & whether doth he know or hath he

credibly heard yt yr. Supplt was ever possed. of ye said mill or of ye said lands of Laghtley pursuant to ye sd lease & yt he may also set forth & Declare whether yr. Supplt did not in October 1692 waite of him ye Sd Sr Mathew giving him an acct yt ye sd. farme of Noghavall was soe haunted by toryes & Rapparees yt it could not be inhabited neither could he get ye possion of ye sd. mill or of ye sd. lands of Laghtley & Desired ye sd Sr. Mathew to take ye same into his owne hands, & whether yr. Supplt Cronine did not give him an acct yt ye Drivr. of ye Qt. rt. were also there in order to Drive ye Gale of Qt. rt. yt. was then due and whether he then Desired yr Supplt Cronine to order matts soe as yt. ye said lands be returned waste & whether he did not then Declare yt he hoped yt. ye. next Parliamt would take a course with such lands as lay waste upon Protestts. hands & whether he did not then Desire yr. Supplt. Cronine to goe along with him to ye then Collectr. & Declare to him yt. yr. Supplt. Cronine surrendred ye lands of Noghavall, because he could not make ye yearly Qt. rt. thereof & whether did not ye sd Collector then returne them waste, & yt he may also set forth and declare whether yr Supplt. Cronine did not from time to time return him an acct. of what tennts. & Grasrs. made use of ye sd lands & whether did he or any other by his orders & who by meane (? name) receive wt. rent & grazeing money was made thereof & whether he did not often tell yr. Supplt Cronine yt he expected noe more out of ye sd lands than wt. yr. Supplt. could make thereof, & yt he may further set forth & Declare whether yr. Supplt Cronine was not Employed by him abt any other Concerns from May 1692 to May 1695 or made any or what journeys to Dublin in & abt ye sd Sr. Mathew's Concerns, & whether did he ye sd. Sr. Mathew acknowledge & owne yr. Supplt Cronine's Extraordinary Care abt his concerns in Genll. & in particular abt. ye Difference betwixt him & mr. Wm. Ballard & others & what benefit or advantage did he get thereby or wt Disadvantage was he like to lye under if yr. Supplt Cronine had not concern'd himself therein & yt he may also sett forth & Declare whether Edwd Dodsworth Esqr then & now Collector of Mallow did not tell him ye sd. Sr Mathew yt. he could not Expect an Abatement of sd. Qt. rt. without procureing an affdtt yt. ye sd. lands of Noghavall etc did not produce the yearly Qt. rt. & whether ye. sd. Sr. Mathew did not afterwards procure & Deliver unto ye sd. Dodsworth such an affdtt. & had he not an abatemt. of ye said qt. rt. accordingly, if soe, why & wherefore should he Challenge yr. Supplt. Cronine for any rent more than ye yearly Qt. rt. for wch. himself had an abatement, & yt he may alsoe further set forth & Declare whether he did not abt ye later end of October 1700 write to yr Supplt. Cronine into ye Contry earnestly Desireing yr Supplt to be with him in Dublin abt ye seventeenth of November. follg. wch letter or notice thereof came to yr. Supplt Cronine's hands ye twelvth of November in ye county of Kerry whether yr Supplt did not accordingly waite of him in Dublin ye Day appted., whether did he not Detaine yr. Supplt. there six weekes, or any other or wt time, at yr Supplts. owne cost & Charges, or whether doth he know, or hath heard yt yr. Supplt. was a Considerable ffarmer in ye Countyes of Corke & Kerry & whether he made yr. Supplt. any other & wt satisfacon for yt. or any other service yt yr. supplt had ever made him whether did not yr. Supplt. abt. ye later end of October 1703 Desire ye sd Sr Mathew to settle acct. with him whether yr supplt. did not then tell him yt. Captn Richd Hedges was at yr. Supplts house yr. supplt Cronine being then tennt to ye Corporation aforesd. whether yr. sd supplt Cronine did not then advise ye sd. Sr Mathew Deane to meete ye sd Hedges & to Compound or otherwise agree with him ye sd Hedges abt. his Challenges to some lands yt were then in possion of ye sd. Sr. Mathew or his tennts. whether yr sd Supplt. told him ye sd. Sr. Mathew yt if he neglected it ye said Hedges or Corporation for whome

he managed should have ye beter of him whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew did not then seeme very thankful to yr. Supplt Cronine whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew (did not) in three or foure days after goe to Corke where he met yr. Supplt. Cronine & told him he came there in order to accomodation with ye sd. Hedges for ye sd. lands & whether he desired yr sd. Supplt. Cronine to bring him & ye sd. Hedges together & whether he did not in ye meanetime take out two sevl. actions agt. yr. Supplt Cronine, whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew did not take out ye sd. actions out of prejudice & with a Design to breake yr said Supplt. Cronine's Credit thinking he could not get City baile for ye said actions, whether ye sd Sr. Mat : was not sorry to see yr. Supplt. at liberty & whether he met yr. supplt. Cronine neare ye sd. Galway's house in Corke & then propose an arbitration to yr. Supplt & tell him it was out of passion he tooke out ye sd actions agt yr. Supplt. Cronine, whether yr. Supplt. Cronine then seemed unwilling to referr it untill ye sd. Sr. Mathew had given his answer in Chancery to yr. Supplt Cronine's bill, whether he did not then say yt ye sd. Galway did not take a fee agt. him & yt he was his standing Council whether yr Supplt Cronine did not tell him he would referr it to nobody but ye sd. Galway because he then had his advice & whether ye said Sir Mat did not alsoe say he had rather referr it to Mr. Galway then ye law & whether ye sd. Galway did not then tell him ye sd. Sr. Mat. yt. he had given his advise agt him & yt he may expect his judgmt. ye same way if he had not informed him of more than yr. Supplt Cronine did before & whether there was any more referred to ye sd Galway then ye actions then Depending in ye Tholsell of ye said City of Corke, & whether it is not soe Expressivly mentioned in ye bonds then perfected by yr. Supplt Cronine & his security & whether ye sd. Sr. Mat. does not know yt. ye sd. John Galway went further then was refferred to him by ye sd. bonds of Submission particularly abt. yr. Supplt. Cronine's journey to Dublin in or abt November 1700 & whether yr Supplt Cronine did not Imediatly protest agt. ye sd. adwd. & Desired ye sd. Sr. Mat. to proceed on his actions at law in ye tholsell aforesd. & whether ye sd. Sr. Mat. seemd. to yr. Supplt. yt. he was Convinced he ought not to Demd. ye benefit of ye said adwd. whether ye sd. John Galway did ever advise him yt he did not Sufficiently consider yr. Supplt. Cronine's case, whether ye sd Sr. Mathew at severall times, & by sevl persons send word to yr Supplt Cronine yt if yr. supplt did not appeare in ye managmt & Directing of ye prosecucon of ye sevl suites depending between ye said Corpn. & him ye sd Sr Mathew yt he would never demd ye contents of ye said adwd. & whether he did not often express or say he would keepe it as a hank over both yr. supplts & also set forth & Declare, wt. Induced him to forbear with yr Supplt Walters since the publishing of ye sd adward yr. supplt Walters haveing then and ever since lived in ye said City of Corke, and whether if yr. Supplt Cronine had not appear'd upon ye tryall which was between ye sd. Corporation and ye said Sr. Mathew ye last Summer Assize at Corke whether he wou'd bring any action upon ye sd bond agt yr. supplts for or on acct. of said adwd. & that he may shew cause if any he can why yr. Supplts should not be further relieved in all & singular ye premisses according to Equity & good conscience. May it therefore please yr. honrs. to grant unto yr. Supplts her Maties most gracious Writt of Spna with a Duces tecum to be directed to ye sd. Sr. Mat. Deane thereby commanding him at a certain day & under a certain paine therein to be limited personally to appeare before yr. honrs in this honble court to answer ye above premisses upon his corporall cath & to bring with him ye sd adwd & bond to be Cancell'd, as alsoe her Maties Writ of Injunctn. to be Directed to ye sd. Sr. Mathew Deane his Councils Atts. Agents & Sollicitrs thereby comanding them them & Every of ym. to succease from any further prosecucon of law agt. yr. Suplts. on ye sd

bon1 or either of them untill ye heareing of this cause before yr. honrs & further to stand to and abide such further ordrs & Directions herein for ye reliefe of yr. Suplts as to yr Honrs will seeme meete. And they will ever pray &c.

DOCUMENT D.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

MAYWE V. GRIFFIN.

30 JULY, 1707.

This is a bill seeking the sum of £22 10 6 for the drawing of timber to the forge &c., at Killarney & to Kenmare. Maywe was "late of Killarney." John Asgill became possed of lands of Ld. Kenmare on or about May 1703 " & being soe possed he the sd. John Asgill did sett up Iron worke and severall other Improvements on the sd Estate. That one Mortogh Griffin & one of the Defts to this bill with & for the sd. Asgill in such Iron worke, and also Receiver & Manager of the sd John Asgills concerns in the sd County of Kerry; that one Francis Jones Clarke to the sd. Iron worke did on or (upon) the first day of March 1703 sent for yr Suplt knoweing or hearing that he had two or three plowes of horses and draft Bullocks & oxen, treated & agreed with yr Suplt to draw all ye tymber that cutt & squared in ye Woods of Killheelane & Ballynamuanagh for the forge." At a certain rate he drew 45 pieces of sq. timber as per agreemt to 1st May foll^r., 6 tons from Ballynamuanagh & 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ from Killheelane " that one teige Cronine of Killarny one other of the defts to this bill did in the month of October 1704, assumed to pay unto your Supplt five shillgs for each ton that he would draw of the Market & Courthouse tymber from Killanoss to Killarny Towne according as one Captn Dermod Conner who was appointed contriver to oversee the repairing of the sd Market and Court House aforesd. He the said Cronine being one other of the agents and Managers then & before Eyther by the sd. Asgills appointmt or under the sd. Griffin in and about the sd Asgills concerns in the County aforesd. Pursuant to such agreement your Supplt drew six tons of sq. tymber from the said woods to the market house aforesd in the month aforesd., being in the dept of Winter all wch tymber & soe drawn your supplt gave an acct thereof sworn & attested under a magesteratts hand to the said Cronine who was the only man Impowered to accot. discount & discharge for the same or any other service done for the sd. Asgill or Griffin in the concerns aforesd. Yor. Suplt further Sheweth that one Marten Knowles one of the Sargents of the sd Asgills woods, and then in the service, owed yr. Supplt. one pound five shill. which sum the defd. Cronine assumed to pay your supplt in behalfe of Arthur Donoghue Daniell Dyer Morgan Rahilly and severall others that were Indebted to the said Knowles & dealing with the sd Cronine, & who owed that sum to the sd. Knowles and more money upon which promise yor. Supplt did discharge Marten Knowles of the said one pound five shillings. Your Supplt also sheweth that the sd deft Cronine Received two severall notes in behalf of yr. Supplt. from one Robert. Emly and Stephen Hassett for the sum of six shillings od pence & charged them severally for each mans proportion & detained the money in his hands and never accted with yor Supplt eyther for that nor for any others the matters aforesd. Yr. Supplt further sheweth that the defts Morto Griffin teige Cronine and ffrancis Jones very often for a good part of a quarter of a year desired and treated personally with your supplt to send his plowes up to the wood of Derry Cunihye and to draw all the tymber that was there cutt & squared as well for the forge furnace as alsoe a.l the tymber

that was cutt & Squared for the Court & Markett House of Killarney, and the tymber that was cutt & squared for a new house that the Deft Griffin was building in Killarney Towne, and that to the logh side where boats may take it aboard & also to draw what your Suplt could of ship planks and other tymber that was to be brought to the river of Kenmare up hill and down hill to the Barrony of Glanerought, pursuant to whch sevell Intreaties yr supplt, on or abt. the seventh day of April 1705, mett the sd defts in Killarny at the Deft Griffins house where after some discourse and treaty had concerning that affaيرة Yor Supplt agreed with the defts Mortogh teige and Jones, & at their charge to make the way passable for draft catle and graseing free for the plowes as every other plowe had which was in the like service and that to the loading place that was appointed and to the furnace at the Rule that your supplt had from the sd. Asgill Miller of the Mills of Deanagh for whom yr. supplt drew severall tuns of great tymber out of the sd wood” “Kenmare being eight myles distant, Rockey mountainous Impassable way” “And your Supplt then Insisting very much upon the Deft Cronines friendship, from the other deft and to have him as a mark & paymaster as being the only manager undr the deft Griffin for the whole Concerns upon which and to encourage yor Supplt. to goe to the woods with his plowes, assumed promisses & engaged to be yor Suppls paymaster not onely for all that would be due to yor supplt on acct of ye last agreemt but alsoe for the six tuns drawn from Kilnanoss to the Markett House, Deducting onely thereout the rent yor Supplt owed out of his holding of Ffossa which he held from one Denis Kyffe the said Deft. Griffin’s tennt, and one other of the defts to this bill.” Maywe entered on his contract, & at his own charge made the way passable from the wood of Derrycunihiy Derry na denny &c, brought 26 tons Sq. to furnace and 52 “cuples to roof the same & other Outhouses for a clke, fownders, potters, &c. wch were useful & necessary for the same as being newly built, & thirty seven tuns for the deft Griffins new house & thirty nine tuns for the Court & Markett house, eight tuns for the ould weare & thirteen stockes of Ship planks out of the wood of Poulegoure better the halway to the River Kenmare eight tuns of yew at four shills and sixpence a tun from the wood of Glanawe for the defts Griffin & Cronine’s use . . . two round anvil blockes for Jones for forge . . the furnace shaft out of the wood near Glanaw” “Yor Supplt also sheweth that the deft. Denis Kyffe, a papist, seized of & from the lands of Ardagh part of the late Lord of Kenmares forfeitted Estate for five pounds eight shillings and three pence Rent as he alleadged to be due from yor. Supplt to him out of about twenty acres of the land of flossu the deft Kyffe did sett to yr. suppt contrary to the Statute in the yeare 1704 & 1705, six mares & garrons of yr Suppls. property wch your supplt heired out sometyne before to one James Mahony at least three miles distant from the sd lands of flossa where yor. supplt lived abt the twelfth of May 1706, & ever since detained the same without any lawful authority tho he knew yr Suppls rent was paid in work to his landlord the deft Griffin.”

DOCUMENT E.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

PORTER V. ASGILL.

7 OCT. 1708.

In 4th year of King Jas II. Porter obtained a decree against Sir Valentine Browne in Pleas side of Court for £200, and £1 7 10 costs; Sir Valentine Browne was attainted, “& dyed in or about the year of our

Lord 1680." Porter exhibited his claim before the Trustees and was allowed £191 11 4³, and Interest on £100 thereof till paid. After the death of Sir Valentine Porter sued forth a writ of *Scire fat* to the Sheriff of Kerry against the "tenants of lands & tenements whereof the sd Sir Val. Browne was so seized as aforesaid at the time of obtaining the Sd. Judgement or at any time Since to shew cause why the said writt should not issue." Execution was awarded against John Asgill for the debt together with £13 7 4 costs, for delay of execution to be levied on lands of Sir Valentine Browne.

"The Sheriff of sd. County haveing returned on the sd. writt of Scire fat. that the sd. John Asgill was tenant of the Towns and Lands of Kilmore in the Bar. of Clanmorris & co. of Kerry with the appurtenances Ballinvohr in the Barrony of Corkaguiny Illaneragh, Knockanecully, Ardshanavogh Ballydribbeg, Recone (?), Gortalloora, Mallahiffe, Feyries, Cornegare & Mills, Gorthshanavohy, Ardglass & Gowlane, Dromore, Ballybane, Bouillycullane Gurraneveronry, Ballyfinane, Coolebane & Coolelicky, Clontiny, Inchicullane, Rathmore, Conmaghavanistrigh, Killquane, Leamnegeilibeg, BallyBrack Killytes, part of Balincarrigg, Gortdrounlagh, Knocknamuikleigh, Gortafadda, Killmea, Laghcarme, Dromreague, Rathbegg, Ardigmugg, Shiquagh & Mills, Knocknafade, Killelane, Ballycushane, Freneboule, Ross Island, The faires and Marketts of Killarney Lisswiggeene, Imliculane, Coolecorcrane, Derringhall, Fossee, Gorthreelacabane, Knockareene, Killane, Coolecorcrane, Carrusligagh, Killarney Mills, The Mountaine Farme, Killnenoss, Ballycullane, and the Towne of Killarney in the Barony of Magonihy in the Co of Kerry."

Porter afterwards sued forth an *Elegitt* on the said judgment, and award of Execution whereby the Sheriff was commanded to Deliver unto him "the moyety of all the sd lands and Tenements in the hands & tenure of the sd John Asgill That Edward Herbert Esq. Sheriff of sd Co. of Kerry Returned the Sd writt of Elegit & an Inquisition thereupon taken by the oathes of twelve good & lawful men of the sd Co. whereby it appears that the sd Townes & Lands of Kilmore Ballinvogher Conegare Mills of Gorthshanavoghy Dromore Coolebane Coolicky parte of Ballincarrigg Gortdromrillagh Knocknarnacallagh, Knockneseeden Trieneboule Killarny faires and Marketts, Killarny Mills, Mountaine farme Killnenoss & the Towne of Killarny are the moyety of all the sd Towns land Tenements & Hereditaments in the sd Writt & herein first above mentioned which sd moyety Divided by meares & Bounds the Sd Sheriff by vertue of the sd writt of Elegit Delivered to your oratr in Execution at the reasonable Extent in the Inquisition mentioned, to be held by yr ortr & his Assigns as their freehold untill the sd debt & Damages were levied whereby your Ortr conceives & is advised that he is in actual possion of all sd lands especially agst Jno Asgill & all persons deriving under him. That sd Jn. Asgill Richard Hedges & Mortogh Griffin Esqrs David Crosby Esq. Daniel Byrne Teig Carthy Daniel Hays David Barry Edmund Barrett Garrett Fitzgerald John Mason John Cronin Mortagh Griffin Miles Swiny Timothy Cronine Robert Immelly Derby Cronine Justine McCarthy & Maurice Hussey Esq. before & at the time of Executing sd writt of Elegit were on the sd Townlands & Tenements so delivered in Executn. & still continue thereon & with force & violence keep their cattle on the premisses, & feed manure & till the premisses, & Refuse to pay yr. Ortr his sd. debt or give him satisfactⁿ for the Rents &c of the premisses . . . That therefore yr Oratr has lately distrained on some of the sd Lands & Tenemts . . . But . . . Richard Hedges, Mortagh Griffin, John Clarke, Timothy Cronine & David Barry have replevied the sd. Distress." Porter was a stranger to Kerry and wished to know if the above had leases prior to Porter's Judgment decree. "They say they have but refuse to show them."

DOCUMENT F.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

CRONIN v. ASGILL.

5 JULY 1715.

To the Rt honble &c, humbly complaining sheweth unto yr Lships.. your sup^tt & Dayly orator Timothy Cronine of Killarney in the County of Kerry Gent. his Maties debtor and farmer that John Asgill Esq. haveing purchased from the late trustees the forfeited Estates of Nicholas Brown Esqr. commonly called Lord Kenmare in severall Lands in the County of Kerry & Cork of which the said Nicholas before his attainder was seized for Life with a remainder in fee to him expectant upon severall intervening Remainders in tail male to the first and every other son of the said Nicholas to be begotten on the body of Hellen his wife subject to severall portions and incumbrances charged and created by Sr. Valentine Brown deceased father to the said Nicholas and subject to four hundred pounds per ann granted out of the said forfeited lands by their late Maties King Wm and Queen Mary to the said Hellen during the life of the said Nicholas in trust for the Maintenance of herself and of her children which Incumbrances and annuity were before ye late Trustees claimed by the respective proper persons and to them Decreed hath by severall Deeds of Lease beareing date the thirtieth of March 1706 or thereabts demised the said lands together with the rents and revisions thereof to Richard Hedges of Macroome in the county of Corke Esqr and to Mortogh Griffin of Killarney in ye county of Kerry Esqr. for a long Terme of Yeares therein mentioned your Suplt further sheweth yt ye said Hedges & Griffin being soe possessed demised part of ye said Lands to yr. Supt the rest to severall other tenants & appointed your supt their agent, & receiver of the rents thereof, that your Supt has from time to time fairly and punctually paid and accounted with the said Griffin and Hedges and their assignes for all the Rents of the severall Lands so Demised to your Suplt. & likewise for all the severall sums which your supt. has received out of the said estate Your Supt. further sheweth yt Valentine Brown Esqr a Minor the eldest son of ye said Nicholas by ye said Hellen haveing by his Guardian Anthony Hamond Esqr. claimed before the said Trustees his said remainder in taile made on ye said Estate wch was accordingly Decreed to him and the said Valentine apprehending that noe part of the said rents was applyed in discharge of the portions & incumbrances yt affected the said Estate & yt the same would be a heavy charge on his said remainder & there being a considerable arrcare of the said four hundred pounds per ann due to the said Valentine and the rest of the children of the said Hellen by ye said Nicholas viz Elizabeth who is married to Wm. Weldon Esq. Margaret and frances Brown, & ye said Hedges haveing some time agoe filed a bill in ye High Courte of Chancery in England agt. ye said Asgill and agt James Cardannell and Wm Lyllys ye assignees of the rents of ye said estate or of parte thereof under the said Asgill and against Others to stopp proceedings on Severall actions brought by the said Cardannell & Lyllys agt the said Hedges on certaine Covenantes contained in an indenture Quadripartite made between the said Hedges Griffin Lyllys & Cardannell for the payments of the rents of said Lands to the said Lyllys and Cardannell the said Valentine Margaret and Frances Browne by their Guardian Anthony Hammond Esq. and ye said Wm Weldon and Elizabeth his wife soon afterwards filed a bill in ye said Court against ye said

Cardannell Lyllys Asgill & Hedges thereby setting forth yt the said purchase by Asgill was in trust for ye said plts. and subject to ye said four hundred pounds per ann granted by their late Maties King William and Queen Mary as aforesaid and that the same assignemts by Asgill to Cardannell and Lyllys were in trust for the said Asgill and subject to the plts said incumbrance of four hundred pounds per an., and that the sd. Asgill took noe care to discharge the other incumbrances that were prior to the said Asgill's purchase & that there was a great arrear of the said Annuity due to ye said plts. and to have a discovery of the Incumbrances of the said Cardannell and Lyllys on ye said estate & the reall Considerations paid for ye same and what rent the said Cardannell & Lyllys have reced & yt the said plts may have satisfaction of their demands & yt the said Hedges and the other Tenants May not pay any more Rents to the sd. Cardannell & Lyllys your Orator likewise Sheweth yt ye said defendts. put in their Answers to the said respective bills & that both Causes proceeded to issue & came to a heareing the twenty third & twenty fourth days of November 1712 before the late Lord Chancellor of England whereupon it was then ordered & decreed by his Lordpp inter alia yt Sr. Thomas Gery Knight one of the masters of the said Court doe appoint a receiver of the rents of ye said Lands & yt such receiver doe give security to be allowed by ye said Mr. to appear & pay what he shall receive as ye sd Court shall direct & yt ye tenants. of ye said Lands pay their Rents in arrear & growing rents to such receiver. Yet soe it is may it please your Honours yt the said Asgill hath lately since the said Decretall order sued forth a Marked Writt at his owne suite agt your Supt. for Twelve hundred Pounds upon reserve of soe (? arrears of) rent received by your Supt which is still unaccounted for and Treatens to gett your supt. arrested thereon which proceeds of the said Asgill are contrary to equity and good conscience & render your Supt less able to Satisfye the debts wch he oweth his Matie at ye receipt of this honble Court. To the end therefore yt your Orator may be relieved in all and singular the premisses May it please your Honrs to grant unto your orator his Maties Writt of Subpena directed to ye said John Asgill requiring him at a certaine day & under a certaine penalty to be and appeare before your Lordpps in this Honoble Court then and there to answer all & singular the premisses on his oath to be taken on ye holy evangelist according to ye best of his knowledge hearsay and belief & likewise his Maties gracious writt of Injunction directed to ye said John Asgill his Councillors Attorneys and Agents commanding them to stop any further proceedings agt your orator upon the said writt & to forbear sueing forth any more writt or writts agt your orator on acct. of any arrear of rent that the said Asgill does or shall pretend to be due to him out of the said lands till the hearing of this case before your Honours, & to Grant such further release to your Orator as to your Honours shall seem meet. And your Orator will pray &c.

DOCUMENT G.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

GRIFFIN v. HEDGES.

18 FEBRUARY, 1716.

To the Rt. Honble &c, Humbly complaining sheweth Unto your Lordships your Supt and Daly Oratr Mortogh Griffin of Killarny in the County of Kerry esq^r his Maties Debter and ffarmer yt your Supt having

been Agent and Manager of the Estate of John Asgill esqr in the County aforesaid wch. Estate was ye fforfiture of Nicholas Browne commonly called Lord Kenmare ye said Asgill who then resid'd in England wrote to your Supt. Sometime in ye year one thousand seven hundred and ffive or thereabts yt he was offered a considerable yearly rent for his sd. Estate but would give yr Supt ye preferance thereof alone yt your Supt Communicatted the said Proposal to Richd Hedges of Mcroome in the County of Corke esqr and at his request your Supt promised to lett him have parte of wt bargain your suplt would Make therein. Yt your suplt. and ye said Hedges soon afterwards went for England where the said Asgill by severall Deeds and Leases Ready to be produced to your honrs Demised to your Suptt and to ye said Hedges all his said Estate in the County aforesaid at the Rent of one thousand two hundred eighty nine pounds per annum by vertue whereof your Supt and ye said Hedges Entered and were possed, and appointed Darby Cronine of Killarney aforesaid their Receiver and allowed him a Sallary of twenty pounds per ann. Your supl. further sheweth unto your honrs yt. ye, said Asgill being seized of certain lands and woods in ye County of Cork wch were likewise the forfiture of the said Nicholas Browne Did perfect a lease of ye said lands to yr Suplt and the said Hedges and sold ye said Woods to them for one thousand five hundred pounds ster. whereof yr suplt and the said Hedges paid the said Asgill one thousand pounds in hand and secured to him ye remainder, he ye said Asgill having covenanted to make good to your suplt and ye said Hedges ye said sale of ye sd. woods tho' to your suplt and the said Hedges Loss they have afterwards discovered yt the said Nicholas Browne was but Tenn't by the Curtisie of the said lands in the County of Corke and yt the said Asgill who has purchased ye forfeited Estate of ye said Browne could not thereby Dispose of ye said woods. Yt. notwithstanding the seale of the said woods and the lease perfected to your suplt and to the said Hedges of ye said lands in the County of Corke ye said Asgill made a second Sale of the said woods and a second lease of the sd. lands to Coll. John Rice and to others in trust for him ye said Asgill and Contrived Matters so as to putt them in possion. whereby your suplt and the said Hedges were Involved in Many vexatious and expensive suits & at length Deprived of the said purchase yt. your suplt and ye said Hedges were then likewise Engaged in Severall Expensive lawsuits on acct. of the sd. Kerry Estate and the many Interruptions by the said Asgills Creditors and other Incumbrances affecting the same Your suplt. further sheweth unto yr. Honrs yt ye said Hedges and your suplt being Involved in Many Troublesome Lawsuits it was agreed yt. your Suplt should take upon him ye. defence and Managemt. of the said Lawsuits and yt. the sd. Hedges should lett and manadge ye said Estate, receive ye rents and acct. wth your suplt. for a moyetic of the profitts and ansr. your Suplts bills Drawne upon him as often as occasion should require for defending or carrying on the said lawsuits or any other Matters Relating to their Joint Interest in the said Estate and be at an Equal proportion of ye Expense. Your suplt further sheweth unto yr. honrs. yt. your suplt Employed all his time in the Defence and managemet. of all lawsuits coinnenced agt. your suplt and the said Hedges by the said Asgills Creditors and others who had incumbrances affecting ye said Estate and ye said Hedges neglecting to ans your Suplts. bills your suplt advanced Considerable sumes of his owne Money and yt. in ye year one thousand seven hundred and eight or one thousand seven hundred and nine your Suplt went to London to Defend an action brought agt. the said Hedges flor one thousand four hundred pounds on acct. of the said Woods upon wch. action the said Hedges had been formerly arrested there and forced to give baile and yt your Suplt. haveing had but a short notice of ye tryall wth. much difficulty arrived

at London ye day before ye said tryall and Defended ye same upon wch there was a Verdict for four hundred pounds and your Suplt afterwards obtained an Injon. agt. the said Verdict and thereby saved the said Hedges bayle; yt your Suplt. then Remained for a Considerable time at London and was at great Expençe there in Defending ye said Lawsuit and in Stateing ye said Hedges and your suplts Joynt accts with ye said Asgill and his Assignes; yt to Defray parts of ye Said Expençe your Suplt. drew a bill of Exchange upon ye sd. Hedges for abt. eight pounds wch the sd. Hedges Refused to accept and suffered it to goe back protested tho' ye said Hedges was yn. considerably Indebted to your Suplt on acct. of ye profits of the said Estate and has from May one thousand seven hundred and six to May one thousand seven hundred and nine reced. for his owne use out of the profits of ye said estate as appears by the sd Cronines accts. ye sume of one thousand thirty nine pounds one shilling and five pence halpenny, Dureing wch time your suplt Reced. and was accounted with for no more yn three hundred sixty six pounds six shills and eight pence onely and yt upon a further acct stated between your suplt and ye said Hedges in ye year one thousand seven hundred and tenn (when they sett their interest in the said estate Except Ross Castle and the Islands in Loghlean to others Reserving a certain Rent or yearly profit to each) it appeared by the said Cronines accts yt the said Hedges had then seven hundred and two pounds twelve shills and two pence clear profit in his hands and yt your suplt. had Received but three hundred and ninety six pounds four shills and seven pence; your suplt further sheweth unto your honrs yt. Dureing ye time your suplt. and ye said Hedges Continued Joynt Tennts of the said Estate they borrowed five hundred and fifty pounds from Hussey of in order to purchase an old judgmt which affected ye said Estate ye better to protect theyr interest therein & Entred into bonds Joyntly & Severally with Warr^{rs}. to Confess Judgmts & thereon Assigned one of ye said leases as a further Security for ye said mony that your suplt in procureing an Assignmt of Sd Judgmt made use of ye sd. Hedges name onely & gott ye said Judgment Assigned to him not doubting but ye said Hedges woud at any time declare ye same as to one Moyety of ye mony Due thereon to be in trust for your Suplt that Notwithstanding ye said Hedges refused to perfect Any Deed Declareing such trust upon ye said Assignmt till yr. Suplt. was forced to give ye said Hedges a Cash Note for fifty pounds on account of some articles in ye joint acct. of yr. Suplt & ye said Hedges with ye said Asgill which acct is still depending before one of ye Masters of Chancery in England by order of ye said Court that the said Hussey was constantly paid ye Intrest of ye said five hundred and fifty pounds by your Suplt. & ye said Hedges & on theyr Joint Acct. till some time in ye year one thousand seven hundred and nine or one thousand seven hundred and tenn ye said Hussey pressed yr suplt. for ye said Mony & threaten'd to take out Execution against your Suplt. & in order thereto Enter'd judgmt on ye said bond against yr. Suplt who was thereupon forced to pay the said five hundred and fifty pounds without any allowance for it from ye said Hedges who was Equally Concerned with yr. Suplt. as aforesaid. Your Suplt. further sheweth unto yr honrs that yr. Suplt. & ye said Hedges sometime in ye year received six hundred pounds from Charles O Hara gent. pursuant to an order of ye high court of chancery & that ye said Hedges yn prevailed on yr Suplt. to let him have seventy pounds thereof above his proportion and assured your Suplt that he woud in a few Months account with and pay ye said Seventy pounds to yr. Suplt. but now pretends to stop ye same in his hands & also his proportion of ye said five hundred and fifty pounds paid by yr. Suplt. to ye said Hussey as aforesaid till ye joint accts of your Suplt. and ye said Hedges are settled with ye said.

Asgill & his Creditors tho the said sev^l. sums have no Manner of Refferance to the Said Accts. but were your Suplts proper Money. Yr. Suplt. likewise sheweth unto your honrs. that ye said Hedges hath for those ten years past Received all ye Rents and Proffits of the Islands of Ross in Loghlean which are part of the said lands Demised by ye said Asgill to your Suplt and ye Said Hedges jointly & refuses to acct with yr Suplt for a Moyety of the rent & proffits of ye said Islands which amounts to upwards of ten pounds per annum. Yet so it is may it please your honrs that ye sd. Hedges tho he is upon a fair acct very much Indebted to yr. Suplt as aforesaid now threatens to sue your Suplt upon the Said Cash Note for ye sd fifty pounds & upon severall bills of Exchange wh. were drawn by your Suplt on ye sd. Hedges to Defray his proportion of ye Expencc your Supt was at in defending and managing the Severall lawsuits which affected yr. Suplt and ye Sd. Hedges joint Interest in ye sd Estate as aforesaid And for as much as ye sd. Hedges's proceedings are Contrary to Equity & Good Conscience & render yr. Suplt. less able to satisfy ye Debts wh he oweth his Majtie at the Receipt of this hon.ble court, &c., &c.

DOCUMENT H.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

CONYERS v. ASGILL.

1 JUNE, 1717.

To the Rt Hon. &c. Humbly complaining Shew unto yr honrs yr oratrs Charles Conyers of Castletown in ye County of Limrk Willm Odel of Bealdurogie & Tristram Carey of Corcreig in ye sd County Esqrs his Majties Debtors & farmrs yt John Asgill now of ye city of London Esqr haveing on or about ye month of Aprill in ye year of our Lord 1703 purchased from ye then trustees appointed for ye sale of ye forfeited Estates in ye Kingdom of Ireland ye forfeited Estate & Interest of Nicholas Brown Commonly Called ye Lord Kenmare & Sr Valentine Brown his late father in ye county of Kerry did on or about ye year 1704 perfect three severall leases to yr oratrs severally of ye Lands of Mullahaffe pt. of ye sd forfeited Estate vizt to each of ye Suplts a third part thereof as ye same was then divided or agreed to be divided between ye sd. Leēs for ye term of three lives in each Lease menconed respectively at ye yearly rent of twenty five pounds ꝑ ann. dureing ye warr with ffrence & thirty three Pounds or thereabouts dureing ye residue of ye sd severall terms out of each Third distinctly with such covts and clauses as are therein contained as by ye sd. severall Leases ready to be produced may more at large appere pursuant to wch sevrll Leases possion. & Livery of Leisin were given yr suplts by persons thereto authorized & yr Suplts being thus in ye possion of ye severall Lands demised to them respectively as aforesd. made many considerable Improvemts thereon amounting to a great sum of money by wch ye sd. Lands are much better'd & worth double more then when they were demised as aforesd. & yr Oratrs have ever since duely discharged & pd ye sevrll reserved rents vizt from ye first of May one Thousand seven hundred and four to ye 1st May 1706 being two years to Murtogh Griffin of Killarney gent then Recr. to ye sd Jon. Asgill or to Maurice Hussey Esq deced. by ye sd Asgill's ordr. & from ye 1st day of May 1706 to ye 1st day of November 1715 ye sd annuall rents were duely pd. by yr. Oratrs to Timothy Croneen of

Killarney and Darby his son as Recrs to Capt. Richard Hedges of Mucrium in ye County of Cork Esqr. & ye sd. Griffin (who enjoyed & demanded ye same by virtue of some Lease or grant from ye sd. Asgill), & yr oratrs well hoped yt under such paymts of ye sd rents they shd. have quietly held ye prsses. But now so it is may it please yr honrs yt Jon Blener Hassett of Balltiseedy in ye County of Kerry Esqr. Combineing & confederateing wth. ye sd. Timothy Croneen, Jon Asgill, Murtogh Griffin, Darby Croneen, Richard Hedges, Wm Weldon, Valentine Brown son of ye sd. Nicholas Brown Willm Crosbie of Tubrid Esqr, Thos Hassett of Tralee gent. & ffrancis Bernard Esq ye surviveing exrs. of ye late Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett deced father of ye sd. Jon. Blener Hassett aforemenconed or some of ym. doe Threaten to turn yr. Oratrs. out of ye possion. of ye sd Lands of Mullahaffe together with ye Lands of Garracauragh & Ballyfenane undr & by virtue of a pretended Lease thereof made in ye year 1703 by ye sd Jon Asgill to ye sd Collonel Hassett deced for ye term & space of Ninety Nine years if ye sd Lord Kenmare shd soe Long live at ye yearly rent of £100 whereas if any such lease was made no entry was ever made Thereon nor was there any enjoyment thereof pursuant to any such Lease & as yr. Oratrs are informed ye sd. Lease if perfected was surrendered or re-assigned or agreed to be re-assigned & surrender'd to ye sd Jon. Asgill for yt ye. sd. Jon. Asgill having soon afterwards entered into articles with ye agents & managers for ye Governour & Company for makeing hollow Sword blades in England for & Concerning ye purchase of ye sevrll. othr. forfeited Estates in ye County of Kerry wch they had purchased from ye aforesaid trustees appointed for ye sale of ye forfeitures of this Kingdom of wch ye Lands of Moyaglashe in ye sd. county was pt. ye said Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced prevailed on ye. sd. Asgill to enter into Articles of Agreement for ye sale of ye Lands of Moyaglashe to him ye sd. Blener Hassett in Consideracon of wch ye sd. Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett agreed to pay ye sd Asgill ye sum of one thousand five hundred pounds & Accordingly ye sd Hassett in Consideracon of six hundred pounds ster surrender'd ye Lands or assigned to ye sd. Asgill ye Lease of Ninety nine Years of ye Lands of Mullahaffe Garrancaurgh & Ballyfenane & ye sd Asgill accepted of ye same & allowed six hundred pounds to be deducted out of ye sd. £1500 by ye sd. Collonel Blener Hassett on yt account & ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett in further discharge of ye sd. £1500 pd. unto ye. sd. Asgill ye sum of £500 more butt inasmuch as ye sd. Asgill could then Convey no Legall Estate Title or Interest in ye sd. Lands of Moyaglashe unto ye sd Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett for ye reason aforesaid ye sd. Asgill for ye security of ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett untill a Legall Conveyance of ye sd. Lands could be made assigned to ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett a mortgage for five hundred pounds or upwards wch ye sd. Asgill then had upon ye forfeited Estate of Nicholas Skiddy & thereupon yr Oratrs. shew yt ye Sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett Consented and Agreed yt ye sd. Asgill might again demise ye sd lands of Mullahaffe Garrancauragh & Ballyfenane to whom he pleased and yt. ye sd. Asgill & his Lees might enjoy & possess ye. sd. Lands free and Clear from ye sd. Lease of 99 yrs & accordingly ye sd Asgill having demised ye Lands of Mullahaffe to yr. Supts as aforesd. by & wth ye Consent approbacon & privity of ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett & ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett ordered ye immediate possion of ye sd. demised Lands to be given to yr. Supts & particularly permitted and directed ye sd. Murtogh Griffin to give ye same to yr Supts & acquiesced in & agreed to ye sd. Lease during his Life without giveing ye least disturbance to yr. Supts or any of ym. or pretending any mann'r of right Thereunto

butt on ye Contrary used his Endeavours to make yr. Suplts. easie & happy in ye enjoyment thereof & he ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced or those deriving under him enjoyed ye alternative vizt ye aforesaid Lands of Moyaglashe & reed. & converted ye rents fines & profits thereof to his own use from ye time of ye sd agreement untill ye Legall title & inheritance of ye sd Lands was conveyed to him or his sd son and heir or some other person in trust for him or ym by ye sd Company for making hollow sword blades as aforesd. by ye direction & appointment of & pursuant to their agreement wth ye. sd. Jon Asgill who on or about ye year 1705 oblidge them to make good & perform ye contract & agreement wch he had made as aforesd. wth ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett concerning ye sd Lands of Moyaglashe & accordingly yr Oratrs. are informed yt. Sometime in ye year 1708 or thereabouts ye said company for making hollow sword blades conveyed ye sd lands of Moyaglashe to Jon. Blener Hassett Esq. son & heir of ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced & his heires or to some other person or persons in Trust & to his & their use in Consideracon of ye sd. sum of one thousand five hundred pounds as follows ye sd Jon Blener Hassett now liveing or some other person or persons being his Guardian or Exrs of ye sd Jon Blener Hassett deced assigned ye sd. Skiddy's Mortgage for five hundred pounds to ye sd. Company who accepted it as pt. of ye sd. one thousand five hundred pounds & ye remaining one thousand pounds was to be pd by ye sd. Jon Blener Hassett & in as much as ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced had surrendered & assigned ye sd Lands of Mullahaffe & other Lands as aforesd. & was to be allowed ye sum of six hundred pounds out of ye sd one thousand five hundred pounds by ye sd Jon. Asgill he ye sd Jon Asgill allow'd ye sd. Jon Blener Hassett son & heir of ye sd deced Jon Blener Hassett to reimburse himself out of ye rents issues & profits of other Lands wch were enjoyed & held by ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced as Lee to ye sd. John Asgill amounting in ye whole to to ye annuall sum or rent of eighty two pounds seventeen Shills & tenpence & besides wt. remained due out of ye sd. annuall sum of eighty two pounds seventeen Shills & tenpence ye sd. Jon Asgill directed yr. Oratrs to pay ye rents arising out of ye Lands of Mullahaffe for ye same purpose in order to compleat any deficiency yt may remain of ye sd six hundred pounds & accordingly yr. Oratrs. did pay ye same & ye sd. Murtoch Griffin Likewise applyed & pd a great pt. of ye rent arising out of ye lands of Garran-cauragh & Ballyfenane to ye same use & intent by ye direction of ye sd. Asgill. Yr oratrs further shew yt. ye. sd. Jon Blener Hassett deced & ye sd Jon Asgill haveing had sevrll other dealings ye. sd. Jon Blener Hassett his son & heir & ye sevrll confederators aforementioned in Odr to destroy yr. Suplts Title & enable ye sd Hassett to bring an ejectment for yt. purpose applyed sevrll sums of Money yt were pd in Discharge of ye sd six hundred pounds to other heads & dealeings & accordingly ye sd Jon Blener Hassett haveing entred as aforesd into a strict combinacon has brought an Ejectment for ye recovery thereof wth an Intent to dispossess yr. Suplts all wch doings of ye sd Blener Hassett & Asgill & Their Confederates are contrary to Equity & good Conscience & must unavoidably ruin yr Oratrs & render ym. less able to pay wt they owe to his Majtie unless relieved by this honble Court where frauds of this nature are always discountenanced & condemned. Yr Oratrs haveing no defence at law in as much as ye sd Lease of ninety nine years is now sett up & yr. Oratrs have no way to prove ye surrendr Thereof but by ye Corporall Oaths of ye aforesaid Confederates nor can yr. Oratrs by ye strict Rules of Law discover ye sevrll distinct acct's payments & dealings between ye sd Asgill & ye sd Jon Blener Hassett deced & ye sevrll aforementioned Confederates yr otherwise then by ye assistance of this Court &c. &c.

DOCUMENT I.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

BROWNE v. PURCELL, &c.

6 Nov., 1717.

To the Right Hon &c. Humbly Complaining Sheweth unto your Honours your Orator Valentine Browne Esqr his Majesties debtor and farmer that Sr. Valentine Browne Barronet your orators Grandfather afterwards called Lord Viscount Kenmare being in his lifetime Seized in fee of a considerable estate in the Counties of Kerry and Corke did upon the intermarriage of your orators father Nicholas Browne since called Lord Viscount Kenmare then his eldest son and heir apparent with Hellen Browne your orators mother by Deeds of Lease and Release bearing date the Twenty third and Twenty fourth days of March which was in the year of our Lord 1684 convey all and singular his said Estate to the use of himself for life Remainder to the use of his son the said Nicholas Browne for his life Remainder to the use of the first and every other son of the said Nicholas on the body of the said Hellen to be begotten in Tayle Male with divers Remainders over in which Deed the said Sr Valentine Browne Reserved a power to himself to charge his said Estate by any Deed or by his last Will and Testament in writing attested by three or more credible witnesses with any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of eight thousand pounds as in and by the said deeds had your orator the same to produce relation being there unto him (?) might more fully & at large appear Your orator further shews that the said Sr. Valentine Browne did on or about the Seventh day of June which was in the year of our Lord one Thousand six hundred and ninety make his last will and testament in writing whereby he Devised to his daughter Ellis since and now married to Nicholas Purcell of Loughmore in the County of Tipperary Esqr three Thousand Pounds to his daughter Thomasine since married to Nicholas Bourk esqr two thousand pounds and to his Daughter Catherine since married to Don Luis D'Acunha Ambassador from the King of Portugall to our sovereigne Lord the King that now is two thousand pounds and devised Competent maintenances for his said severall Daughters untill they should be respectively married and thereby also desired that his debts should be paid which Debts were some due by judgments which are as followeth vizt to Sr. Michael Creagh one thousand pounds, to Mr Henry Cadogan five hundred pounds, and to Mr Robert Porter two hundred pounds and some other debts he owed also by Deeds or Specialties amounting in the whole to near one thousand pounds as in and by the said Last Will and Testament of the said Sr Valentine Browne duly proved in the Prerogative Court ready to be produced and by the severall records of the Said Judgments may more fully appear that the said Sr Valentine and his said son Nicholas Lord Kenmare were both attainted of Treason. and their severall Estates were vested in their Late Majesties King William and Queen Mary and their said Late majesties were graciously pleased to grant a pention of four hundred pounds a year out of the said forfeited Estate unto the said Hellen your orators mother for the maintenance of herself and her children during the life of the said Nicholas Browne to commence from Michaelmas day which was in the year of our Lord 1692, that the Sd. Sr. Valentine Browne dyed and the said forfeited Estates were by the act of Resumption vested in the Trustees named.

and appointed by the sd Act to sell all the forfeited Estates and Interests in this Kingdom, that pursuant to a Clause in the said Act of Parliament, your orator as eldest son and heir of the said Nicholas and Hellen Claimed the Remainder in Tayle male of all and singular the promises after the Decease of his ffather the said Nicholas Browne by virtue of the said Deeds of Lease and Release before the said Late Trustees and they the said Trustees Decreed the same to your orator accordingly and the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife Exhibitted their claime for the said Portion of three thousand Pounds devised to her by the said Sr. Valentine Browne and the said Trustees Decreed the sum of three thousand and one hundred twenty one pounds to be due to them for Principall Interest and arrears of maintenance out of the said Estates and the Said Nicholas Bourk and Thomasine his wife claimed the portion Devised to her by the said Sr. Valentine before the said Trustees and the said Trustees Decreed the sum of two thousand six hundred and ninety seven pounds, twelve shillings and eight pence to be due to them out of the said Estates and the said Catherine being then unmarried Claimed the portion Decreed to her by the said Sr. Valentine Browne her father and the said Trustees decreed the sum of Two Thousand three hundred and twenty pounds to be due to her out of the said Estate, the said George Aylmer Claimed the sum of six hundred pounds due to him from the said Sr. Valentine and the said Trustees decreed Twelve hundred sixty five pounds to be due to him out of the said Estate and the Trustees decreed and Charged the said Estate with one thousand seven hundred pounds for Debts which were due from the said Sr Valentine Browne by the said severall judgments as aforesaid so that altho the said Sr. Valentine Browne had power by the said Settlement to charge the said Estate with any sum not exceeding eight thousand pounds yett the said Estate was charged to near twelve thousand pounds as hereinbefore is sett forth, and the reason was as your orator has been Informed and Doubts not to prove that the said severall claymants who were your orators uncles by marriage when their claimes were depending before the said Trustees and particularly the said Nicholas Purcell did Declare to severall of your orators friends who then appeared for your Orator, that they the said claimants did Intend to load the said Estate with all the Debts they could with intention to give your orators father and mother who were then in great want in England what should be allowed to them over and above what was justly due to them by virtue of the said Settlement and will and also pretended that loading the Estate with great debts would render the purchase thereof very easy to your orators father who had then employed friends to purchase the same for which reasons and by which Insinuations and promises they the said claimants prevailed with Sr Stephen Rice and others your orators friends then in this kingdom not to oppose the said severall claimes nor insist too Strictly on the power which the said Sr. Valentine had by the said Settlement whereupon the said severall claymants were allowed their Severall claimes but neither your orators ffather nor mother Received any part of the money which was decreed by the said Trustees to the said Severall claimants your orator further Shews that the said pention of four hundred pounds a year was by the said Trustees also Decreed out of the said Estate for the maintenance of your orators mother and her Children according to the Severall grants made by their said late Majesties and a clause in the said act of Resumption for that purpose and that by another act of Parliament made in England in the first year of her late Majesties Reigne Intituled an Act for the Releife of William Spencer Esqr and the Wife and Children of the Late Lord Kenmare of Ireland with relation to the forfeited Estates of Ireland all the arrears of the said pention was secured to your orators said mother for the maintenance

of herself and her children that afterwards the said Nicholas Purcell by Indenture bearing date the seventh day of November which was in the said year 1702 did grant assigne or make over unto John Asgill then of the City of Dublin Esqr. the sum of three Thousand Pounds which then Remained due of the portion Decreed to him by the said Trustees and all the benefitt thereof for and in Consideration of two thousand seven hundred pounds then paid or Secured by the said John Asgill unto the said Nicholas Purcell or to his order for securing the payment of the said two thousand seven hundred pounds the said John Asgill did at the same time execute two severall obligations the one of fourteen hundred pounds penalty Conditioned that he the said John Asgill should pay the sum of seven hundred pounds to the said Nicholas or to severall other persons to whom the same was due from the said Nicholas Purcell or in such other manner as in the said obligation and Conditions are expressed and the said John Asgill did by the directions of the said Nicholas Purcell at the same time Execute one other obligation unto George Aylmer of Lyons in the County of Kildare Esqr and thereby bound himself and his heirs Exrs and Admrs unto the said George Aylmer in the penall sum of four thousand pounds Conditioned that the said John Asgill his Executors admrs. or assignes should pay or cause to be paid unto the said George Aylmer his Executors administrators or assignes the sum of Two thousand pounds within six months after date in trust for the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife or one of them and for the better securing the said two severall sums which were to be paid by the said John Asgill by virtue of the said two severall obligations It was agreed upon by and between the said Nicholas Purcell and the said John Asgill that the said Indentures obligation and Decree of the said Trustees when the same should be taken out and all papers and accounts Relating thereunto should be Deposited in the hands of the said George Aylmer as a Collaterall security the better to compell and the more to oblige the said John Asgill to make good payments unto the said George Aylmer Nicholas Purcell or unto the creditors of the said Nicholas Purcell according to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement comprized in the said indentures and obligations that the said John Asgill Immediately paid and undertook to pay severall sums of money to the said Nicholas Purcell and to severall persons by his order whereby he paid off all the sum due on the first bond of fourteen hundred pounds Conditioned for the payment of seven hundred pounds and likewise reduced the debt of two thousand pounds due by the second bond unto the said George Aylmer to the sum of one thousand four hundred, forty seven pounds or some such sum and thereupon the said John Asgill did in or about the year 1703 make up his accounts with the said Nicholas which were agreed unto as well by the said John Asgill as by the said Nicholas Purcell and were at the same time by order and direction of the said Nicholas Purcell and John Asgill left for the mutuall benefitt of both parties in the hands of the said George Aylmer, and the said Nicholas Purcell did then declare that the said sum of one thousand four hundred forty seven pounds then remaining due should be and enure (?) to his wife the said Ellis for making the better provision for herself and her Children or pay off or help to pay off a mortgage due on his estate unto Sr Stephen Rice Knight which was intended by the said Nicholas Purcell to be kept on foot for the benefitt of his wife and Daughters, that the said John Asgill in April 1703 purchased among other lands the said Estate of the said Sr Valentine Browne forfeited by the attainder of the said Sr Valentine and Nicholas Browne subject to the said severall incumbrances due thereon which was obliged and Legable to pay by his agreement with the said Trustees otherwise (?) and Entered into and became seized and possessed of the premisses during the life of your orators father the said Nicholas Browne

and the said John Asgill being so seized and possessed did afterwards. vizt in the year 1706 make severall joint leases for long termes yet to come and unexpired unto Richard Hedges of Macroom in the County of Corke Esqr and Murtogh Griffin of Killarney in the County of Kerry Esqr. reserveing out of all the said joint Leases the yearly rent of one thousand two hundred eighty nine pounds and no more and the said Murtogh Griffin held by other leases for severall years yet to come another part of the said Estate at the yearly rent of two hundred and thirty pounds which in the whole amounted to the annuall sum of fifteen hundred and nineteen pounds and no more out of which the annual sum of ninety two pounds eight shill. and four pence is yearly issueable for Quit Rent and Crowne Rent so that the neat annuall Rent remaining on the said Leases amounts to one thousand four hundred and twenty six pounds eleven shill. and eight pence and no more that soon afterwards in or about the same year 1706 the said John Asgill came out of England into this Kingdom, and went to the Dwelling house of the said George Aylmer and told him the said Aylmer that he the said Asgill would raise money to pay off what remained due to the said Nicholas Purcell and his lady in order to which the said John Asgill gott from the said George Aylmer the said decree of the late Trustees, but instead of paying any (?) money as he had promised he went into England and carryed the same with him where he soon afterwards as your orator was informed assigned the same to one or more persons unknowne to your orator for some valuable consideration and he the said George Aylmer thinking himself ill-used by the said John Asgill at the request of the said Nicholas Purcell delivered all the Deeds and writings accounts and papers relating to the said Agreement unto the said Nicholas Purcell or unto his wife or to some other person or persons by the order of the said Nicholas Purcell and of the said Ellis his wife or of one of them the said Nicholas Purcell thinking that by having those papers and Deeds in his possession that he was thereby Intituled to Receive out of the said Estate all the money which was decreed to him by the said Trustees and thereupon in the later end of the year 1707 or in the beginning of the year 1708 he the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife exhibitted their bill in this honble Court against the said John Asgill and others thereby setting forth that the said John Asgill made some Conditionall or Exercitory agreement with him the said Nicholas Purcell touching and concerning the portion Decreed to him and his said wife by the said late Trustees as aforesaid and that the said John Asgill did not performe such agreement on his part and prayed that the said Agreement might therefore be sett aside which bill the said Asgill by Collusion and Covint between him and the said Nicholas Purcell never answered the said Richard Hedges and Murtogh Griffin being other Defts. to the said bill to injure your orator Consorted that the said Nicholas Purcell should have a decree for the sum of five thousand nine hundred ninety six pounds two shillings and four pence or thereabouts and twenty seven pounds costs and should have and receive four hundred pounds a year till payment out of the said Estate which Decree was made in this Honble Court accordingly in the year 1710, but he the said Nicholas Purcell not content with the said Decree as thinking the same did not Sufficiently charge your orator or his Estate but being advised the same was or is Erroneous and having Entred into another new agreement with the said John Asgill and with severall other persons hath filed his bill in this honble court against the said John Asgill Richard Hedges and Murtogh Griffin setting forth as in his former bill that the said John Asgill did not perform such agreement which he made with the said Asgill in the year 1702 and that the said decree which was obtained by him in the year 1710 as aforesaid was Erroneous and Irregular he prayed that the said agreement made between

him and the said Asgill might be set aside and the said Decree Reversed and that the said Nicholas Purcell and his wife might be by this honble Court putt into such plight and Condition as they would have been if there had never been any agreement made between the said Nicholas Purcell the said John Asgill and the said George Aylmer concerning the same the said Nicholas Purcell had never granted assigned or absolutely made over his Demands for the said portion by virtue of the said deeds of Settlement will and Decree of the said Late Trustees which would be of very evil and pernicious (consequences) to your orator as he is advised for that the severall persons who were intituled to the severall debts due from the said Sr Valentine Browne and his Estate by Judgments as aforesaid did Extend the said Estate for their severall Debts and did recover the possession of part of the said Estate which is now held by the said Hedges and Griffin or their assignes as aforesaid. Your orator further shows that the said pention of four hundred pounds a year granted to your orators mother for the maintenance of herself and her children as aforesaid and the greatest part of the arrears thereof was still left behind and unpaid by the said John Asgill and still remains due and unpaid and your orators said mother being Dead wherefore your orator being newly come of age has taken out letters of administration to his said mother and is thereby intituled to the said pention annuity or Rent of four hundred pounds a year and to all the arrears thereof which doth now amount to the sum of nine thousand pounds and upwards and the sum of four thousand pounds and upwards is claimed as due to the said Catherine Browne . . . (remainder burnt at right hand side and portion undecipherable).

DOCUMENT J.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

MAY v. MCCARTHY.

13 MAY, 1718.

To the Right Honble, &c., Humbly Complaining shew unto your Honrs your Supts. and Dayly oratrs Charles May and Danll. Grady gent two of the Attorneys of this honble Courte and Edmond Griffin of Killarney in the County of Kerry gent Exrs of the last Will and Testamt. of Mortogh Griffin late of Killarney aforesd. Esqr. deceased his Maties Debtrs. and farmrs That the said Mortogh Griffin was in his Lifetime and att the Time of his Death Interrested in and possed of the Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune In the Barony of Magunihy and County of Kerry Under a Lease for a Terme of years many whereof are yett to come and that the sd Mortogh Griffin was possed thereof ever since ye year of our Lord 1708 and that he the sd Mortogh Griffin being possed thereof dyed at Killarney aforesaid on ye twentieth day of Janary last past he the said Mortogh Griffin having first made his last will and Testament in Writeing and thereby constituted Your oratrs. his Exrs. That Immediately by the Death of the sd Mortogh Griffin and by virtue of the sd last will and Testament the possion and the Right to the possion of the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune came to and Doth still belong Unto your Orators for a Longe Terme of years yett to come Yt. the said Mortogh Griffin had for some years before his death kept the said farme and Towne of Lisnegaune in his owne hands and Under his owne

Stock and that at the Time of his decease the said farme was under his the said Mortogh Griffins Stock Yt your Oratrs Charles May and Danll Grady were in the City of Dublin and your other Oratr Edmond Griffin was in the County of Clare at the time of his the said Griffins decease and consequently all yr. oratrs were Remote from the said farme and Stock at the time of his the said Mortogh Griffins death. Whereupon Owen McCarthy Late of Killquan in the said County of Kerry gent. and now living at Lisnegaune aforesaid whose ancestor was propriotor or pretended to be propriotor of the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune aforesd. before the Rebellion in this Kingdom wch happened in the year of our Lord 1641 thinking he had still a good Title to ye same not with Standing the severall good Lawes made in this Kingdome he the sd Owen McCarthy, Florence Macarthy his Son and Grany Macarthy his sister with severall other persons unknown to your oratrs who when Discovered your Oratrs pray may be made parties to this your oratr's bill wth apt words to Charge them did on the Thirtieth day of Aprill last past, and on the third day of May Instant Enter on the said Lands of Lisnegaune with force and violence and Turned of all the Stock wch. belonged to your oratrs. as Exers of the said Mortogh Griffin and Made use of and Destroyed all the hay corne and other goods and Comodities on ye said Lands wch belonged to your Oratrs by the last will and Testament and Death of Sd Mortogh Griffin as aforesaid and he the said Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy with the helpe of the said Unknowne persons wch are his Relations followers Dependants or Clan doth still wth force and Violence keep and withhold ye possion of the premisses from your oratrs tho the truth is and so your oratrs charge that Sr. Valentine Browne late of Ross Castle in the sd County of Kerrie afterwards called Lord Visct Kenmare passed certificate and Letters Pattents some time in ye Reigne of his Late Matie. King Charles ye second of ye sd Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune with severall other Lands and that by the attaindr of the said Sr. Valentine Browne and of Nicolas Browne his Eldest Sonn and heir apparent the premisses as well as the rest of their Estate in ys Kingdom were forfeited to their Late Maties King Willm and Queen Mary and afterwards by the Act Commonly Called the Act of resumption the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune and all the other Estates In Ireland forfeited on acct. of ye Late Rebellion were Vested in the Trustees therein named and they the said Trustees sold ye Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune together with Divers other Lands Unto John Asgill Late of Rosscastle aforesaid Esqr. for and dureing such Estate and Intrest as the said Sr. Valentine and Nicholas Brown or either of them had therein whom sd John Asgill by Indenture under his hand and Seale dated in ye year of our Lord 1708 demised the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune with severall other Lands for a long Terme of years Yett in being and Undetermined under which Indenture your Oratrs are Intituled to ye said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune for above nineteen years yett to come notwithstanding which he the said Owen Macarthy declares that he with the help of his Relations followers and Clann will keep possion thereof to him and his heirs and Make good his Title wch he and his ancestors had thereto before the said yeare of our Lord 1641 that your Oratr Grady did at the last Assizes which was held held in the Towne of Tralee for the said County of Kerry Meet the said Owen McCarthy and asked him why he withheld the possion of the premisses from yr Oratrs. to wch. the said Owen Macarthy answered that he had a good right to hold the same to wch Your said Oratr Grady replied that he the sd Owen Macarthy had no Right to ye same but if he had or could pretend to any Rt. yt. your Oratr Grady was willing the same should be Referred to the discretion of some of the Gentlemen Learned in the Laws who were then at Tralee

aforesd. to which he the said Owen Macarthy agreed and he the sd Owen Macarthy declared that if such Concil. by them to be named wd order him ye said Owen Macarthy to delivr. or give up the possion of the premisses to your oratrs. that he the sd. Owen Macarthy wd acquiesse and Deliver the possion thereof accordingly Upon which and accordingly the Concil. on both sides Mett In the Presents of your oratr Grady and of the said Owen Macarthy and the said Concil. agreed yt the sd. Owen Macarthy had no Right to the Possion of the sd. Towne of Lisnegaune for that his Right if any he had was cutt off by the Severall Acts of Parliamt following (vizt) the acts of Settlement and Explananation made in ys Kingdom and the act of resumption Made in England and aNother act Made in the Kingdome of Great Britain In the Sixth year of the Reigne of her Late Matie Intitled an Act for Limitting of Time to Persons to Come in and Make their Claime to any of the Forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland sold by Trustees for Sale of those Estates to the Governr. and Company for makeing Hollow sword Blades in England and Divers other purchasrs. Yett all ys notwithstanding the sd Owen Macarthy wth his said Assistance doth still withhold and keep the possion of the said Lands of Lisnegaune wth force and violence from your Oratrs all wch actings and Doing of the said Owen Macarthy and of his sd. Confedrs and Assistance are Contrary to Equitty and good Conscience and Rendr. your Oratrs the Less able to answer the debts they owe His Matie at the receipt of this Honble Courte. In tender Consideration whereof and in as Much as the said Mortogh Griffins was at the time of his death and for three years then next precedent in the Quiett and peaceable possion of the premisses by a Title then and still in being and Undetermined and that the said Mortogh Griffin and the persons whose Title he derived under have been in ye Quiett and peaceable possion of the premisses since the Reigne of King Charles the Second by a Title still in being and Undetermined and that it properly belongs to the Courte of equitty to Establish and Quiett your Oratrs in ye possion of the premisses To the End therefore that your Oratrs May by the Injon of this honble Courte be Restored to and Quietted in the possion of the sd. Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune to wch they are Intitled as aforesd. till Evicted by a Due Course of Law and that such Order May be Made in ye premisses as is usuall in occasions of this kind May it please your honrs. to grant your Oratrs. his Maties most gracious writt of Supa directed to the said Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy requireing them at a certain day under a Certain penalty therein to be Limited to be and appear before your Honrs. in this Honble Courte to shew Cause if any they Can why your Supts. shod not be Restored to and Quietted in the possion of the premisses as aforesaid and his Maties Most gracious Writt of Injon to be Directed to the sd. Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy Commanding them their Confedrs and Assistance to deliver the possion of the Said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune Unto your Oratrs and to Quiett your Oratrs. therein till Evicted by due Course of Law And in Case the said Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy shall disobey the Injon so to be directed to them May it please your Lordshipps to grant unto your Supts his Maties Writt of Injon directed to the Sherriff of ye Sd. County of Kerry Commanding him to putt your Supts into the possion of the premisses and to Quiett them therein till Evicted by due Course of Law and your Oratrs will ever pray, &c.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Poem XIV. On p. 60, in first line of footnote, *read* second cousin *for* father. Footnote to p. 60: For *Book of Munster*, *read* "An accurate genealogical tract (identical with 23. G. 22, R.I.A.), found at end of a Kerry copy of the *Book of Munster* of the early eighteenth century." In the genealogy at foot of p. 61, *read*: " 8. Σεδξάν Όξ. 9. Τσδός. 10. Σεδξάν μεϊργεαδ of the poem. Attention is directed to the statement in footnote to p. 60 that the name μεϊργεαδ, which we have translated "freckled," became an hereditary cognomen, like *Mor* in MacCarthy Mor, etc.

The following note, condensed from Canon O'Mahony's History of the O'Mahony Sept (*Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal*, 1907-10), states clearly the position of Seaghan Meirgeach, for whom O'Rahilly composed this elegy, in the genealogical tree of the O'Mahony Sept:—

The O'Mahony Sept, which before the thirteenth century had a tribeland extending from "Cork to Carn ui Neid" (the Mizen Head) was in 1260 divided into the Eastern Sept of Kinelmeky, and the Western Sept of Ivagha (in West Cork). The Kerry branch was an offshoot from the Ivagha Sept. The Western O'Mahony, in 1319 (Dublin *Annals of Innisfallen*), Dermot Mor O'Mahony, had three sons, to the second and third of whom he left Rosbrin Castle and eighteen ploughlands. His eldest son and successor, Finin, refused to carry out this arrangement, and so his two brothers left Ivagha. Dermot Og, the third son, went to "Desmond" (Kerry), where MacCarthy Mor, a relative, gave him "a welcome and a settlement" (ράϊλτε αςυρ ρορτα, 23. G. 22. R.I.A.). Hence the genealogists called the Kerry branch Sliocht Diarmada Oig. The fourth in descent from Dermot Og was Tadhg Mergeach, the head of the branch in the Tudor times, who, according to Sir W. Betham, was given by MacCarthy Mor as a hostage to Lord Deputy Gray in 1536. From his name his posterity was called the Sliocht Meirgeach. He had eight sons, the third of whom, Donal na Tubraide, is described in a State Paper of 1584 (under the distorted name of Donal Mac Tybert) as "the chief officer of MacCarthy Mor's land, being principal of a populous Sept called 'the Mergies,'" i.e., the O'Mahony Mergeachs. Another son, Donogh, was the ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Brosna-Kilmorna. The posterity of the eighth son of Tadhg Mergeach, Sean, rose into considerable prominence. Sean's eldest son, Donchadh, was the ancestor of the Dromore and Dunloe Mahonys, and was father of General Count Daniel the "hero of Cremona," the *fameux Mahoni* of French military history. Sean's second son was Sean Og, who had a son Tadhg, who had a son Sean (Irish MS. 23 G. 22. R.I.A.) The latter is the subject of O'Rahilly's poem ("mac Τσδός," "mac mic Σεδάν Όξ"). In "Claims and Title Deeds" lodged at Chichester House, 1700, with the Trustees of Forfeited Lands, "Sean Og" is referred to as "John Mahony, Gentleman, and possessor of the townlands of Dromadisert, Duneen, Knockanlibeare and Tuor-monagh," who died in 1676. His son, Teig Mahony, is mentioned as his heir. There is extant the marriage articles made January 26, 1686, between Teig Mahony of Dromadisert, gentleman, and his son John (O'Rahilly's Sean) on the one part, and Stephen Rice of Castlemore, Co. Kerry, and his daughter Ellen: "That John shall marry Ellen according to the rites of our Holy Mother ye Catholic Church; that Stephen shall give Teig in trust for John ninety head of cattle with eight mares and garrans," etc. From this it appears that the wife from the Glen (O'Rahilly's poem) was John's second wife. Teig made over on his son

four ploughlands (different from those above mentioned) in Kerry, and the reversion of Kilmeedy Castle and townland in the Co. Cork.

This John's seven sons are enumerated in the Irish *genealog* in the O'Reilly MSS., R.I.A. There is no Daniel among them: hence he was not the father of Daniel of Dunloe. His eldest son, another John, inherited his middle interest in Dromadisert, and made his will in 1729, appointing his cousin Daniel of Dunloe one of his executors. This testator could not be O'Rahilly's Sean, who held a great many townlands besides Dromadisert, and who must have died long before 1729 (1 *scúir* a *íosaíl*, "in the prime of life"), a description that would not apply to him if, having married in 1686, he died in 1729.

For a fuller statement see Canon O'Mahony's *History of the O'Mahony Sept* (Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal, 1907-10).

Poem X. It should be stated that the Latin verses here given may be found in Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 583, where they are given as the opening lines of a Prologue to a life in verse of St. Bridget, and attributed to St. Coelan of Inis Celtra, while on p. 255 of the same work the verses are attributed to St. Donatus, Bishop of Fiesole. See also *Mungret Annual* for 1907.

Poem XXII. In the *Book of Claims* occurs the following entry: "No. 1749. Dermot Leary gent. claims a residue of 200 yrs. on the lands of Droumduhig and others, by Lease, dated in yeare 1663, from Sir Valentine Browne to James Fitzgerald, who assigned to Ferdinand Leary, and came to his great-grandson. Forfeiting Propr. Sir Nicholas Browne *alias* Lord Kenmare."—*Old Kerry Records*, First Series, p. 221. The claims in the *Book of Claims* were all lodged on or before August 10th, 1700, and the book itself was printed in Dublin in 1701. Poem XXII., which occurs in a MS. dated 1706, must have been written between the years 1701 and 1706.

Variants from a Los Angeles MS.: In a MS. written in 1827 by Tadhg O'Conaill of Tobar Riogh an Domhnaigh, or Sunday's Well, in Cork, and now in the possession of Mr. Henry W. Keller of Los Angeles, U.S.A., there occur a number of poems by O'Rahilly. Mr. Laurence Brannick of that city has very kindly collated for us this MS. with the First Edition. The following are the most important variants:—

Poem I., l. 1., *críoc f.* 4. *ṡéasa*. 14. *bóinne*. Last stanza omitted.

Poem III. 7. *íúirteaḃa*. 18. *lonnraḃ peaḃt*. 22. *cuḃa anoir*.

Poem IV. Given as *ceangal* to III. 33. *fuirinn ba*.

Poem V. 1. Typhon. 2. *air mullaḃ*.

Poem XIII. 4. *mac Val*. 6. *ár ttoraim*. 18. *ár bfeinix*. 42. *noirb-peaḃ*. 43. *béara go searaḃ ná fósairt*. 46. *Ráíḃara*. 47. *ṡlóirḃa*.

Poem XV. 46. *ṡaḃaíl*. 88. *tráṡlaḃt a teaḃt*. 207. *fir áine*.

Poem XVIII. Gives date 1726. 28. *lúḃmar lámḃear*. 40. *trír baḃ aṡmarḃaḃ*. 58. *Ciaḃ ná maris na raḃḃaíl na raḃenne*. 61. Same as M. 88. *ó ceap tollaḃ*. 91. Same as E.

Poem XXII. A metrical English translation is given. 106. *na mópénoc*. 107. *aoibíl*. 108. *aoipe . . . comair rin*. 149. *cóirtir*. 153. *Cybele*. 157. *boetuir*. 158. *na rannraib gan*. 176. *ríonta fairring ir beaḃuirge air boirḃaib*. 208. *ir orirḃa raḃa le tanam*. 219. *íte uí bile*. 221. *treap ro ṡním*. 222. *ccaḃ an baol*. 224. *a bḃlaḃtior trír Ríṡte caol mur ngeas mac Cú*. 226. *nṡaolaib úir*. 228. *rao clíḃ*.

Poem XXXV. The heading is: *aoḃṡán ó Raḃíle cct. 1728. ro ḃap-taon eoṡan, mac ḃorḃaic Ríabaiṡ, mac ḃáirḃa, aṡ eaṡcaoine ṡaḃ eaṡcóir*

Mac Cormick Carthy gent. on behalf of Daniel and Anne Mac Carthy minors, claims an estate for lives on the three ploughlands of Kilquane in the Barony of Magonihy by lease dated 6th of August, 1681, to Owen Mac Cormick Carthy who assigned to claimant Tiegue in trust for minors. Witness to lease John Brown and another, and to Assignment Daniel Leary and another. Forfeiting proprietor Sir Nicholas Brown, *alias* Lord Kenmare." (See *Old Kerry Records*, First Series, p. 222.) This entry shows that Eoghan MacCarthy's son and daughter were "minors" in 1700, and would seem to point his own outlawry having taken place some time previously. This poem then would seem to have been written previous to 1700, and the date 1728 given in the Los Angeles MS. whatever it may mean cannot be regarded as the date of its composition. The variant in 111, though only an additional letter (ὁά for ὁά) changes the meaning considerably. According to it the two who were killed were of MacCarthy's party, and certainly this seems to be borne out by the context; line 113 gives no doubt the name Σαῶζάν of one of the two who had fallen, while the whole stanza (in the new version) 113-116 gives us, as precisely as we can now expect, the point of the whole poem, the exile and deprivation of Eoghan.

[Additional Note to Introduction.]

NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN,

August 12, 1910.

DEAR FATHER DINNEEN,

In looking for information about Egan O'Rahilly, and in finding the heirs of the O'Rahilly (of Melbourne) estate, I have at one time or another interviewed or communicated with representatives of the following families :

The Rahillys of Knockearagh, Teernaboul, Cummeen, Gortdarrig, Lisnagrave, Coolcashlough, Barraduff, Glangriskeen, Tullig, Killarney, Knockburrane, Knockanemeris, Brosna, Tubrid, Tipperary, Kilmallock, Killaloe, Banteer, Newtown, Knockahorin, Barnavariscall, Ballinatourig, Scartaglin, and O'Brien's Bridge; the Rahilys of Knocknagoshel; the Rahilleys of Ballybeggin, Oak Park, and Ballinbrinnough; the Rahills of Cork, Thurles, Killenaule, Dublin, and Cavan; the Rehills of Scrabby, Cavan, and Fermanagh; the Reihills of Scottstown, Monaghan, Cavan, and Lough Erne; the Reillys of Caherciveen and Heath House; the Boyle O'Reillys and a great many others whose names I will spare you.

Questioned as to the poet's descent from the Cavan family the majority of these accepted the account recorded in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, many admitted their complete ignorance of the subject, but none denied or disputed O'Reilly's statements. Among the Kerry families who had most knowledge of the matter, the opinion was universally held that the "O'Rahilly Fionn" tribe, to which the poet belonged, were a distinct branch from most of their namesakes, and even from many of those who lived in their immediate neighbourhood—they being, as it was generally expressed, not only "far removed from them," but "different Rahillys altogether."

The best informed of those whom I met were agreed that the "Fionn" family included the Rahillys of Knockearagh, Gortdarrig, Lisnagrave, Coolcashlough, Killarney, Ballylongford, Glangriskeen, Tullig and Listowel, and that these were descended from the five sons of a brother of Donal 'ac Murchadha (*i.e.*, Daniel, son of Morgan) O'Rahilly, the author of "Coir Dúice," who was the nephew of Egan.

A very positive statement that met me everywhere was that old John Rahilly, of Knockearagh, was Egan's great grandnephew, this John

being the son of Daniel of Lisbaby, whose father was Fionn, the son of Morgan of Raheen.

He was the senior authority for the identification of Donal 'ac Murchadha's tomb, which is indicated by two arrows on the accompanying photograph, and the same spot was pointed out independently by Tom Rahilly of Coolcashlough and by old Denis Cremins of Cloghereen (whose sister was married to one of the Rahillys). All were agreed that Egan the poet is buried in the same grave. Everyone whom I interviewed stated that Egan had no sons, but two daughters, the younger of whom died unmarried, while the elder, Mrs. Moynihan, lived at Toomies, where Egan died. Most of the anecdotes of the poet that I heard were those with which you are already familiar, except, perhaps, the story of a protest of his against collections in church, which was said to have resulted in their abolition.

The only MS. that I could trace was one which was given some years ago to a Mr. Francis Wicksteed, an English friend of The MacGilllicuddy, by one of the Rahillys of Bellaghbeama, which, I understand, contained a satirical warning by Egan to any who might presume to molest his dog.

I failed to get a copy of the poem "ἵρ παρὰ λιὸν καὶ στέριον ὁ
 λοὺ λέιν γο λοὺ σῖλιν," which O'Reilly mentions in his *Irish Writers*,
 but I met a Caherciveen man who referred to it as "ἵρ παρὰ .an céim ὁ
 λοὺ λέιν γο λοὺ σῖλιν." The variation of the line may be of interest
 as an indication of oral transmission.

The Magunihy people have a clearer recollection of Donal 'ac Murchadha O'Rahilly than of his more distinguished uncle, possibly because he "had the whole of Lisbaby to himself." For instance William FitzGerald of Ardgalivan has an heirloom, a fiddle two hundred years old, which was once the property of Donal 'ac Murchadha.

Trusting that this very scattered information may be of some use to you,

1 remain,

Yours very sincerely,

MICHAEL JOSEPH O'RAHILLY.

The following discussion on the name O'Rahilly and its supposed relation to O'Reilly has been kindly supplied by Father Patrick Woulfe, C.C., Kilmallock.

O'RAHILLY AND O'REILLY.

There were families of the name of O'Rahilly in Munster in the sixteenth century, and, in the absence of any tangible evidence to the contrary, it would be more natural to suppose that Egan O'Rahilly belonged to one of these than that his immediate ancestors came from Cavan.

The question of the identity of the two names, O'Reilly and O'Rahilly, and their derivation from a common Irish original, namely, Ó R^háđállnig, is a different matter and more difficult to determine. I have carefully considered all the available evidence and can come to no very definite conclusion one way or the other. It depends very much, I think, on whether the form Ó R^háđállle or Ó R^háđállle could be evolved out of Ó R^háđállnig through an intermediate Ó R^háđállnig. This connecting link is, however, the most doubtful of all the italicised forms in the accompanying list of variants.

If Ó Ráéḡaílle, or Ó Ráéaílle, could be shown to be a form of Ó Ráḡaíllíḡ, the Cavan origin would follow as a matter of course, for there was only one family of the name, "The Great Cavan Clan."

Ó Ráéḡaílle, supposing it to be the correct spelling, could be explained as a distinct name-descendant of Ráéḡaí. Both parts of this compound—Ráé and ḡaí—were quite common and enter largely into the formation of Irish names; but the compound itself, Ráéḡaí, I have not met as a Christian name, and Ó Ráéḡaílle, so far as I know, does not occur in any of our historical books. The same thing might, however, be said of hundreds of our names and surnames. I can only say that in my opinion the identity of origin of O'Reilly and O'Rahilly remains to be proved.

It may be well to add that the fact that many of the O'Rahillys of Co. Cork have within the last century changed their name to O'Reilly or Reilly has no bearing on the question of the origin of the name O'Rahilly.

IRISH FORMS.	ANGLICISED FORMS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.	PRESENT FORMS.
LITERARY FORMS—		
1. Ó Raghallaigh Ó Raghailigh Ó Raighilligh	1. O Reilly (Cav., Mon., Tip.) O Reiley (Queen's) O Reyly (Cav., King's, Tip., Kild.) O Reighly (Cav., Kerry) O Raghillaghe (Cav.)	1. O'Reilly O'Reiley O'Rielly Reilly Rielly, etc.
SPOKEN VARIANTS—		
2. Ó Rághallaigh	2. O Raly (Cork, Dub., Rosc) O Raili (Cav.) ? O Rawly (Kild.) ? O Raghillaghe (Cav.)	2. Rally (Wmth.) Rawleigh " Rawley " Raleigh "
3. Ó Raoghallaigh (Cork) Ó Réaghalla (Kerry)	3. O Rely (Cav., Tip., Kild., Long., Cork) O Relly (Cav., Meath) O Realy (Cav., Cork) O Realaghe (Cav., Cork)	3. No special form as distinct from 1 above
4. Ó Riaghalla (Galway)	4. O Rielli (Cav.) O Reely (Cork) O Reely (King's)	4. No special form
5. O Rághaill	5. ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	5. ? Rall (Cav.) ? Rail (E. Limk.)
6. O Raghail O Raighill O Reighill (Cork)	6. O Reyle (Cav., Connacht) O Reile (Kerry) O Ryle (Mayo)	6. Ryle (Kerry) Ryall Reihill (Cav.) ? Reighill (Ferm.)
7. O Raoghail O Réighill	7. O Reale (Meath)	7. ? Real (E. Limk.) ? Rail "
8. O Riaghail, or O Raoighill	8. ? O Ryle (Mayo)	8. Riall Ryall ? Ryle

IRISH FORMS.	ANGLICISED FORMS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY	PRESENT FORMS.
SPOKEN VARIANTS— <i>con.</i> :—		
9. <i>O Rachallaigh</i> <i>O Rachailigh</i>	9. ? O Raghillaghe (Cav.) ? O Reighly (Cav., Kerry)	9. ? O Rathghaille, etc.
10. <i>Oo Rachail</i>	10. ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	10. ? Rahill (Cav.) ? Rall ? Reighill (Ferm.) ? Reihill (Cav.)
11. <i>Ó Rathghaille, or</i> <i>Ó Rathghaile</i> <i>Ó Rathaille, or</i> <i>Ó Rathaile</i>	11. O Rahally (Limk.) O Rahelly (Limk., Tip., Cork) O Rahilly (Cork) O Rathgelly (Limk.) ? O Raly (Cork, Dub., Rosc.) ? O Rawly (Kild.)	11. O'Rahilly Rahilly O'Reilly (Cork) Reilly " Rawley
12. <i>Ó Rathghail</i> <i>Ó Rathail</i>	12. O Rahill (Cork, Limk.) ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	? Rawleigh Raleigh ? Rally (Wmth.) 12. O'Rahill (Tip.) Rahill " Rail (E. Limk.)

N.B.—There is no authority for the italicised variants except that the early Angl. forms point to them as their immediate origin. It is interesting to note, however, that many of them appear in the spoken variants of the Connacht surnames Greal and MacGreal which seem to be Mac forms of O'Reilly, that is, Mag Raghallaigh.

Where a note of interrogation (?) is placed before a name in the 2nd column, it means that the name may possibly have come from some other variant.

It is important to remember that the pronunciation of the vowels in the sixteenth century was different from that in use at present.

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